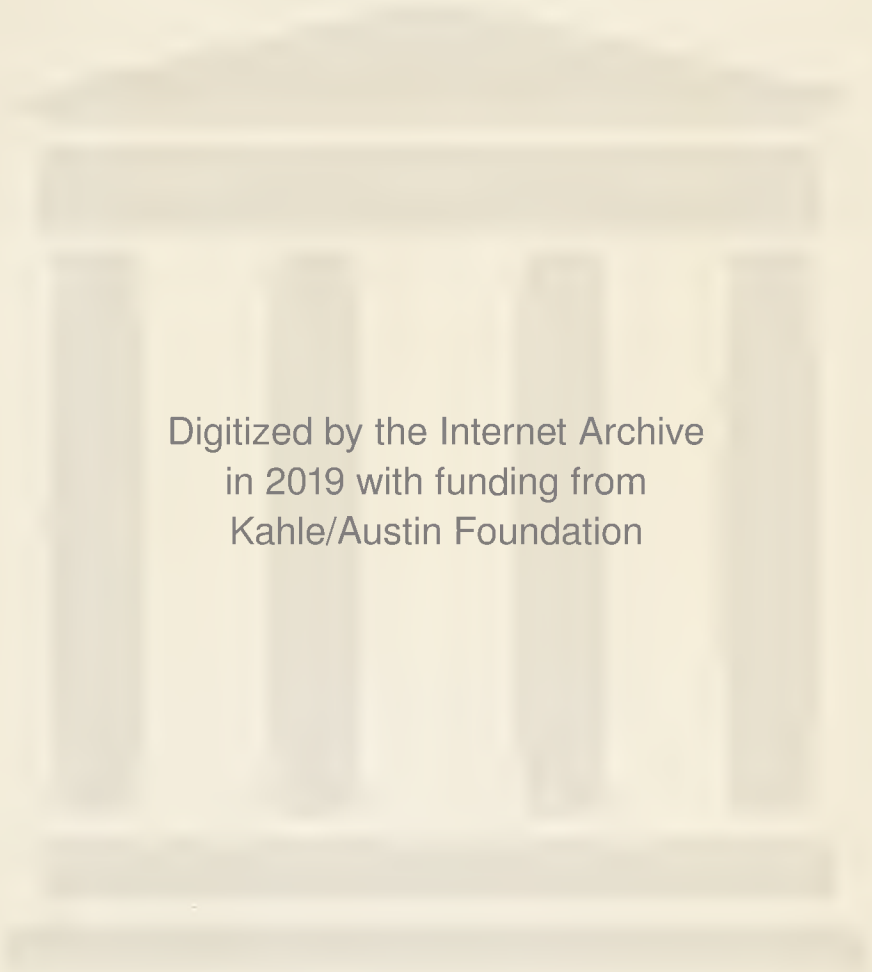
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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

FOR

THE YEAR 1908

IN TWO VOLUMES

Vol. I

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1909

LETTER OF SUBMITTAL.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C., June 16, 1909.

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the act of incorporation of the American Historical Association, approved January 4, 1889, I have the honor to submit to Congress the annual report of the association for the year 1908. I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. RATHBUN,
Acting Secretary.

137042

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Andrew D. White, of Ithaca, in the State of New York; George Bancroft, of Washington, in the District of Columbia; Justin Winsor, of Cambridge, in the State of Massachusetts; William F. Poole, of Chicago, in the State of Illinois; Herbert B. Adams, of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland; Clarence W. Bowen, of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, their associates and successors, are hereby created, in the District of Columbia, a body corporate and politic by the name of the American Historical Association for the promotion of historical studies, the collection and preservation of historical manuscripts, and for kindred purposes in the interest of American history and of history in America. Said association is authorized to hold real and personal estate in the District of Columbia so far only as may be necessary to its lawful ends to an amount not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, to adopt a constitution, and make by-laws not inconsistent with law. Said association shall have its principal office at Washington, in the District of Columbia, and may hold its annual meetings in such places as the said incorporators shall determine. Said association shall report annually to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution concerning its proceedings and the condition of historical study in America. Said secretary shall communicate to Congress the whole of such reports, or such portions thereof as he shall see fit. The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution are authorized to permit said association to deposit its collections, manuscripts, books, pamphlets, and other material for history in the Smithsonian Institution or in the National Museum at their discretion, upon such conditions and under such rules as they shall prescribe.

[Approved, January 4, 1889.]

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

American Historical Association,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D. C., June 12, 1909.

Sir: In accordance with the act of incorporation of the American Historical Association, approved January 4, 1889, I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual report of the association for the year 1908. The report is in two volumes: Volume I contains an account of the proceedings of the association at its annual meeting in December, 1908, together with certain of the papers read at that meeting, as well as two papers presented by the Pacific coast branch, and the ninth report of the public archives commission, with important appendixes. Volume II contains the second and concluding part of the diplomatic correspondence of the Republic of Texas, which with the first part, printed as Volume II of the annual report of this association for 1907, constitutes the eighth report of the historical manuscripts commission.

During the year 1908 the association has engaged in various undertakings calculated to promote the progress of historical studies in America. A committee from among its members, appointed by the President of the United States, has prepared a comprehensive report on documentary historical publications of the United States Government which was transmitted to Congress in February, 1909. A committee on cooperation among historical societies has made arrangements for the preparation of a calendar of all the documents in the French archives relating to the history of the Mississippi Valley. A committee on the teaching of history in elementary schools has completed its report, which has been published and which should be effective in improving the quality of the instruction in history in the lower grades of the public schools. The association has rendered aid and support to a number of important enterprises which should be of service to students of American history. Among these may be noted the compilation of an annual bibliography of writings on American history and the preparation of a calendar of the entries in the registers of the English privy council relating to the American colonies.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, yours,

Waldo G. Leland, *Secretary.*

Mr. Charles D. Walcott,
Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

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Report of the historical manuscripts commission:

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CONSTITUTION.

I.

The name of this society shall be The American Historical Association.

II.

Its object shall be the promotion of historical studies.

III.

Any person approved by the executive council may become a member by paying $3, and after the first year may continue a member by paying an annual fee of $3. On payment of $50, any person may become a life member, exempt from fees. Persons not resident in the United States may be elected as honorary or corresponding members, and be exempt from the payment of fees.

IV.

The officers shall be a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary, a secretary of the council, a curator, a treasurer, and an executive council consisting of the foregoing officers and six other members elected by the association, with the ex-presidents of the association. These officers shall be elected by ballot at each regular annual meeting of the association.

V.

The executive council shall have charge of the general interests of the association, including the election of members, the calling of meetings, the selection of papers to be read, and the determination of what papers shall be published.

VI.

This constitution may be amended at any annual meeting, notice of such amendment having been given at the previous annual meeting, or the proposed amendment having received the approval of the executive council.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

ORGANIZED AT SARATOGA, N. Y., SEPTEMBER 10, 1884. INCORPORATED BY CONGRESS JANUARY 4, 1889.

OFFICERS ELECTED DECEMBER 31, 1908.

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Universitу of Illinois.
CHARLES HENRY HULL, PH. D.,
Cornell University.

---

[a] Died October 24, 1909.
[b] Died December 20, 1909.

PACIFIC COAST BRANCH.

OFFICERS ELECTED NOVEMBER 21, 1908.

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SECRETARY-TREASURER:

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[a] Since deceased.

I. REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., AND RICHMOND, VA., DECEMBER 28–31, 1908.

By WALDO G. LELAND,

Secretary.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.[a]

By WALDO G. LELAND, *Secretary.*

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the American Historical Association was held during the period of December 28–31, 1908, in Washington and Richmond. That the meeting was one of the most successful of the association's annual conventions was attested not only by the opinion of those who attended, but by the fact that the attendance reached the figure of 330, being greater by 50 than that of the meeting in Providence in 1906, which held the previous record, and amounting to about 15 per cent of the total membership of the association.

The headquarters in Washington were at the New Willard, in Richmond at the Jefferson, both hotels offering ample accommodations not only for the individual members but for the meetings, general and committee, of the association as well.

The meetings of the American Political Science Association, the Bibliographical Society of America, and the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, were, as has become customary, held in conjunction with the meeting of the Historical Association. The American Economic Association, however, met in Atlantic City.

The meeting was formally opened on Monday evening, December 28, when the Historical and Political Science associations assembled in the ballroom of the New Willard to listen to the presidential address of the Right Hon. James Bryce, British ambassador to the United States, president of the Political Science Association, and honorary member of the American Historical Association. Mr. Bryce chose a subject of interest to both associations, "The relations of political science to history and to practice,"[b] and discussed the sense in which political science may properly be called a science, emphasizing the need of continual reference to the facts of history.

The first session was followed by a reception at the British embassy, tendered to the members of the two associations by Mr. and Mrs. Bryce.

[a] A fuller account of the proceedings was printed in the American Historical Review for April, 1909.

[b] Mr. Bryce's address is printed in full in the American Political Science Review for February, 1909.

On Tuesday morning the first separate session of the American Historical Association was held, followed by a lunch given by the Washington members. At this session five papers were read: "The use of census materials in American economic and social history,"[a] by Dr. Joseph A. Hill, Chief of the Division of Revision and Results in the Census Bureau; "The American newspapers of the eighteenth century as sources of history,"[b] by Mr. William Nelson, of the New Jersey Historical Society; "The use of newspapers for the history of the period from 1850 to 1877,"[c] by James Ford Rhodes; "The use for historical purposes of the newspapers of the last thirty years," by Mr. Talcott Williams, of the Philadelphia Press; and "Associated Press dispatches as materials for history," by Mr. Melville E. Stone, general manager of the Associated Press. The first two of these papers are included in the present volume and need not receive further mention in this connection. Mr. Rhodes emphasized the value of newspapers as an historical source, pointing out that such a source can be readily tested and that it supplies a great amount of detail, color, and circumstantial evidence that it is difficult if not impossible to find elsewhere. Mr. Williams dwelt upon the enormous mass of the files of the modern newspapers and the consequent difficulty of their use for historical purposes. He advocated the systematic preservation of classified clippings, which would save for the investigator, in such form as to be readily used, all the really valuable material in the daily press. Mr. Stone's paper was mainly descriptive of the workings of the great press agencies, especially of the Associated Press.

Early in the afternoon following this first session the members of the association boarded a special train for Richmond, where they arrived between 5 and 6 o'clock. In spite of the inconvenience of changing headquarters the short excursion presented the compensating feature of imparting a certain feeling of esprit de corps and of bringing those taking part in it into closer personal contact.

A hearty and characteristic welcome awaited the association in Richmond. The city council had made a generous appropriation for their entertainment; the courtesies of the Westmoreland, Commonwealth, and Woman's clubs were extended to the visitors (and, by the way, it should not be overlooked that similar action had been taken by the Cosmos and University clubs in Washington), and the Confederate Museum, the Virginia State Library, and the Virginia Historical Society made arrangements for displaying their interesting and valuable collections. The local committee of arrangements, of which Capt. Gordon W. McCabe was chairman and Mr. William G.

[a] Given in full below, pp. 197 ff.
[b] Given in full below, pp. 209 ff.
[c] Printed in the Atlantic Monthly for May, 1909.

Stanard, secretary, spared no pains to provide for the comfort and convenience of the associations; Mr. Morgan P. Robinson, who had charge of transportation, including the special train from Washington, and the excursion to Charlottesville, was as untiring as he was efficient in securing the successful operation of the committee's plans.

The first session in Richmond was held on Tuesday evening in the auditorium of the Jefferson, when Prof. George B. Adams delivered his address as president of the American Historical Association, on "History and the philosophy of history."[a] The address of President Adams was especially timely, stimulating, and suggestive. He dealt with the reaction from the point of view of the historian during the last quarter century, and pointed out various considerations which the historian should entertain in view of this reaction. Sketching briefly the rise and development of the scientific method of historical study he distinguished sharply between the scientific study of history and the science of history. The former aims to determine with scientific accuracy the fact as it actually is; the latter deals with the cause and the significance of the fact and asks the question, Is human action governed by laws? Are these laws discernible? The historian, who has held that his function is to ascertain what actually happened, finds his position attacked along several lines, five of which are especially interesting.

The political scientist sees in all political history merely the effort of mankind to give objective form to the principle that the philosophy of the state is the philosophy of history. The geographer holds that civilization or the lack of it is determined by physical surroundings and climatic influences. The economic explanation of history, which must be distinguished from economic history, finds that all human action is determined by economic motives. The sociologist seeks an ultimate explanation of history, to quote Professor Giddings, "in the operation of physical, vital, and psychical causes, working together in the process of evolution." Finally, folk or social psychology would explain historical movements by psychic facts the laws of which it attempts to formulate.

These allied attacks are not an affair of the moment; they constitute, as has been suggested, a reaction; they indicate a new flaming up of interest in the philosophy of history. What is the historian to do about it? The attitude of contempt is no longer possible. It is useless to deny the possibility of a science or philosophy of history. The existence of such a possibility is one of the most profound questions that has occupied human thought. It is the subject of increasing discussion, and it behooves the young historian to obtain a clear understanding of its meaning and its relation to the work that he proposes to do. In the effort to obtain such an under-

[a] Printed in the American Historical Review for January, 1909.

standing certain considerations should be borne in mind. In the first place the scientific method must be clearly distinguished from the science of history. Much confusion has resulted from the failure to make this distinction, a confusion well illustrated in the oft-repeated question, Is history a science or an art? It must be clear that the employment of the scientific method in the ascertaining of the facts has nothing to do with the art or the lack of art with which those facts are presented. A second distinction must be made between the question, Are scientific methods applicable to historical investigation; and if so, are the results possessed of scientific validity? and the question, Is a science of history possible? Thirdly, the true meaning of the phrase, "science of history," is conveyed in the question, Are the objective facts with which the historian deals determined in their occurrence by forces acting according to fixed laws and similar in character and methods of operation to the forces which are at work in the sphere of the natural and physical sciences? Finally, following from the previous consideration, arises the question as to whether such laws are knowable, and in this connection it must be remembered that their nonexistence is not proved by any apparent demonstration that they can not be known.

If the considerations just noted are to be kept in mind in connection with the phrase "science of history," what is to be said of the philosophy of history? If we are to distinguish between the science and the philosophy of history it may be said that the latter should be our conviction as to the direction in which our scientific study is tending, our belief as to the ultimate nature of history, and the final destiny of the race. It should be a source of inspiration and courage, but should not be confused with our science.

The question remains, What should the historian do in view of the threatened invasion of his domain by ideals and methods not quite his own? Every attempt to unite the old with the new, to secure a common standing ground for all workers at what are really common tasks ought to secure the hearty support of all historians. But among these latter those who try this will probably be found to be among the younger men. To those whose methods of work are fixed, who may feel some discouragement for their science as the new movement broadens and deepens, a word of comfort may be spoken. All true science must rest upon the proved and correlated fact. The fact is the foundation of all conquest of the unknown, and in the field of history for a long time to come he who works at laying this foundation will make a more useful and permanent contribution to the final science or philosophy of history than he who yields to the allurements of speculation and endeavors in the present state of our knowledge to discern the forces that control society or to formulate the laws of their action. The field of the historian is

and must long remain the discovery and recording of what actually happened.

The presidential address was followed by an informal and exceedingly delightful reception given by the Richmond members of the association.

Wednesday morning was given over to two conferences, both of which are reported somewhat fully in the present volume. The conference on the relations of geography to history [a] was the second conference on this subject, the first having been held in Madison in 1907, and dealt mainly with the influence of geographical conditions in Virginia and North Carolina. The conference on history in the secondary schools [b] was devoted to the contemplated revision of the report of the committee of seven, published in 1899.

Wednesday afternoon was given over to the business meetings of the various commissions and committees, which were followed by a reception at the Woman's Club.

The Wednesday evening session was devoted to four papers on European history: "Normandy under William the Conqueror," [c] by Prof. Charles H. Haskins, of Harvard University; "The leading ideas of the Hanseatic commercial system," [d] by Prof. Ernst Daenell, of the University of Kiel; "Religious toleration in Brandenburg-Prussia under the Great Elector and its material rewards," by Prof. Oliver H. Richardson, of Yale University; and "Chatham, 1708–1908," [e] by Prof. Charles W. Colby, of McGill University.

Professor Haskins pointed out the interest and importance that attach to the study of the Anglo-Norman state in the twelfth century, and the difficulty, owing to paucity of material, of determining the exact character of the Norman institutions which in 1066 came into contact with those of England, and indicated the principal methods of attacking the problem. He then proceeded to give such a picture of Norman society at the time of the conquest as he had been able to construct during his elaborate investigations. The organization of that society he had found to be feudal, with the accompaniments of feudal tenure, but the feudalism was held in check by a strong ducal power.

Professor Daenell described how the Hanseatic towns from the thirteenth to the sixteenth centuries exercised a general control over the commerce and navigation of the Baltic and the North Sea. A strong confederation, originating in the foreign factories, came to be formed with Lübeck at its head, possessed of an imperfect but rather

[a] For full report of this conference see below, pp. 55 ff.

[b] For the proceedings of this conference, edited from the stenographic record, see below, pp. 63 ff.

[c] Printed in an expanded form in the American Historical Review for April, 1909.

[d] Printed in the American Historical Review for October, 1909.

[e] Printed in the American Historical Review for July, 1909.

effective constitution. The confederation aimed especially at the control and protection of navigation; regulations were enforced respecting the size, manning, and arming of ships; light-houses were built, channels marked, and pilotage regulated; in short, in every way the navigation of the Hansa towns was protected and encouraged, and that of foreign countries discriminated against, and it was by this control of navigation that the Hanseatic monopoly of trade was maintained.

Professor Richardson demonstrated that in the development of the Prussian state religious toleration was both a political and an economic necessity. Annexations of territory and their assimilation would have been impossible without it; it alone rendered feasible that policy of inner colonization which became in such abundant measure the source of the material power of the State through increase of population and the development of agriculture, industry, and commerce. The adoption of the Reformed creed by the electors is the decisive factor in this evolution, for it alone insured the employment and permanence of a tolerating policy. The Great Elector is the central figure, for he became the founder of the tolerating state, thereby securing for all time the possibility of the colonizing policy, and he gave the initial impetus to that great movement. After describing the fundamental principles of the Great Elector's ecclesiastical polity at home and abroad, with particular reference to the establishment of toleration and the introduction of the religiously oppressed as colonists, Mr. Richardson discussed the effect of inner colonization upon population and the development of political greatness. The contrast between the tolerant policy of Brandenburg and the intolerant policy of Catholic Austria and Lutheran Saxony led, through inner colonization, to a disproportionate increase of the power of their tolerant rival. Comparative statistics of population in Saxony, Hanover, and Brandenburg-Prussia show this. The concluding portion of the paper, based upon unpublished manuscripts in the Geheimes Staatsarchiv in Berlin, dealt with a little-known and finally unsuccessful attempt to introduce colonists from England in 1684–1685. It was accompanied by an attempt to make inner colonization, through the agency of English "Interlopers," tributary to foreign colonization, by means of the establishment of a Brandenburg East India Company, and was connected with an intrigue with the partisans of Monmouth.

Professor Colby summed up in a brilliant and striking way the service of Chatham. Chatham belonged, he said, to the English race as a whole. The three things for which he strove were the freedom of the English, their greatness, and their unity. His failings were of a type that suggest regret rather than reprobation. He did not

compromise his principles on any fundamental issue. His worst sins were a willingness to enter mixed and warring coalitions, the employment of factious opposition to enhance his importance, and lack of dignity in asking others for their support. Essentially, however, he was an idealist, and if he coveted power it was that he might win fame by exalting his country. Professor Colby then dwelt particularly on Chatham's conduct of the seven years' war and his opposition to the stamp act, and concluded: "Chatham was the last in time of those whose deeds recall to Englishmen everywhere their common origin. No one ever wrought more for the race, or loved it more intensely, or served it more willingly, or viewed its political disruption with greater grief of soul."

Thursday morning was given over to round-table conferences, full reports of which are included in the present volume. The conference of state and local historical societies,[a] being the fifth annual conference, was especially notable for the adoption of a project for calendaring the material in French archives relating to the Mississippi Valley. The conference on research in English history[b] resulted in a resolution calling for the preparation of a bibliography of English history for the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The conference on research in American colonial and revolutionary history[c] brought out some of the various problems in that field awaiting solution and laid emphasis on the opportunities for further investigation afforded by such subjects as the agrarian and religious developments, colonial systems of defense, Indian relations, the British policy of imperial defense, the early history of American law, the systems of finance and land grants, the rise of manufactures, relations with the West Indies, local administration during the Revolution, etc.

In the conference on research in southern history[d] attention was called to the manuscript and other materials for the study of the Confederacy, to political conditions in Virginia just before secession, and especially to the need of greater emphasis upon the life and influence of the "common people" in the study of southern history.

Thursday afternoon was taken up with the annual business meeting of the association, the minutes of which follow this general report.[e]

The final session of the 1908 meeting was held Thursday evening, with an audience that taxed the capacity of the auditorium. The subject for the session was the Wilderness Campaign, and it was discussed from various points of view by Gen. Edward P. Alexander, C. S. Army, Chief of Ordnance in Longstreet's corps, Col. William R. Livermore, U. S. Army, retired, and Maj. Eben Swift, U. S.

[a] See below, pp. 145 ff.
[b] See below, pp 85 ff.
[c] See below, pp. 109 ff.
[d] See below, pp 129 ff.
[e] See below, pp. 30 ff.

Army, of the general staff. The three papers are given in full in the present volume.[a]

On Thursday evening the Westmoreland Club entertained the gentlemen of the association at its New Year's Eve festivities, while the ladies were entertained at the Jefferson. It is safe to say that the Westmoreland Club affair will long be memorable among the many and varied social events in the history of the association.

Friday morning between 70 and 80 members of the association took an early train for Charlottesville, where they were entertained by President Alderman and the faculty of the University of Virginia. A lunch was served in the commons, after which a visit was made in carriages to Monticello, which was kindly thrown open by its owner, Mr. Jefferson Levy, for the occasion. The Faculty Club at the university held open house during the afternoon. In the evening a special train took the excursionists to Washington.

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, HELD AT THE HOTEL JEFFERSON, IN RICHMOND, VA., DECEMBER 31, 1908, AT 3 P. M., PRESIDENT ADAMS IN THE CHAIR.

On behalf of the council, the corresponding secretary reported that the council had held a meeting in New York, November 27, 1908, a meeting at Washington, December 28, and two meetings at Richmond, December 30 and 31; and that at these meetings reports had been received from the various standing committees and commissions of the association and the usual appropriations made for the continuation of the association's work during the coming year. Mr. A. Howard Clark having resigned the secretaryship April 20, 1908, the council proposed the following minute on Mr. Clark's services, which was adopted by the association:

"In the retirement of Mr. A. Howard Clark from the secretaryship of the American Historical Association, the association desires to express its appreciation of his long-continued and faithful services. As assistant secretary from 1889 to 1900, and as secretary from 1900 to 1908, Mr. Clark gave himself to the work of his office with unselfish devotion and unfailing loyalty, and in relinquishing his laborious duties he carries with him the gratitude and the best wishes of the association."

The council also reported that after consideration of the matter by a committee, it had authorized the appointment of a committee consisting of Worthington C. Ford, Max Farrand, and William MacDonald to make a beginning upon a calendar of printed letters relative to American history. The council further reported that in pursuance with the opinion of the association as expressed at the meeting of December 30, 1901, it had adopted resolutions drawing attention of the President and Congress to the need of a hall of records in Washington, and had appointed a committee to present these resolutions to the President and to present an appropriate memorial to Congress.

On recommendation of the council the association voted to hold the meeting of 1910 in Indianapolis, in response to invitations received from the University of Indiana, numerous organizations in Indianapolis, and the colleges and learned societies throughout Indiana.

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[a] See below, pp. 225 ff.

The council further reported that it had found it expedient to make some changes in the distribution of the functions between the two secretaries of the association, and proposed a change in the title of the corresponding secretary which would express more clearly his functions. This change was embodied in an amendment of article 4 of the constitution, which was formally presented by the council and adopted by the association, as follows:

"Article 4 of the constitution is hereby amendment by changing the words 'corresponding secretary' to 'secretary of the council,' so that the article shall read: 'The officers shall be a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary, a secretary of the council, a curator, a treasurer, and an executive council consisting of the foregoing officers and six other members elected by the association, with the ex-presidents of the association. These officers shall be elected by ballot at each regular annual meeting of the association.'"

The council further reported that after a careful canvass by the committee on publications of the feasibility of publishing the prize essays in a separate series it had not proved possible to arrange for their publishing without expense to the association, as provided in the vote of the association of December 30, 1907. The council accordingly submitted the following resolution, which was adopted by the association, it being understood that the prize essays should be published by the association at its expense:

"*Resolved*, That the essays which from year to year secure the award of the Winsor and Adams prizes, respectively, be published in a series of volumes in a uniform style, subscriptions to which shall be solicited of the members of the association."

The association voted to empower the committees on the Justin Winsor and Herbert Baxter Adams prizes, in consultation with the committee on publications, to make such modifications in the rules for the award of these prizes as should be necessary to adapt the rules to the new method of publication.

Brief reports were received from the acting secretary of the association, Dr. J. Franklin Jameson, and from the secretary of the Pacific coast branch, Prof. J. N. Bowman. The report of the treasurer and the auditing committee was received and accepted. The report showed an excess of receipts over disbursements to the amount of $1,158.79, and an increase during the year of $1,161.02 in the assets of the association. Brief reports were received concerning the work of the historical manuscripts commission, the public archives commission, the committee on publications, the general committee, and the editor of the original narratives of early American history.

On behalf of the committee on the Justin Winsor prize, the chairman reported that the prize for 1908 had been awarded to C. E. Carter, of Jacksonville, Ill., for his essay on "Great Britain and the Illinois country, 1763–1774," with honorable mention of the essay of Charles H. Ambler, of Ashland, Va., entitled "Sectionalism in Virginia, 1776–1861."

The committee on nominations, Messrs. Charles M. Andrews, Arthur L. Cross, and William H. Mace, nominated the following officers for the ensuing year, for whom the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot of the association:

President.—Albert Bushnell Hart, Cambridge, Mass.

First Vice-President.—Frederick J. Turner, Madison, Wis.

Second Vice-President.—William M. Sloane, New York City.

Secretary.—Waldo G. Leland, Washington, D. C.

Treasurer.—Clarence W. Bowen, New York City.

Secretary of the Council.—Charles Homer Haskins, Cambridge, Mass.

Curator.—A. Howard Clark, Washington, D. C.

Executive Council.—Worthington C. Ford, Boston, Mass.; William MacDonald, Providence, R. I.; Max Farrand, New Haven, Conn.; Frank H. Hodder, Lawrence, Kans.; Evarts B. Greene, Urbana, Ill.; Charles H. Hull, Ithaca, N. Y.

The following resolutions, proposed by a committee consisting of Messrs. Charles L. Wells, H. P. Gallinger, and Clarence S. Paine, were unanimously adopted by the association:

"*Resolved*, That with grateful appreciation of the charming courtesy which ever characterizes our Southland, we tender our most sincere thanks to those who have made the twenty-fourth annual session of the American Historical Association not only such a complete success, but such a remarkably pleasant experience that the memory of it will long remain with us. The association of Washington and Richmond, two great capitals of our national experience, has proved especially fortunate and pleasurable.

"We acknowledge, with deep gratitude, the peculiarly significant and delightful courtesy of his excellency the British ambassador and Mrs. Bryce in the charming reception at the British embassy in Washington on Monday night.

"We gladly render to the members of the association resident in Washington a special tribute of thanks for the elaborate luncheon which was so bountifully spread for us at the New Willard on Tuesday noon.

"We tender to the Cosmos and University clubs of Washington our cordial thanks for their courtesies.

"To the whole State of Virginia and to the capital city of Richmond we owe such a debt of grateful recognition of their delightful hospitality that words fail in power of expression. The Richmond committee of arrangements and receptions, including his excellency the governor of Virginia, his honor the mayor of Richmond, and a large number of distinguished citizens, both ladies and gentlemen, of Virginia, receive our heartfelt thanks for their splendid and untiring efforts in making this meeting such a memorable one. We also gladly give our thanks to the Westmoreland, Commonwealth, and the Woman's clubs, to the Confederate Memorial Literary Society, and to the Virginia Historical Society, which have so nobly vied with each other in true Virginia hospitality.

"We may also, by anticipation, express our thanks for the courteous invitation to visit the University of Virginia and for the hospitable arrangements made for our entertainment at that justly famous seat of learning."

On behalf of the council the corresponding secretary announced the appointment of the following committees for 1909:

ANNUAL COMMITTEES.

Committee on Programme for the Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting (New York, 1909): James T. Shotwell, Max Farrand, Charles H. Haskins, Thomas W. Page, Frederick L. Paxson.

Local Committee of Arrangements for the Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting: William M. Sloane, Mrs. Robert Abbe, Miss Ruth Putnam, John Bigelow, Clarence W. Bowen, Nicholas Murray Butler.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Historical Manuscripts Commission: Worthington C. Ford, G. Hunt, Thomas M. Owen, James A. Woodburn, Herbert D. Foster, Ulrich B. Phillips.

Committee on the Justin Winsor Prize: Charles H. Hull, Williston Walker, J. H. Latané, Claude H. Van Tyne, Theodore C. Smith.

Committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams Prize: George L. Burr, Charles Gross, John Martin Vincent, James W. Thompson, Guy S. Ford.

Public Archives Commission: Herman V. Ames, Herbert L. Osgood, Charles M. Andrews, Dunbar Rowland, Clarence S. Brigham, Carl R. Fish, Victor H. Paltsits.

Committee on Bibliography: Ernest C. Richardson, A. P. C. Griffin, William C. Lane, W. H. Siebert, James T. Shotwell.

Editor of the American Historical Review for Six Years from January 1, 1909: William M. Sloane (Messrs. Adams, Burr, Hart, Jameson, and McLaughlin hold over).

Committee on Publications: William A. Dunning, Herman V. Ames, W. G. Leland, Charles H. Haskins, J. Franklin Jameson, W. C. Ford, Ernest C. Richardson, George L. Burr, Charles H. Hull.

General Committee: St. G. L. Sioussat, Benj. F. Shambaugh, W. G. Leland, Miss Lucy M. Salmon, F. L. Riley, F. G. Young, Miss Susan M. Kingsbury, W. E. Dodd, Earle W. Dow, F. H. Severance, G. C. Sellery, W. E. Lingelbach, J. A. C. Chandler, O. G. Libby, W. L. Fleming.

Committee of Five on History in Secondary Schools: Andrew C. McLaughlin, Charles H. Haskins, Charles W. Mann,[a] James H. Robinson, James Sullivan.

Committee on a Bibliography of Modern English History: Edward P. Cheyney, Arthur L. Cross, Roger B. Merriman, Ernest C. Richardson, Williston Walker.

Conference of state and local historical societies: St. George L. Sioussat, chairman; Waldo G. Leland, secretary.

The meeting adjourned at 5 p. m.

CHARLES H. HASKINS,
Corresponding Secretary.

Report of Clarence W. Bowen, treasurer of the American Historical Association.

RECEIPTS.

1907.			
Dec. 16.	Balance cash on hand		$4,749.95
1908.			
Dec. 17.	Receipts as follows:		
	2307⅓ annual dues, at $3	$6,922.00	
	1 annual dues	5.00	
	1 annual dues	3.75	
	2 annual dues, at $3.50	7.00	
	2 annual dues, at $3.15	6.30	
	25 annual dues, at $3.10	77.50	
	1 annual dues	3.05	
	1 annual dues	3.04	
	1 annual dues	3.03	
	2 annual dues, at $3.01	6.02	
	2 annual dues, at $2.99	5.98	
	3 life memberships	150.00	
	Sales of publications	28.50	
	Royalty on "The Study of History in Schools"	15.35	
	Interest on bond and mortgage	800.00	
			8,036.52
			12,786.47

DISBURSEMENTS.

1908.			
Dec. 17.	Treasurer's clerk hire, etc., vouchers 18, 45, 52, 71, 99, 138, 160	$291.10	
	Secretary's clerk hire, etc., vouchers 12, 27, 53, 58, 60, 70, 74, 75, 85, 91, 93, 95, 98, 100, 102, 115, 121, 129, 134, 151, 152, 159	490.35	
	Postage and stationery, treasurer and secretary, vouchers 21, 22, 38, 39, 44, 64, 69, 73, 81, 87, 94, 102, 105, 106, 108, 120, 123, 128, 135, 143	334.99	

[a] Since deceased.

1908.			
Dec. 17.	Corresponding secretary's expenses, vouchers 7, 29, 35, 43, 46, 54, 66, 78, 125, 139, 148, 149	$113.30	
	Pacific coast branch, voucher 2	25.80	
	American Historical Review, vouchers 6, 24, 34, 42, 48, 56, 59, 61, 63, 65, 68, 72, 77, 82, 88, 89, 92, 97, 101, 107, 111, 117, 118, 122, 124, 126, 131, 133, 137, 144, 155	3,942.72	
	Public archives commission, vouchers 19, 20, 31, 33, 36, 40, 51, 57, 79, 80, 84, 127, 136, 147	514.50	
	Historical manuscripts commission, voucher 96	104.25	
	Justin Winsor prize committee, voucher 112	1.00	
	Herbert B. Adams prize committee, vouchers 25, 26	200.00	
	General committee, vouchers 3, 4, 13, 14, 55, 130	60.99	
	Committee of eight upon the study of history in elementary schools, vouchers 5, 156, 157	27.85	
	Committee of five on college entrance requirements in history, voucher 47	18.00	
	Colonial entries of the records of the British privy council between 1603 and 1675, voucher 28	152.30	
	Annual bibliography, voucher 67	200.00	
	Account annual report 1906, vouchers 62, 76, 109, 110, 113, 114	97.35	
	Expenses twenty-third annual meeting, vouchers 15, 23, 30	53.10	
	Expenses twenty-fourth annual meeting, voucher 154	46.25	
	Expenses executive council, vouchers 1, 41, 141, 142, 145, 146, 150, 153	160.90	
	Refund for publications, vouchers 8, 9, 10, 16, 17, 49, 158	5.25	
	Engraving certificates, vouchers 32, 90, 116	1.75	
	Bank collection charges, vouchers 37, 50, 83, 86, 104, 132	6.98	
	Auditing treasurer's account, voucher 11	25.00	
	Annual dues refunded, vouchers 119, 140	4.00	
			$6,877.73
	Balance cash on hand in National Park Bank		5,908.74
			12,786.47
Net receipts 1908			8,036.52
Net disbursements 1908			6,877.73
	Excess of receipts over disbursements		1,158.79
The assets of the association are:			
	Bond and mortgage on real estate at No. 24 East Ninety-fifth street, New York	$20,000.00	
	Accrued interest from September 29, 1908, to date	175.56	
	Cash on hand in National Park Bank	5,908.74	
			26,084.30
An increase during the year of			1,161.02

Respectfully submitted,

CLARENCE W. BOWEN, *Treasurer.*

NEW YORK, *December 17, 1908.*

We, the undersigned, auditing committee of the American Historical Association, hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing report of the treasurer and find it as stated and approved by the Audit Company of New York, which has made an examination of the treasurer's accounts.

JAS. ALSTON CABELL.
NATH. PAINE.

[The Audit Company of New York, 43 Cedar street.]

Mr. CLARENCE W. BOWEN,
Treasurer, The American Historical Association,
130 Fulton Street, New York City.

DEAR SIR: Agreeably to your request, we have examined the cash records of the American Historical Association for the year ended December 17, 1908.

The results of this examination are presented, attached hereto, in an exhibit termed: "*Statement of cash receipts and disbursements for the year ended December 17, 1908.*"

We found that all receipts and disbursements as shown by the books had been accounted for, and that the files were complete.

A mortgage for $20,000, drawn to the American Historical Association on property situated at 24 East Ninety-fifth street, New York City, was examined, together with the bond and property deeds, which, with all papers in connection therewith, were found intact and in order.

Very truly, yours,

THE AUDIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
E. D. PIERCE, *President.*
F. C. RICHARDSON, *Secretary.*

NEW YORK, *December 18, 1908.*

Report of The Audit Company of New York on the American Historical Association.

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 17, 1908.

[Accompanying our report of December 24, 1908.]

RECEIPTS.

Dues:		
2307⅓ at $3	$6,922.00	
1 at $5	5.00	
1 at $3.75	3.75	
2 at $3.50	7.00	
2 at $3.15	6.30	
25 at $3.10	77.50	
1 at $3.05	3.05	
1 at $3.04	3.04	
1 at $3.03	3.03	
2 at $3.01	6.02	
2 at $2.99	5.98	
	7,042.67	
Life memberships, 3 at $50	150.00	
	7,192.67	
Royalty on "The Study of History in Schools"	15.35	
Sale of publications	28.50	
Interest on bond and mortgage of $20,000 for one year at 4 per cent (year ends September 29 each year)	800.00	
Total receipts for year		$8,036.52
Balance on hand December 16, 1907, as per our statement dated December 19, 1907		4,749.95
		12,786.47

DISBURSEMENTS.

Treasurer's clerk hire for year	$291.10
Secretary's clerk hire for year	490.35
Corresponding secretary's expense	113.30
Twenty-third annual meeting	53.10
Twenty-fourth annual meeting	46.25
American Historical Review	3,942.72
Pacific coast branch, expense	25.80
1906 Report	97.35
Audit fee, account examination of Treasurer's records	25.00
Postage and stationery, Treasurer and Secretary	334.99
Bank collection and exchange	6.98
Engraving certificates	1.75

Refund on publications out of print		$5.25
Refund of annual dues		4.00
Colonial entries of the records of the British privy council		152.30
Committee expenses:		
Annual bibliographies committee	$200.00	
Executive council	160.90	
Public archives committee	514.50	
Historical manuscripts committee	104.25	
Justin Winsor prize committee	1.00	
Herbert B. Adams prize committee	200.00	
General committee	60.99	
Committee of eight on "Study of History in Schools"	27.85	
Committee of five on college entrance requirements in history	18.00	
Total committee expense		1,287.49
Total disbursements for year		6,877.73
Balance, cash in bank, represented by certified check on the National Park Bank of New York, dated December 17, 1908		5,908.74
		12,786.47

ORDER OF EXERCISES AT THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING WASHINGTON AND RICHMOND, DECEMBER 28-31, 1908.

Persons not members of the association will be cordially welcome to the sessions.

Papers are limited to twenty minutes, and discussions to ten minutes for each speaker. Those who read papers or take part in the conferences are requested to furnish the secretary with abstracts of their papers or remarks.

FIRST SESSION, MONDAY, 8 P. M., IN THE BALL ROOM OF THE NEW WILLARD HOTEL, WASHINGTON.

[Joint meeting with the American Political Science Association.]

Annual address: The Relations of Political Science to History and to Practice. Right Hon. James Bryce, president of the American Political Science Association.

Monday, 9.15 p. m., reception by the British ambassador and Mrs. Bryce at the British embassy. (Please present membership ticket.)

SECOND SESSION, TUESDAY, 10 A. M., IN THE RED ROOM OF THE NEW WILLARD HOTEL.

1. The Use of Census Materials in American Economic and Social History. Joseph A. Hill, chief of the division of revision and results, United States Census Office.

2. The American Newspapers of the Eighteenth Century as Sources of History. William Nelson, corresponding secretary of the New Jersey Historical Society.

3. The Use of Newspapers for the History of the Period from 1850 to 1877. James Ford Rhodes.

4. The Use for Historical Purposes of the Newspapers of the Last Thirty Years. Talcott Williams, of the Philadelphia Press.

5. Associated Press Dispatches as Materials for History. Melville E. Stone, general manager of the Associated Press.

Tuesday, 12.15 p. m., luncheon at the New Willard Hotel; 2 p. m., special train to Richmond, from Union Station.

THIRD SESSION, TUESDAY, 8 P. M., IN THE AUDITORIUM OF THE JEFFERSON, RICHMOND.

[Joint meeting with the American Political Science Association.]

Annual address: History and the Philosophy of History. George B. Adams, president of the American Historical Association.

Tuesday, 9 p. m., reception in the parlors of the Jefferson.

FOURTH SESSION, WEDNESDAY, 10.30 A. M., COMMITTEE ROOMS UNDER AUDITORIUM IN THE JEFFERSON.

CONFERENCES.

1. On the relations of geography to history: The influence of the geography of the South Atlantic States on their history. Chairman, Edwin E. Sparks,

president of Pennsylvania State College; Charles H. Ambler, Randolph-Macon College; John S. Bassett, Smith College; Ulrich B. Phillips, professor in Tulane University; Frederick J. Turner, professor in the University of Wisconsin.

2. On history in secondary schools, with especial reference to the report of the committee of seven. Chairman, Andrew C. McLaughlin, professor in the University of Chicago; Lee Bidgood, State Female Normal College, Farmville, Va.; J. G. Croswell, Brearley School, New York; J. Herbert Low, Manual Training High School, Brooklyn; William MacDonald, Brown University; Robert A. Maurer, Washington City High Schools; Edmund S. Noyes, Central High School, Washington; Miss Lucy M. Salmon, Vassar College; H. Morse Stephens, University of California.

[3. Meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association. Hall of the House of Delegates.]

[4. 10 a. m. Meeting of the Jamestown Exposition Historical Association.]

[5. 3 p. m. Meeting of the Bibliographical Society of America, Virginia State Library.]

Wednesday, 3 p. m., meeting of the executive council and of commissions and committees. 4 p. m., reception for members and ladies at the Woman's Club.

FIFTH SESSION, WEDNESDAY, 8 P. M., IN THE AUDITORIUM OF THE JEFFERSON.

1. Normandy under William the Conqueror. Charles H. Haskins, professor in Harvard University.

2. The Leading Ideas of the Hanseatic Commercial System. Ernst Daenell, University of Kiel.

3. Religious Toleration in Brandenburg-Prussia under the Great Elector, and its Material Rewards. Oliver H. Richardson, professor in Yale University.

4. Chatham, 1708–1908. Charles W. Colby, professor in McGill University.

SIXTH SESSION, THURSDAY, 10.30 A. M.

CONFERENCES.

1. On the problems of state and local historical societies. (Hall of the house of delegates.) Chairman, Evarts B. Greene, professor in the University of Illinois; secretary, St. George L. Sioussat, professor in the University of the South.

(*a*) Report of committee on cooperation among historical societies. Dunbar Rowland, director of the department of archives and history, Mississippi.

(*b*) The Applications of Photography to Archive and Historical Work. Waldo G. Leland, Carnegie Institution of Washington.

(*c*) Historical exhibitions. Albert C. Myers, secretary of the Pennsylvania History Club.

2. On research in English history. (The Jefferson, room 630.) Chairman, Edward P. Cheyney, professor in the University of Pennsylvania; Ralph C. H. Catterall, Cornell University; Arthur L. Cross, University of Michigan; Miss Frances G. Davenport, Carnegie Institution of Washington; Sidney B. Fay, Dartmouth University; W. Dawson Johnston, Washington, D. C.; Laurence M. Larson, University of Illinois; Roger B. Merriman, Harvard University; Ernest C. Richardson, Princeton University; Norman M. Trenholme, University of Missouri.

3. On research in American colonial and revolutionary history. (The Jefferson, first committee room under auditorium). Chairman, Herbert L. Osgood, professor in Columbia University; Charles M. Andrews, Johns Hopkins Uni-

versity; George L. Beer, New York City; Charles H. Hull, Cornell University; William B. Munro, Harvard University; Claude H. Van Tyne, University of Michigan.

4. On research in southern history. (The Jefferson, second committee room under auditorium.) Chairman, Lyon G. Tyler, president of the College of William and Mary; Douglas S. Freeman, Southern Historical Manuscripts Commission; Charles H. Ambler, Randolph-Macon College; Miss Julia A. Flisch, University of Wisconsin; Alfred H. Stone, Carnegie Institution of Washington; Thomas M. Owen, Department of Archives and History, Alabama.

ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING, THURSDAY, 3 P. M., IN THE AUDITORIUM OF THE JEFFERSON.

1. Report of the council.
2. Report of the treasurer and auditing committee.
3. Report of the Pacific coast branch.
4. Report of the historical manuscripts commission.
5. Report of the public archives commission.
6. Report of the committee on the Justin Winsor prize.
7. Report of the committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams prize.
8. Report of the board of editors of the American Historical Review.
9. Report of the committee on bibliography.
10. Report of the committee on publications.
11. Report of the general committee.
12. Report of the editor of Original Narratives of Early American History.
13. Report of the committee on history in elementary schools.
14. Election of officers.
15. Report of the committee on resolutions.

SEVENTH SESSION, THURSDAY, 8 P. M., IN THE AUDITORIUM OF THE JEFFERSON.

THE WILDERNESS CAMPAIGN.

1. Grant's Conduct of the Wilderness Campaign. Gen. Edward P. Alexander, C. S. Army.

2. Lee's Conduct of the Wilderness Campaign. Col. William R. Livermore, U. S. Army.

3. The Wilderness Campaign from Our Present Point of View. Maj. Eben Swift, General Staff, U. S. Army.

Thursday, 10 p. m. New Year's eve celebration at the Westmoreland Club.

Friday, 8.50 a. m. Excursion to Charlottesville and the University of Virginia.

ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES.

Organization.—The American Historical Association was organized at Saratoga, N. Y., on September 10, 1884, with an enrollment of 40 members. In 1889 the association was incorporated by act of Congress, its principal office was fixed at Washington, and it was required to make an annual report to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. The object of the association is the "promotion of historical studies," and the activities of the association have steadily increased in number and widened in scope.

Membership.—Any person approved by the executive council may become a member of the American Historical Association by paying $3, the amount of the annual dues. On payment of $50 any person may become a life member, exempt from dues. Any member may nominate for membership such persons as he or she believes to be properly qualified, but their willingness to accept election should in all cases be ascertained before presenting their names. Nominations should be made to the secretary, who will furnish blanks upon request. Persons desiring to join the association may make application to the secretary to have their names presented to the council.

Dues.—There is no entrance fee. The annual dues are $3, payable on September 1 for the ensuing fiscal year. The publications of the association are not sent to members whose dues remain unpaid after December 1.

Pacific coast branch.—The Pacific coast branch was established in 1903, as an integral part of the American Historical Association. Those members of the association who reside west of the Rocky Mountains may be members of the Pacific coast branch, and all members of the Pacific coast branch are members of the association. The members of the Pacific coast branch pay their annual dues to the treasurer of the association and receive all publications that are distributed. The Pacific coast branch has its own officers and committees and holds its own annual meetings. The proceedings of these meetings, and certain papers presented at them, are published in the annual reports of the association. A delegate is sent to attend the annual meetings of the association.

Publications.—The annual report of the American Historical Association is published by authority of Congress, and is distributed in the course of the year next following the annual meeting the proceedings of which it contains. Members are entitled to such annual reports as are distributed during any fiscal year for which they have paid their dues. Each annual report is in one or two volumes and contains the proceedings and programme of the annual meeting, the proceedings of the Pacific coast branch, such papers read at the meetings as are selected for inclusion by the committee on publications, together with other material, such as documents, bibliographies, reports of commissions, etc. Annual reports of past years (except those for 1896, 1898, 1903, Vol. I, and 1905, Vol. II) may be obtained, so long as they remain in stock, from the secretary for $3 each. Volume II of the annual report for 1905 was not distributed to members, but may be obtained for $1 from the superintendent of documents, Washington, D. C.

The Papers of the American Historical Association, its earliest publications, are contained in five volumes, which were issued from 1886 to 1891 and then discontinued. These contain the reports of the first seven annual meetings (1884–1890), abstracts and texts of papers read at the meetings, lists of members, and a certain number of monographs. The papers may be obtained from the secretary for $5 a bound volume. The separate "parts," four of which compose each volume, may be had for $1.50 each.

The American Historical Review is, by special arrangement with the board of editors, sent to all members in good standing. It is published quarterly, on the 1st of October, January, April, and July, each number being made up of articles, documents, book reviews, and notes and news, and containing 200 or more pages. Volume I begins with the number for October, 1895. A general index for Volumes I–X was published in 1906. The Review is published by The Macmillan Company, of New York, from whom volumes of back numbers may be obtained, so far as they are in print, for $4 unbound, or $4.50 bound. The index for Volumes I–X is sold for $1.50. Members should inform the secretary promptly of any changes in address, and should notify him at once if any number of the Review is not received within two weeks after its issue.

The Handbook, containing the lists of officers and committees, with the names and addresses of members, is published in February of each odd year by the office of the secretary and distributed to all members.

The series of prize essays of the American Historical Association is composed of those monographs for which the Justin Winsor and Herbert Baxter Adams prizes are alternately awarded. Each monograph constitutes one volnme of the series and is supplied to members, upon subscriptions sent to the treasurer, for $1. The first volume in the series is published in 1909 and contains Mr. Edward B. Krehbiel's essay entitled "The Interdict: Its History and Operation," for which was awarded the Herbert Baxter Adams prize in 1907. It will be followed by the Justin Winsor prize essay of 1908, "Great Britain and the Illinois Country, 1763–1774," by Mr. C. E. Carter. The other essays for whieh prizes were awarded, prior to 1907, have been printed in the annual reports with the exception of Mr. D. S. Muzzey's essay on "The Spiritual Franciseans" (Herbert Baxter Adams prize, 1905), which was separately published by the association, but which is now out of print.

"Writings on American History," an annual bibliography having 3,000 to 4,000 entries, is supported, in part, by a subsidy from the American Historical Association. It is published by The Macmillan Company at $2.50. The first volume of the subsidized series, containing the list of writings for 1906, was issued in 1908. The volumes for 1907 and 1908 appear in 1909.

"Original Narratives of Early American History" is the title of a series of reprints, edited under the auspices of the American Historieal Association, and designed to provide a comprehensive and well-rounded eollection of those narratives which hold the most important place as sources of American history anterior to 1700. The series is published by Charles Scribner's Sons, of New York (1906), at $3 a volume, and will be complete in 20 volumes.

"The Study of History in Secondary Schools," being the report of the committee of seven of the American Historical Assoeiation, was published by Macmillan Company, of New York, in 1899, at 50 cents. A committee of five is now engaged in a revision of the report of 1899.

"The Study of History in Elementary Schools," being the report of the committee of eight of the American Historical Association, is published (1909) by Charles Scribner's Sons, of New York.

"Acts of the Privy Council of England, Colonial Series," of which the first volume (1613–1680) was published early in 1909, will be complete to 1783 in five volumes (London, Wyman and Sons). The series is edited by W. L. Grant and James Munro, the expense of transcribing and editing being met by international cooperation. The American Historical Association is one of the financial supporters of this important work.

The "Papers of the American Society of Church History" were published in 8 volumes from 1889 to 1897, and were discontinued upon the union of that society with the American Historical Association. They may be secured from the secretary (except Vols. I and III) for $3 each.

Annual meetings.—The present policy of the association is to meet in rotation in the east, the west, and Washington. Annual meetings have thus far been held in Boston, Providence, New Haven, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, New Orleans, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and Madison. The meeting of 1909, being the twenty-fifth, is to be in New York; that of 1910, in Indianapolis. The meetings are held during a period of three or four days within the dates of December 27–31. The programme is made up of formal sessions with set papers and of more informal round-table conferences, of the annual business meeting, and of various social features. The public is cordially invited to all sessions and conferences. Preliminary editions of the

programme, with detailed information respecting railroad rates, hotel accommodations, etc., are sent to all members some weeks in advance of the meetings. The meetings of the American Economic Association, the American Political Science Association, the Bibliographical Society of America, the American Sociological Society, and the Mississippi Valley Historical Association are generally held at the same time and place as those of the Historical Association.

Conference of historical societies.—In connection with the annual meetings there is held each year a conference of representatives of the various state and local historical societies, for the discussion of matters of interest to such organizations, and the planning of cooperative activities. The reports of the conference are printed in the annual report of the association. All historical societies are urged to send representatives, whether members of the association or not, to this conference.

Historical manuscripts commission.—The historical manuscripts commission was established in 1895. It has engaged itself in securing information respecting the manuscript sources of American history and in publishing calendars and texts. Thus it has printed, in the annual reports, the letters of John C. Calhoun, the letters of Salmon P. Chase, the correspondence of the French ministers to the United States, 1791–1797, and the diplomatic archives of the Republic of Texas (see Vol. II of the present report), as well as smaller collections of documents. The commission endeavors to stimulate an interest in the proper preservation and making accessible of manuscript materials and has prepared a leaflet of suggestions for the printing of documents relating to American history. This leaflet may be obtained upon application to the secretary.

Public archives commission.—The public archives commission was established in 1899 for the purpose of examining into the condition and character of the public records of the United States, of the several States, and of local communities, with a view to obtaining and publishing such information concerning them as will make the records more generally known and more easily available for students. The commission has been instrumental in securing legislation for the better administration of the public records in many States, and has printed, in the annual reports, reports of varying scope on the archives of about 30 States, as well as reports on the records of certain cities and counties, together with a summary of state legislation relating to the custody and supervision of the public records, and a bibliography of the printed public archives of the 13 original States to 1789.

Committee on bibliography.—The committee on bibliography considers such bibliographical projects as come before it, and has caused to be prepared various bibliographies which have been printed in the annual reports. Among these have been a bibliography of the publications of American historical societies, a list of the public documents of the first 14 Congresses, notes on the collections of works on European history in American libraries, bibliographies of Alabama and of Mississippi, etc.

Committee on a bibliography of modern English history.—This committee was appointed by the council in December, 1908, at the request of the conference on English history, for the purpose of securing the preparation of a bibliographical introduction to modern English history.

Committee on documentary historical publications of the United States Government.—In accordance with the instructions of President Roosevelt, the governmental committee on department methods appointed 9 members of the American Historical Association to constitute an assistant committee on documentary historical publications of the United States Government. The report of this committee was transmitted to the President on January 11, 1909, and a copy of it has been sent to each member of the association.

HISTORICAL PRIZES.

The Justin Winsor Prize Committee.—Charles H. Hull (chairman), Cornell University; Williston Walker, Yale University; John H. Latané, Washiugton and Lee University; Claude H. Van Tyne, University of Michigan; Theodore C. Smith, Williams College.

The Herbert Baxter Adams Prize Committee.—George Lincolu Burr (chairman), Cornell University; Charles Cross, Harvard University; John Martin Vincent, Johns Hopkins University; James Westfall Thompson, University of Chicago; Guy Stanton Ford, Uuiversity of Illinois.

For the encouragement of historical research the American Historical Associatiou offers two prizes, each of $200—the Justin Winsor prize in American history and the Herbert Baxter Adams prize in European history. Each is awarded biennially (the Winsor prize in the even years and the Adams prize in the odd years) for the best unpublished monograph submitted to the committee of awards on or before October 1 of the given year—e. g., by October 1, 1909, for the Adams prize in Europeau history, and by October 1, 1910, for the Winsor prize in American history. The couditions of award are as follows:

I. The prize is intended for writers who have not yet published auy considerable work or obtained au established reputation.

II. *A. For the Justin Winsor prize.*—The mouograph must be based upon indepeudent and origiual investigation in Americau history, by which is meant the history of any of the British colonies in America to 1783, of other territories, coutiuental or insular, which have since been acquired by the United States, of the United States, and of iudependent Latin America. It may deal with any aspect of that history—social, political, constitutional, religious, economic, ethnological, military, or biographical, though iu the last three instances a treatment exclusively ethnological, military, or biographical would be unfavorably received.

B. For the Herbert Baxter Adams prize.—The monograph must be based upon independent aud original investigation in European history, by which is meant the history of Europe, continental, insular, or colonial, excluding coutinental Freuch America and British America before 1783. It may deal with any aspect of that history—social, political, constitutional, religious, economic, ethnological, military, or biographical, though in the last three instances a treatment exclusively ethnological, military, or biographical would be unfavorably received.

III. The monograph must present subject-matter of more than personal or local interest, and must, as regards its conclusions, be a distinct contribution to knowledge. Its statements must be accurate, and the author in his treatment of the facts collected must show originality and power of interpretatiou.

IV. The monograph must conform to the accepted canons of historical research and criticism.

It must be presented in scientific form.

It must contaiu references to all authorities.

It must be accompanied by a critical bibliography. Should the bibliography be omitted or should it consist only of a list of titles without critical comments and valuations, the monograph will not be admitted to the competition.

V. The monograph should not exceed 100,000 words in length. The manuscript should be typewritten, and must be neat, correct, and in form ready for the printer.

VI. In addition to text, footnotes, and bibliography, the monograph must contain nothing except the name and address of the author and a short introduction setting forth the character of the material and the purpose of the

work. After the award has been made the successful competitor may add such personal allusions as are customary in a printed work.

VII. In making the award the committee will consider not only research, accuracy, and originality, but also clearness of expression, logical arrangement, and especially literary form. The successful monograph must be written in good English. The prize will not be awarded unless the work submitted shall be of a high degree of excellence.

VIII. The successful monograph will be published by the American Historical Association. Galley and page proofs will be sent to the author for revision; but, should changes be made by him exceeding in cost an aggregate of 10 cents per page of the completed book, such excess shall be borne by him, and the amount will be deducted from the prize.

IX. The prize, together with 10 bound copies of the printed volume, will be sent to the author after the publication of the book. Further copies, not to exceed 25, he shall be entitled to purchase at the reduced price ($1) at which a copy is furnished to each subscribing member of the Association. Should he further desire unbound copies, not for sale, the committee will endeavor to furnish them to him at cost.

Address all correspondence relative to the Justin Winsor prize to Prof. Charles H. Hull, Ithaca, N. Y., and all correspondence relative to the Herbert Baxter Adams prize to Prof. George Lincoln Burr, Ithaca, N. Y.

The Justin Winsor Prize (which until 1906 was offered annually) has been awarded to the following:

1896. Herman V. Ames, The Proposed Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

1900. William A. Schaper, Sectionalism and Representation in South Carolina; with honorable mention of Mary S. Locke, Anti-Slavery Sentiment before 1808.

1901. Ulrich B. Phillips, Georgia and State Rights; with honorable mention of M. Louise Greene, The Struggle for Religious Liberty in Connecticut.

1902. Charles McCarthy, The Anti-Masonic Party; with honorable mention of W. Roy Smith, South Carolina as a Royal Province.

1903. Louise Phelps Kellogg, The American Colonial Charter: A Study of Its Relation to English Administration, chiefly after 1688.

1904. William R. Manning, The Nootka Sound Controversy; with honorable mention of C. O. Paullin, The Navy of the American Revolution.

1906. Annie Heloise Abel, The History of Events Resulting in Indian Consolidation West of the Mississippi River.

1908. Clarence Edwin Carter, Great Britain and the Illinois Country, 1765–1774; with honorable mention of Charles Henry Ambler, Sectionalism in Virginia, 1776–1861.

From 1897 to 1899 and in 1905 the Justin Winsor Prize was not awarded.

The Herbert Baxter Adams Prize has been awarded to:

1905. David S. Muzzey, The Spiritual Franciscans; with honorable mention of Eloise Ellery, Jean Pierre Brissot.

1907. In equal division, Edward B. Krehbiel, The Interdict, its History and its Operation, with Especial Attention to the Time of Pope Innocent III, and William S. Robertson, Francisco de Miranda and the Revolutionizing of Spanish America.

II. REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH.

BERKELEY, CAL., NOVEMBER 21, 1908.

By JACOB N. BOWMAN,
Secretary of the Branch.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

By Prof. J. N. Bowman, *Secretary of the Branch.*

The fifth annual meeting of the Pacific coast branch of the American Historical Association was held at the University of California, Berkeley, on Saturday, November 21, 1908. The arrangements for the meeting had been unfortunately long delayed by many unforeseen circumstances; but at the last moment they were taken in charge and carried to a successful conclusion by Prof. E. D. Adams, of Stanford University, and Mr. F. J. Teggart, of the University of California, and their associates on the committee on programme and arrangements, Mr. J. B. Newell and Mr. W. B. Bliss, both of the University of California.

The first session of the meeting was opened at 11.15 in the Faculty Room, California Hall, by Prof. E. D. Adams, of Stanford University, chairman of the committee on arrangements, in the absence of the president, James D. Phelan. Prof. Thomas R. Bacon, of the University of California, was elected temporary chairman, and in the absence of the secretary-treasurer, Prof. C. A. Duniway, president of the University of Montana, Prof. J. N. Bowman, of the University of California, was temporarily appointed.

On assuming the chair, Professor Bacon spoke with deep regrets of the death of Prof. G. H. Roberts, of the University of California, who was to have opened the session with a paper on "The Vallejo capital project." Prof. H. Morse Stephens, of the University of California, was then called upon to extend the welcome of the University of California to the gathered members and visitors. He spoke of the efforts of the committee on arrangements and programme, of the sad loss of his coworker, Professor Roberts, and gave an invitation to all to visit in the afternoon the Bancroft Library of Books and Manuscripts on Pacific Coast History.

The first paper was read by Prof. E. D. Adams, of Stanford University, on "English interest in the annexation of California." He explained that this paper was a partial result of his researches in the London archives last year among the papers covering the

years from 1836 to 1846, and that the paper would deal with the plan of the English in California rather than with their interest. He stated that in these restless years there was a general suspicion on the coast against the English. The English agents in California and Mexico kept the Government well informed as to conditions in the West; yet of all these letters only two caused any marked comment or resolute stand on the part of the Government. On August 30, 1841, Packenham, the British minister in Mexico, wrote urgently regarding the Mexican bondholders and the lands held by the English colonists, and also regarding the conditions on the coast. The change from the Palmerston to the Aberdeen government in England changed the home attitude, and the reply was rather caustic in its wonder that Packenham should suggest English interference and activity. The minister then remained silent but watchful until the Americans in a spectacular way took Monterey; hereupon he again urged English intereference and acquisition. Also a great many letters were received during these years from the agents in California, especially from Forbes, at Monterey, who urged that England take California under her control.

Conditions in Texas, and Mexican relations with England, changed Aberdeen's undoubted policy to block the United States in Texas; and this was the attitude of the Government when Forbes's letter arrived in London urging the acquisition of California. Professor Adams quoted in full the Government's reply to Forbes's letter, setting forth its policy with regard to California, as well as to Mexico and Texas: Keep out and take no part. The British activity, it seemed, was based upon French activity in Tahiti and the islands, and upon American activity in Oregon. Admiral Seymour was directed to the coast to keep watch. The Government refused to take California, yet implied that it would be taken if it could be done without any danger or trouble to England.

Mr. R. W. Kelsey, of the University of California, then read a note to Professor Adams's paper, explaining the attitude of the Americans in California toward England, and what they thought the English policy was. His data were drawn from the Bancroft Library's collection of the papers of Thomas O. Larkin, the American consul at Monterey during these years. Larkin believed that California was not to remain in Mexican hands and wanted the United States to secure it. He feared England, France, and Russia, but England especially. The sailors' yarn of the Seymour-Sloat race to Monterey and other stories roused his interest; he wrote brilliantly of San Francisco Bay and its possibilities as a naval base, and hoped for its control by America; when the revolution came, a few months later, he feared more than ever an English

acquisition. By 1846 he wrote to Washington that England and France were less active, and that the Hudson Bay Company was selling out its properties in California. In June and July of this year things moved rapidly and ended in the raising of the American flag. Larkin and Forbes, the English agent, were good friends; and Larkin had been told by Forbes of the English idea of noninterference—quoted in full by Professor Adams—yet he doubted that this could be the English policy. Mr. Kelsey attributed this misunderstanding to home conditions; England was in a colonial slump, the United States was just in the beginning of its colonial expansion; America responded to its agents; England did not.

Professor Bacon called to the chair the president, James D. Phelan, who had arrived while Mr. Kelsey was speaking.

Prof. H. Morse Stephens, of the University of California, spoke on the last two papers from the English point of view. England's policy during the forties was one of withdrawal, and California was only one illustration of this.

Professor Adams, in reply, stated that this was quite true in California, but not true in the case of Texas, where a blocking policy obtained. He explained further, in reply to a question from the president, that the Seymour-Sloat race to Monterey was only a sailors' yarn. He also spoke of the condition of the archives in London where he did his work last year; that on account of lack of room many years ago the admiralty instructions, covering a period of about thirty years, were destroyed, and only a digest of their contents remains.

Mr. Don E. Smith, of the University of California, followed with a paper on "The viceroy of New Spain in the eighteenth century," which is given in full in the present volume.[a]

Prof. J. N. Bowman, of the University of California, then read a paper on "The Pacific Northwest and the Pacific Ocean." He pointed out the position of the Pacific Northwest in the transcontinental discoveries and explorations, as well as its geographical connection in the transcontinental waterway system. McKenzie, Lewis and Clark, the Hudson Bay Company, and the Northwest and American fur companies met the Pacific at this point. The project and survey for the first transcontinental railroad, the first missionaries and settlers beyond the Spanish and Russian rule, centered in the Pacific Northwest. The overlapping of European interests on the coast met in this region; the international conflicts took place within its border when England and America thrust themselves between Russia on the north and Spain on the south; and when these questions were settled England and America were left there to their half century of struggle.

[a] See below, pp. 169 ff.

In the discovery, exploration, and internationalization of the Pacific the entrance was by five gateways—Mexico, the Straits, the East Indies, Siberia, and the Pacific Northwest. Mexico and the Straits formed gateways for Spain to a Spanish lake and to the Philippines lying off the American coast; the East Indies led to China, Japan, and their waters rather than to the Pacific; Siberia was the entrance of Russia to the North Pacific, which she claimed as a national sea in the same manner that Spain looked upon that triangle of ocean having its base on the Americas from the Straits to California and its apex in the Philippines. Up to the eighteenth century Russia and Spain divided the ocean between them. It was England, through Cook, in the discoveries of the fur-bearing animals in the Pacific and the fur market in China, on the one hand, and the publication of these facts to the world, on the other, that made possible European entrance upon the Pacific. The trade led the Europeans and Americans into the Pacific by water and also drew overland the traders and fur companies to the Pacific Northwest; on the coast as well as on the ocean internationality began in the dual sense; a Pacific international trade between the opposite shores of the Pacific and the entrance of European nations into this trade. The Spanish ocean was the first to go; within forty years Russia gave up her claim to the North Pacific, and the last ocean was born into internationality. It was the Pacific Northwest that led the nations by land to the coast and also introduced them into the Pacific, giving the ocean its first international interest.

The morning session was closed by a paper by Mr. F. J. Teggart, curator of the Bancroft Library, on "Exploration of the Missouri River before Lewis and Clark." The lateness of the hour unfortunately caused Mr. Teggart to abbreviate his paper, which, however, is given in full in the present volume.[a]

After luncheon at the Carlton Hotel the afternoon session was opened at 3 o'clock. President James D. Phelan opened the meeting, but soon called Professor Bacon to the chair.

The "Discussion of the report of the committee of seven" was opened by Prof. F. H. Clark, of the Lowell High School, San Francisco. After a review of the origin and purport of the report he spoke of the conditions in California when it appeared. A course in general history already existed; texts and revisions were needed; the high schools were in the period of their change from the three to the four years' course and also in the throes of their adjustment to the university requirements. Under such conditions the authoritativeness of the report was of great service.

The committee of seven provided for a four-year continuous and cumulative course, yet only one year—American history and civics—

[a] See below, pp. 183 ff.

is required by the university. This, together with the interest of the pupils in the sciences, leaves great breaks in the history of the usual graduate. For the sake of these pupils Professor Clark proposed abandonment of the report; abandon the chronological development of history; admit ignorance and breaks in places; arrange courses for the pupils' use and capabilities. Such a four-year course he outlined in this manner: First year, geography, biography, travel, and acquaintance with the library; second year, form and growth of some modern nation, e. g., England and America, with the people as the center of interest and not the kings and laws; third year, institutional study, e. g., the Roman Empire, the Greek city, etc.; fourth year, an increased number of hours for study devoted to the institutions of the United States and the history of the nineteenth century. This leads to self-activity on the part of the boy; our democracy demands more study of character and less of history—there is the need of reform in the report.

Prof. L. B. Avery, principal of the San Jose High School, then followed and also spoke of the need of reform in the report. Ideals change; general knowledge, scholarship, and now specialization are the successive ideals; the next must be the ideal of socialization in order to make the boy and girl into forceful factors in the world. The report should conform thereto. The block system prevents a general view of history in case of any omission; to remedy this he wishes for the old one-year course in general history. He agreed with Professor Clark's course, but only with a good teacher behind it. He regretted the "dissectional methods" of the university as being unproductive of historical study and reading. He repeated his plea for a course of a year in general history dealing with life, giving a general view of the past and an inspiration for the future.

Prof. H. W. Edwards, of the Berkeley High School, also asked for a reform of the report. Pupils are introduced to ancient history in their first year in the high school; yet this history is furthest removed from us and is usually the poorest taught of all the courses. American history is weakened in the colonial and post-civil war periods. He liked Professor Avery's suggestions; he should like American history to include California history; and wished the civics taught in a separate course. For the sake of the great majority of the pupils not going to college he emphasized the idea of "bringing the history home" to to-day.

Prof. H. L. Cannon, of Stanford University, spoke of the excellent effects of the report in producing better and better-trained teachers, in breaking the chronological study of history, and in emphasizing cause, effect, and development.

Prof. S. P. McCrea, principal of the Sequoia High School, Redwood City; Mrs. Mary Dickson, of the Haywards High School; Prof.

L. D. Inskeep, of Oakland; Mr. J. B. Newell, of the University of California; Miss C. M. Lord, of the Palo Alto High School; Prof. F. G. Franklin, of the University of the Pacific; Prof. J. J. Ryan, of the San Jose High School; Prof. E. E. Wood, of the Tamalpais High School; and Mr. W. B. Bliss, of the University of California, all spoke on various phases of the report, desiring changes and reforms.

Professor Bacon felt that the general complaint was that four years was too short a period for the four years' course of the report. He would abolish all history in the high school for prospective college students; for the others he would have a course of two years: First year, United States history; second year, civics—and no other history. In closing further discussion because of the lateness of the hour he called upon the last member on the programme, Prof. H. Morse Stephens, a member of the committee of seven.

Professor Stephens explained the origin of the committee of seven, and the surprise of the members that the report had lived ten years. It had done its good, yet from all parts of the country some reform is asked. The committee's idea in the formulation of the report was breadth; broad ideas of ancient and modern culture and life; English history as a bridge from this broad view of Europe to the American history and government.

A stenographic report of this discussion was made, to be submitted by Professor Stephens to the committee of five at the meeting of the association at Richmond in December, 1908.

About 60 persons were present at each session.

In the evening a dinner was given at the Faculty Club, and owing to the regulations of the club it was limited to men. President James D. Phelan presided, and after his address speeches were made by Prof. Thos. R. Bacon, of the University of California; Prof. L. B. Avery, of San Jose; Prof. E. D. Adams, of Stanford University; George H. Himes, of Portland, Oreg., and by Prof. H. Morse Stephens, of the University of California, who announced that President James D. Phelan had volunteered to finance for the Academy of Pacific Coast History the publication of the Minute Book of the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco.

The committee on nominations, Mr. F. J. Teggart, Prof. J. H. Blair, and Mr. W. B. Bliss, made the following report, which was unanimously adopted: For president, President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, of the University of California; vice-president, George H. Himes, of Portland, Oreg.; secretary-treasurer, Prof. J. N. Bowman, of the University of California; additional members of the executive committee: George E. Crothers, San Francisco; Mrs. Mary Prag, of the Girls' High School, San Francisco; Prof. E. D. Adams, of

Stanford University, and Prof. H. W. Edwards, of the Berkeley High School.

The committee on resolutions, Prof. H. L. Cannon, Prof. E. I. Miller, and Prof. E. I. McCormac, reported the following:

Resolved, That the members of the Pacific coast branch of the American Historical Association take this opportunity of expressing their cordial appreciation of the efficient and successful manner in which the committee on arrangements have performed their trying duties; also of expressing their sincere thanks to the University of California for its most courteous tender of accommodations for this meeting, and to the Faculty Club for so generously permitting the use of its quarters for the annual dinner.

That the retiring secretary-treasurer, President Clyde Augustus Duniway, be extended a most hearty vote of thanks for his unremitting exertions looking toward the well-being of the association.

That this association extend to the Honorable James D. Phelan, our outgoing president, its sincerest expression of appreciation for his active interest in the association and services in its behalf.

That the Pacfic coast branch of the American Historical Association expresses its sincere regret at the untimely death of Prof. Guy Hall Roberts, who was an enthusiastic member of the branch, who attended its meetings, and who was on the programme of the present session.

The resolutions were adopted.

A letter was read from C. H. Haskins, corresponding secretary of the American Historical Association, regarding a delegate from the Pacific coast branch to sit in the council of the association. Prof. H. Morse Stephens, of the University of California, was elected delegate.

Letters were also read from the directors of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition and from the dean of the College of Liberal Arts, University of Washington, inviting the branch to hold its sixth annual meeting at Seattle during the exposition. The letters were referred to the executive committee.

III. REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE ON THE RELATIONS OF GEOGRAPHY TO HISTORY.

By EDWIN ERLE SPARKS,

President of Pennsylvania State College, Chairman of the Conference.

REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE ON THE RELATIONS OF GEOGRAPHY TO HISTORY.

By Edwin Erle Sparks.

In opening the conference the chairman, President Sparks, of Pennsylvania State College, said: The conquest of the American continents and their redemption from savagery will be the paramount theme of the first four centuries of American history, whatever aspects its later career may assume. The clearing of the fields, the draining of swamps, the planting of crops, the discovery of minerals, the development of water power, the clearing of the waterways, the improvement of means of transportation—all these are essential acts in the civilizing of the continents. Geography is necessary to their understanding and must be presupposed in their study. Political geography long held sway and as such was of slight service to the study of economic and industrial history; but with the advent of physiography and its supplanting of purely political geography, history has found a valuable assistant.

Physiography and topography are as essential to the understanding of the migration of a people in time of peace as to the movement of an army in time of war. The character of the soil and the direction of the flow of streams are underlying factors in many episodes of American history; thus we are gradually coming to appreciate the fact that nearly every revolt or disturbance of the public peace outside of cities has been due to topography and to the determinative influence of soil and transportation in attracting and assembling settlers of various races.

The "black belt" is now comprehended in its economic effect upon slavery and southern politics as thoroughly as the shifting of the rain zone over the semiarid regions of the West is related to the rise and growth of political theories. The effect of the war of 1812 on the opening of the Northwest of that day is a matter of physiography, as is the construction of the Erie Canal along the only possible pathway between the Atlantic and the mid-West, viz, around the northern end of the Appalachian Mountains.

Especially do topography and physiography play important parts in the drama of war. Aside from contributing largely to the causes of the civil war, the character of the soil, the direction of the navi-

gable rivers, and the resulting presence or absence of railways were determinative factors in that struggle. Therefore an exact comprehension of the conflict lies not alone in a study of the campaigns, but in an appreciation of the geography of the Southern States and their natural features and resources. In its larger industrial and economic aspects, the triumphs and failures of the Confederacy must be approached from the view point of geography. If the long-established north and south commercial tie of the Mississippi had not been nullified by east and west trunk lines of railways before 1860, the outcome of the unfortunate contest might have been far different. It is no small matter of congratulation that the underlying subject of geography is coming to be more and more a part of the discussions of the American Historical Association.

Prof. Charles H. Ambler, of Randolph-Macon College, following the chairman, discussed the beginnings of the American Revolutionary movement in Virginia. The position was taken that the Piedmont country, north of the James, led in this movement, while the Tidewater region remained aloof from the patriotic cause until the very last. To illustrate this position the Revolutionary movement was localized in Hanover County, the home of Patrick Henry and a county where the Piedmont and Tidewater societies and interests came into more frequent, intimate, and antagonistic relations than at any other point along the granite ridge which divides the Piedmont from the Tidewater. The position was also taken that Patrick Henry did not belong to either the upland or the lowland sections, and was thus able, in 1775, to become the leader of all Virginia. The ten years from 1765 to 1775 were, however, years during which the uplands, under the leadership of Henry, were shaping the Revolutionary movement. Piedmont, north of the James, was, as compared with the Tidewater, the area of small farms, a condition necessitated by the geography of the Piedmont. It was also the home of the Virginia dissenters and of such Democratic leaders as Henry, Jefferson, and Madison.

Prof. John S. Bassett, of Smith College, was unable to be present, but his carefully prepared paper was read in the conference and follows in full:

THE INFLUENCE OF COAST LINE AND RIVERS ON NORTH CAROLINA.

By John S. Bassett.

Logically the most advantageous points of settlement on the Atlantic coast were the valleys of those rivers which have adequate communication with the sea and whose waters are navigable for a considerable distance into the interior. There were fine rivers with poor harbors, there were good harbors with bad rivers, but most im-

portant were the few rivers like the Connecticut, Hudson, Delaware, Potomac, James, Cape Fear, and Savannah, which gave access to the coastal plain and with their tributaries were capable of supporting a large and wealthy population. These valleys are marked by nature for centers of States, for it is evident that a region which is a unit physically and industrially would also most profitably be a unit politically and socially.

But our early settlements rarely proceeded logically. Sometimes our ancestors thought that the best use of a river was to establish a well-marked boundary, whereas we realize to-day that watersheds are the best boundaries. Thus it came about that the rich possibilities of the Potomac and Savannah were each divided between two States whose centers of life were elsewhere. Could the boundary lines of the southern colonies have been moved southward so that Maryland would extend to the Rappahannock, Virginia to Albemarle Sound, North Carolina to the Pedee, and South Carolina to the Florida line, we should have of them true natural States. This arrangement would have thrust Georgia westward and have relieved it from the unusual quality of being both an Atlantic and a Gulf State. It would also have relieved Maryland from its undesirable smallness. Undoubtedly, there were good reasons at the time for the adoption of the illogical method; but by considering what might have been done we have a point of departure for understanding what was done.

The chief victim of this haphazard arrangement was North Carolina. Virginia had the valley of the James and half of that of the Potomac, with full egress to the sea. South Carolina had Charleston Harbor, which made a great trade possible; but the Ashley and Cooper were insignificant rivers and the tendency was to draw the vital forces of the interior down to the center of wealth, politics, and society. Georgia's growth must be slow until the Creek Indians were pushed back, and under existing circumstances the half valley of the Savannah that was accorded to her was not a serious drawback. But North Carolina suffered greatly. Her only artery of interior commerce with the outside world was thrust by the boundary adjustments far down into the southeast corner of the colony, and the first stage of settlement was north of Albemarle Sound, which, without any practicable outlet to the sea, has ever depended on the lower Chesapeake. Within this region is the Roanoke, an excellent river and navigable as far as Halifax, but as a seat of colonization it is a delusion, because it empties into the series of sounds which border the coast. This isolated region, which ought to have been the last thin edge of Virginia life, became the determining germ of a large part of North Carolina life, and the results were unfortunate.

The settlers of Albemarle were a mass of poor people, untutored and unaspiring, many of them touched by some form of lawlessness; with them were mixed a small official class, men of social standing and some education, but not numerous enough to save civilization from crass animalism. Religion had such a slight hold that the churches of the community which go back to that day are still uncertain when they were established. Government was so rude that the historian comes to periods when it is impossible to say who was chief ruler. For more than fifty years there was no port of entry, and trade was so insignificant that its forms are largely an inference. This raw community ought to have been ruled by the older and more orderly government of Virginia, which could well have modified its rudeness; it was left to rule itself, and out of disorder to evolve order.

Albemarle dominated the settlements on the Pamlico and the Neuse, the whole seacoast as far as the Cape Fear Valley. It delayed the settlement of the Cape Fear, because it absorbed the colonization impulse of that part of the coast and because when the northern community was once founded the lords proprietors refused to sell land on the southern river until the frontier had reached it. Thus three-fourths of the coast line was filled by the Virginia overflow filtered through the Albermarle forest settlement. The other fourth, the Cape Fear region, was the part of the coast rim which drew its population from extraneous sources. Highlanders, Scotch-Irish, colony-born, West Indian-born, and English-born Britons were here mingled in something like equal elements. It was about 1730 that this part of the colony was opened to civilization. Twenty years later its influence was extended far into the interior, following natural lines of communication. Near the sea was the port of Wilmington, till the days of railways the largest town in the State. One hundred and twenty miles westward is Fayetteville, at the head of navigation, and by the beginning of the Revolution it was the distributing point for trade as far west as Guilford, Yadkin, and Iredell counties, more than 100 miles away. The area therefore tributary to the Cape Fear is 100 miles wide and more than 200 long; it is the heart of the State. Had it been settled by 1670 and independent of the Albemarle influence, it would have dominated North Carolina history. As it was, the older community dominated. Albemarle influence, which was a weak echo of Virginia civilization, gave tone to the State's activities.

It is difficult to say what kind of life would have developed in this southern region under independent conditions, but it is certain that life in Albemarle was very provincial. It was a province of a province. It was the most isolated part of the coast from the Savannah to the Penobscot. After 1730 its society became more orderly

than before that time, but it was still wholesome, hearty, democratic, plain. There was a backwoods aristocracy, only distinguishable as such because it was less democratic than the great mass of uneducated landholders around it. Intellectual leaders were there, as everywhere else in America, but their minds were formed by simple popular ideals, and taking economic and social ideals from Virginia they looked thither, also, for the politics which had to do with things larger than colony and State. Till long after the Revolution it delivered the political life of the State to Virginia leaders; and it was only the Jackson movement, through its strong appeal to the more democratic western and southwestern counties, which at last carried North Carolina for a presidential candidate who had not the support of Virginia. The old alliance might then have been definitely broken, but Jacksonian democracy, pro-slavery, and finally post-bellum conditions furnished wider and more solid unifying forces; and for this reason the two States are still politically at one. But the coming of railroads has brought industrial independence, and a new society is coming into existence in which neither the Cape Fear nor the Albemarle influence is predominant.

In conclusion, these suggestions seem worthy of consideration: (1) The James and Cape Fear rivers are centers of natural States and the Albemarle Sound is the logical dividing line between them; (2) the area north of this line ought to have been a part of Virginia, whose older society would have restrained its early chaos; (3) in that case the Cape Fear would probably have been settled in the seventeenth century and its northern frontier might have reached the Pamlico before the Virginia movement crossed the Albemarle Sound; (4) the Cape Fear settlements would have been strong and distinctive and have given character to the whole colony; (5) the Virginia-Albemarle influence made for isolation and bound North Carolina for many years to her northern neighbor; and (6) the developments of the last forty years have largely removed the conditions which sprang from coast line and river systems, although traces of the influence of these early forces will long be observed.

In the discussion which followed the papers Frederick J. Turner, of the University of Wisconsin, spoke of the necessity of analyzing the various divisions of America in order to see of what economic sections they are composed. He also urged the importance of thinking in terms of economic areas rather than of States. Prof. George L. Burr, of Cornell University, gave warning of the danger that lay in regarding geography as anything more than one factor in human development.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONFERENCE ON HISTORY IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS, WITH ESPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF SEVEN.

EDITED FROM THE STENOGRAPHIC RECORD

By ANDREW C. McLAUGHLIN,

Head of the Department of History in the University of Chicago,
Chairman of the Conference.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONFERENCE ON HISTORY IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS, WITH ESPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF SEVEN.

Edited by ANDREW C. MCLAUGHLIN, *Chairman.*

The CHAIRMAN. Ladies and gentlemen, the subject under discussion here this morning is "History in Secondary Schools." I hardly dare venture anything in the way of introductory remarks for fear that I shall get to discussing the report of the committee of seven and the general questions that are involved, and consume the whole of the time myself, provided your patience would permit. I will allow myself, therefore, to say only this—that the discussions have ranged themselves around three or four main questions. The first is the general treatment of ancient history, and, above all, what should be the limit of the study of ancient history. This subject is of chiefest interest in the schools which have to fit students for examination by colleges and universities, where there is a demand for Greek and Roman history. In the schools of the Mississippi valley and the far West, where the certificate system largely obtains, there seems to be very little criticism of the committee's report in that particular, and very little demand for a change. But in the eastern schools the trouble seems to be a very real one.

The next question is how to modify the report of the committee of seven so as to give a larger opportunity for the study of very modern history. Circulars sent to various portions of the country indicate what we had reason to expect in advance, namely, that there has been a growing desire to emphasize the history of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and to spend less time in the average school upon the earlier field. There was great discussion in the meetings of the committee of seven ten years ago somewhat along this line as to how medieval history should be treated in order to give a larger opportunity to study modern history; but no very distinct solution was presented by the committee at that time. The need of a solution seems to be more pressing now than it was then. The question naturally arises as to whether the committee of five, which has this matter now in charge, should recommend a fifth block or whether it should recommend some modification of the treatment of some of the other blocks recommended by the committee of seven.

Another question demanding attention is whether more time can be given to the study of civics. There has been, I suppose, some misapprehension in judging the report of the committee of seven in this particular. We contented ourselves with the recommendation that, where substantial courses could not be given in both civics and history, the two courses should be combined and treated as one subject. This matter has been under discussion for some years, and there is a great difference of opinion on the subject, some teachers maintaining that this is the only proper way of teaching civics, and others maintaining that there should be a separate course.

I will not suggest, even remotely, the answers of the questions which I have proposed. The present committee is likely to have considerable trouble in solving some of these problems, and I look forward to another year of wrestling and discussion before we are able to put forth more than a tentative series of propositions. The problems are full of difficulty, and the more one studies them the more one sees how difficult they are.

Prof. Lee Bidgood, of the State Female Normal College at Farmville, Va.: You can not understand my point of view, which is, to a limited extent, I suppose, representative of that of all Virginia teachers, and possibly of all southern teachers of history as well, without knowing something of what the conditions are that we have to face. Those of you who have followed southern educational conditions know that our high-school system is in its infancy in Virginia; it is only about three years of age. In the year 1907 alone we founded 146 high schools in the State of Virginia; some of them are not worthy of the name as yet, but a great many are now doing standard work. In the year 1906 courses of study were laid down for them and the history work corresponded very nearly to the report of the committee of seven, allowing either Greek or Roman history to be studied in place of one of the four blocks. There are still a great many high schools in the State which do not follow this course.

Last year a committee was appointed by the State Association of Colleges and Schools to draw up a course for high schools. In our report we made the course of study in history to correspond precisely to that recommended by the committee of seven. We are pretty well satisfied, I believe, with the programme laid down by the committee of seven. There are very few of us who would advocate changes, I think, in the matter to be included, or in the arrangement of that matter. I would like to inquire, however, whether it would be considered fanciful at the present time to say that the time has come when we ought to take just a little more notice, in this northern part of the New World, of the southern part of the New World, and include in some way, either in our modern European history or in our

American history, a little more notice than we at present give to the Latin-American countries. Furthermore, has the time not come in our American history work to lay greater stress on industrial history? With the exception of those two minor matters, I do not believe that we have any particular dissatisfaction with the course of study as laid down by the committee of seven.

The matter of civics is a little bit different. The universal practice with us is to give a separate course, and I personally think that is decidedly the better plan. Have we not overworked the historical idea in teaching civics? If civics is nothing more nor less than teaching political and constitutional history, why is it named civics at all? If, on the other hand, we are going to give a description of present-day governmental conditions in the United States, then I think the courses must be separated; and we can not fairly take away time from American history to give it to civics and make ourselves think that we are giving an adequate course in American history in half of the year by the fiction of calling our civics a part of American history.

The universal practice at the present time in Virginia is to give three periods a week to the four blocks. That is very inadequate, and I am absolutely certain of one thing: We can not give a respectable American history course and a course in civics in three periods in one year. The committee for colleges and schools to which I referred was only able to ask in its report for three periods a week all the way through in history, but it asked for four periods a week in the last year, making not less than five periods a week and a maximum of seven a week for history and civics together. Whether that time is ever going to give us a wholly satisfactory history course I exceedingly doubt. * * * * *

Now, one or two words as to the individual fields. With reference to ancient history, our problem here is not so much knowing the different periods, but is what I suppose psychologists would call the problem of apperception; in other words, owing to the fact that the primary schools thus far give nothing in the world except American history, the pupils do not know who Julius Cæsar was; they do not know whether he was a Roman or not. Under those conditions it is necessary for us here to do a little different kind of work, and I suggest that it would be a great help for us if we could get one or two more good text-books to be added to the large collection in the field, which should be a little more elementary in treatment, which should include one or more stock stories, and be graded down to the pupils that do not know even the leading characteristics of the greatest characters in ancient history.

With the modern history we find that the increase in the difficulty of mediæval and modern history is greater than the increased power

of the second-year pupil over the first-year pupil, and I think that we must simplify those courses by putting in more biography, and more stories and facts concerning the popes and emperors and crusaders of the middle ages.

Prof. J. G. Croswell, of the Brearley School, New York: Half of my life has been spent in preparing boys for college, the other half in preparing girls for college, and, as I see now, to my surprise, for the suffrage. We are in an infantile condition, too, as to this subject; we have had a short time to discuss it and what we know about it is not knowledge.

I am responsible for 305 A. D. I wish to assure you publicly that that date was entirely an accident, that we got it while we were meeting an objection from Prof. Monroe Smith; I asked him for heaven's sake to give us a date which would exclude the Nicene Creed and the Koran from ancient history, and he suggested 305. We are not wedded to that date, or to any other date.

Now, the position that we teachers sustain is this: We appear to you doctors to hate the subject of history and history examinations. We do so, esteeming it at the same time above all subjects in the curriculum. History, as it has come in, has come in on top of a lot of subjects we are studying. We feel that the paper requirements, by and large, for admission to college are preposterous; that the effect on our pupils of all these winds blowing from north, south, east, and west is to produce a dead calm in the middle; that the intellectual power of our pupils is going down. How has that been brought about? It has been done by associations of scholars meeting in the Christmas vacation. The Modern Languages Association meets and elevates the subject of modern languages. The Physics Association has revolutionized the study of physics. An association of which I am a member has attempted to revolutionize the study of the dead languages in the schools.

We want dilution, and we want, I think, systematization. You have brought two different things into a subject which requires more knowledge than any other. I think it is fair to say that if you are going to talk about history at all you have got to know something.

Moreover, you bring us also a request for the use of the reason. I heard two of my girls discussing a history lesson the other day, and one said to the other, "Oh, don't you hate causes and results?" We do hate causes and results. We are now combining in our schools three activities as distinct as walking and flying. In the first place, history is a branch of literature. There is a beautiful and interesting activity in the secondary schools, for which I want more time—the telling and understanding of good stories. Children do not do that by nature; they have not the vocabulary. One of my New York

friends said the other day that he asked one of the pupils to discuss the use of the supernatural in the play of Julius Cæsar, to which he responded, "Cæsar refused the crown twice." Those are the people we have to deal with. Perhaps you will remember Mr. Breasted's small history of Egypt, in the chapter which succeeds the history of the shepherd kings, wherein he quotes from a manuscript that one of the kings was heard to say that the hippopotami made so much noise in the Nile that he could not sleep, "and if," he says, and then breaks off. When we got to that I thought the class would notice it, but the question "Did you notice anything peculiar in the lesson this morning?" failed to elicit even a smile. That is what I want to come back to, if possible—the deadening effect of actual historical teaching on minds that would be naturally interested in a story.

Another thing that I want to emphasize a good deal, because I think it is imperfectly done, is the learning of history in what we call the grammar grades. What we want more than anything else now is a simple course with simple text-books that can be learned in the grammar grades and in the early high-school grades. There is the place where I think the ground can be covered with much more advantage, in the first two high-school grades and the last two grammar grades; but we have not the books. The committee of seven knocked the whole thing to pieces, very justly in my judgment. Let us have ancient history, a three-year course, I should say, with simple text-books that can be learned, for children who want to learn prefer using their minds, and I think it is only fair to give them the chance. Then let us use your admirable work in the last two or three years or the upper high-school work, and make it optional—have American history here and ancient history there, and let the children choose.

And now I sit down, saying that I know what all the teachers are thinking; they are wondering where the time is coming from. I propose, you see, perhaps a three-year course in good stories; that I should say might be done in the elementary course; then a three-year course in the general grammar schools, that can be done as soon as we have the books. Then I propose a two-year course in rationalized, professional history, or the beginnings of it, and those things you will very soon have time for. Professor McLaughlin used the term "modus vivendi;" that is all we want for five or six years, for I am very sure that the system is going to pieces and is about to be reorganized; I am very sure there will not be any grammar schools in ten years from now; but that we shall have a common-school education and a lower high-school education ending about the age of 16 for children who wish to stop at that time, and then have an upper high school for those only who can fit themselves for college and university work and higher education.

The CHAIRMAN. I can not refrain from taking time to say that a particular phrase which the schoolmasters of New York and that region object to, apparently as a part of the report of the committee of seven, is not in the report, and that is that phrase which refers to the desirability of using the reason instead of the mere memory. That phrase seems to be in the recommendation of the college examining board, and has been transferred from that to the catalogues of a good many colleges. But I do not believe that a fair reading of the report of the committee of seven would lead one to think that that phrase was entirely justified by the report. At the very least it would be a very great exaggeration of the sentiment of the report of the committee; and any slur that might be cast upon the memory by the use of the word "mere," we would especially object to.

Prof. J. Herbert Low, of the Manual Training High School, of Brooklyn: I take it that there are in general three aims with which history is taught: First, the cultural, for the sake of broadening the mental horizon, and this, from the point of view of the educator, is of prime importance; secondly, for the development of the intellectual power and to inculcate the doctrine that truth can not be obtained without exactness of information and sincerity of deduction, and more and more history is being taught thus, from what I might call the mathematical view point; and, thirdly, to bend the energies toward training in civic virtue, to make of the present-day student a future citizen who shall recognize his responsibilities as well as his privileges. This may be called a practical view of history teaching and the country has seen a very large growth of it in the last five years, and to me, as a teacher of the subject in New York City, the trend in this direction seems very steady. * * *

If history can be defined as an introduction to one's self it means that the subject should be taught not only for the purpose of showing how the modern period developed out of ancient times, but also for the purpose of showing the relation of the modern man to his environment, his dependence on it and his duties toward it. That can not be done successfully in the period allotted to history, which I would call below the minimum of efficiency.

I want to make two appeals here to-day. One is for at least a minimum of efficiency. English history two hours a week is below that minimum; it not only makes the subject the hardest and most uninteresting in the curriculum, but it also makes it almost impracticable to bring in any continental history, without which the student of English customs and English traditions can not get a fair perspective for his work.

If I were asked what I would do to gain more time for the study of history, I would tell you without hesitation that I would cut down

the time for modern language work. I think it is unjust for modern languages to be given four hours a week for two years, as in New York, and five hours a week for the other two, and for history to be slighted. It seems to me a fair proposition that a history course of at any rate three years, and preferably of four years, should be required, and modern language work made elective. I think the time is going to come in the not far distant future when that will happen.

My second appeal is for a maximum of efficiency in the study of American history and civics. We need a year and a half for that, and especially is this need felt in the large cities, for the aliens congregate there, and the best solution of their assimilation into the body politic is a clear, effective teaching of Americanism and good citizenship. If we can have time to impress American ideals and practical civics on the children of the newcomers, as well as on our own, the question of juvenile depravity, which is to-day so serious a question and so serious a criticism on our education, will very largely be done away with in the future, and that superficial idea of patriotism, namely, that patriotism means fighting and singing and bragging, will yield to a realization that civic duties performed quietly from day to day best prove the loyalty of a man to his country. I can not help feeling very strongly that in large cities there should be a year and a half in American history, preferably at four hours a week. * * * * * *

Prof. William MacDonald, of Brown University: It seems hardly possible to speak on this subject without confining one's self to one's own point of view and also the phases of the subject on which one wishes to speak, since its connections and ramifications are so wide that almost our whole educational system comes into connection with the teaching of history.

I should say, then, at the outset, that I am interested, for the purposes of this conference and for what I may say in it, in the subject of history as a subject for examination for admission to college. I ought to say that I never taught in the secondary schools and know nothing of the contents of children's minds. My contact with the subject of history as a secondary-school study has come from my college teaching, from setting up examinations for students who wanted to enter college, from seeing how densely ignorant on the whole were students on any subjects on which they were certificated, and from four years' experience as one of the examiners of history for the college examination board.

I am not one of those who believe that any subject well taught in the secondary schools ought, therefore, to be accepted by the college as fulfilling one of its requirements for admission; and consequently

with the teaching of history not expressly or not at all for admission to college I am not concerned for the purposes of this discussion.

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Recalling, then, my experience as a college examiner of those who are supposed to have studied history somewhat along the lines of the report of the committee of seven in the secondary schools, and who come forward to take examinations in one or more of those subjects for the fulfillment of college entrance requirements, I am still of the opinion, as I was at the time the committee of seven was preparing its report and had the courtesy to consult various people as to various phases of the subject, that the limitation of various periods of history was a mistake. I do not believe that any explanation of it whatever can be made clear to the average student when there is not an historical basis for it. I do not speak of any hard and fast delimitation of what may be called ancient history and medieval history, but if there is no fundamental difference between the history of western Europe in the period of full Roman domination of the first three centuries, let us say, and the period of the waning influence of that domination in the sixth, seventh, and eighth centuries, then I certainly am very much in error, as I dare say I may be. But I think that it is certainly a very great mistake to extend ancient history into what is commonly recognized as the mediæval.

I have come, on the whole, to believe that the subject of mediæval and modern history should never be studied in the secondary schools as a requirement for admission to college. The field is so vast, the variety of topics included in it is so immense, that setting a suitable examination paper that will not overrun the limit of time has come to me to seem more and more impossible. * * *

I am convinced also that the association of civics with American history has been exceedingly disadvantageous. I realize, of course, the very great difficulty of getting a fifth year of work in the connected fields of history and government, and I suppose that whatever instruction in government is to be given in our secondary schools must be taken out practically of the utmost limit of four years which is assigned to the general subject of history. But the subject of civics, I must say, seems to be a different subject from the subject of American history. It seems to me to need teaching in a different way. It seems to me to need a larger portion of time than I fear is actually accorded to it, where the time is taken out of the history work, and it does not seem to me to amount to very much when it is taught as some sort or other of adjunct to the American history course. There are a great number of topics of prime importance in civics which do not develop easily out of the American history work; and if the subject is to be made to develop naturally out of the subject of American history, the study of American history must often be halted in a most unusual way

for the study of civic matters. From the standpoint of the examination board, I must say that as far as my own experience goes, and I believe it to be the unanimous opinion of my colleagues, it is exceedingly difficult indeed to find any place in an American history paper for questions of civics, and the questions which can be asked on that subject are, after all is said and done, likely to be essentially haphazard questions.

As an illustration of the practical difficulty from that point of view, I will state that the board of revision have now for several years expressed their opinion that in history papers, the writing of which is allotted less than two hours on the examination schedule, the number of questions should not exceed eight. It has seemed to the examiners for several years that it would not be fair to give to the subject of civics more, certainly, than one-fourth of the whole time allotted for American history, and it was very debatable whether so much time as one-fourth should be given to essentially civic questions. It must be obvious, I think, that only one or, at the most, two questions out of a possible eight devoted to the subject of civics must result necessarily in haphazard. If the teacher is sharp, he must know by the examination of recent papers that certain questions have been asked which will not appear in two or three years, and it becomes possible to discover what questions are likely to be asked. It is practically unworkable in a proper manner unless the period for examination is to be very greatly extended.

I am also convinced, from the standpoint of the college examiner, that it is well-nigh impossible to examine on so-called collateral reading under the present usage on that subject. * * * If collateral reading is to be done in connection with the history course it seems to me very desirable that there should be very sound, specific indications of selections that are to be read, or of definite selections from which a selection shall be made, and then the questions can be framed on those selections. It seems to me that to ask the student to read four or five hundred pages of biographies, travels, and one thing or another, and to study the texts of documents of one kind or another, is all very well and may result in something's being done; but from the standpoint of the examiner it is absolutely impossible to set any test. If collateral reading of any sort is required, it becomes necessary to prepare a careful list of such reading as is to be done and then test on that.

My last point is that we must prepare ourselves, as it seems to me, for a very much greater degree of respect to be accorded to the text-book. The text-books in all departments of history have enormously improved in quality since the report of the committee of seven was published. When that report was published it properly condemned certain types of text-books then in vogue. The activity of publishers

and writers in ten years has resulted in giving us in most of the fields of history a type of text-book which perhaps is not quite so good as the text-book in physics and mathematics, but incomparably superior to the text-book of ten years ago. We must proceed along the line in which the text-book is elevated to the chief place, in which we shall insist that those studying history shall get some notion of history, and not pleasing ideas of some things that have happened at some time.

Mr. Robert A. Maurer, head of the department of history in the Washington City high schools: The ancient history course recommended by the committee of seven is not as objectionable as it is meritorious, when the limitations placed upon it by the committee are properly considered. It is clearly not intended that a uniformly comprehensive treatment be given to the whole scope of the subject to 800 A. D. It is essentially a Greek and Roman history course, with a reaching back into the oriental period for the beginnings of human development. This preliminary survey gives a proper perspective and it brings an appreciation and understanding of oriental life and civilization and their contributions, important in themselves and very much worth while, because they heighten, by comparison and contrast, the color of Greek life and history. Certainly Greek history must have its proper setting. And when the time given to the oriental period is short, as it is intended to be, only slight objection can be raised against it.

Just as the survey of the eastern nations is a reaching back, so the study of the last centuries before 800 A. D. is a reaching forward. In schools where four or five hours a week for one year are given to ancient history, the course is not impracticable if it is restricted to these ends—that after a careful study of the characteristics, movements, and final distribution of the Germanic peoples over Western Europe, Roman, and Teutonic contributions to the later time be carefully noted. Then, monasticism and church organization, the origin and expansion of Mohammedanism, the growth of the Frankish Empire, and the period of Charlemagne can be only touched upon. Whatever be the text in use, selections and omissions must be made from the subject-matter covering the last three centuries. * * *

The question of covering certain periods in fixed time limits suggests the problems of the method of teaching ancient history. It is necessary always to remember that first-year high-school pupils average in age only 14 years, and that they are only just passing out of the grammar-school stage of their development. * * * If it is granted that in power of comprehension these beginning high-school children (for such they are) are weak, then whatever contributes to a vitalization of this ancient history course is especially praise-

worthy. Herein is the fundamental defect in the method of teaching this subject. To many pupils and to many teachers it is not vital. The committee of seven might well have laid emphasis upon this need, for, if a poll were taken of the high-school ancient history classes of the country, in most cases the course would be found narrowed down largely to dry political development on the one hand or to a narration of events of war on the other. Especially true is it of Roman history courses that teachers spend what seems an undue proportion of time upon governmental development, and unfortunately, too, this does not bring with it knowledge of the actual workings of government when finally established in any form. Teachers find that pupils get no benefit from this study unless it is slowly worked out, and even careful, thoughtful study brings little of lasting value, for pupils progress through it largely by mere force of memory. I do not lose sight of the mental training and discipline which this work may stimulate, nor do I forget the need of teaching political development. I do maintain, however, that it is generally dry and in large measure not fully understood by first-year high-school pupils and that it is here that much of the time of the course is consumed. And so it is in the narration of events of war that much also of the sum total of the recitation time of the year is spent. Is it not possible to teach more of Greek and Roman life? Fundamentally the ancient-history course is weak in that it needs more of vital interest.

Above all, a greater stress should be given to the study of the Periclean age in Greek and of the Augustan age in Roman history. The course should be blocked off so as to give ample time for topical work, for reference reading, and for class reports and discussions of the life of the Greeks and Romans in these periods. Most text-books do not satisfactorily present a picture of the Greeks and Romans as they actually lived—of their life on its social and economic sides, their occupations and amusements. * * * There is also wide range of possible improvement in the laying of stress upon the study of ancient history on its biographical side. * * * Still another suggestion may be made to this same end—that the wealth of illustrative material covering almost every phase of Oriental, Greek, and Roman history is too generally neglected. Pictures of historic scenes and ruins, reproductions of ancient works of art and architecture, illustrations of customs and modes of living—all these in great variety may well be urged as of great value as a means of teaching and of giving life and color. Whether in printed form or upon lantern slides, they stimulate interest, because they give reality to ancient history by eliminating its vagueness and remoteness.

The brief time given us makes a further and more definite discussion impossible. But I do wish to make emphatic the need of

this vital element in the methods used. Can we not put more spirit into the ancient history by teaching more of the life and civilization of the times, by making more of the possibilities which the biographical side offers, and by bringing into use the vast supply of available illustrative material?

As to European history, I have advocated a very brief treatment in the first year of the period of the dark ages, as being in keeping with the recommendations of the committee of seven. Now, is there a method of treatment of European history which remedies the deficiencies of the end of the ancient history course? Where two years—the second and third—are given to history, the proposed one year of general European history and one year of English history is not satisfactory for several reasons. One reason in point here is this: That where only one year is given to European history, adequate treatment of the subject does not permit a review of the three centuries before 800 A. D. It is, as I have stated before, absolutely impossible to study fully in the first year the history of the last few centuries. To begin the mediæval course without a thorough review of this intervening period would be unwise, for review is always worth while and is especially necessary in this instance. Furthermore, even if the European history course begins with the end of Charlemagne, the scope of the subject is still too vast and too difficult for one year's study in the second or even in the third year of the high school. We come here face to face with the trouble which lies at the bottom of most of the problems of history instruction in secondary schools. There is too much of the text-book driving type of history teaching. For each course comprehensive and thoughtful text-books are adopted, and, without due regard for the limited capabilities of young high-school pupils, assignments for recitation are too heavy for sufficient preparation by the pupil and too extensive for a satisfactory discussion in class. These facts are generally recognized, yet proper consideration is not given them. The true value of historical study must not be destroyed or diminished by this hurrying spirit.

The most advantageous treatment of European history, where two years can be given to it, is a two-year one-book course. If but one year—the second or the third—is available, a one-year English history course may be best. Where, however, two years are available, let there be a two-year one-book European history course. Let the text be a thoughtful, suggestive book and give to the class and teacher two full years in which to study it. Then you remove that overshadowing need of hurry, you give ample opportunity for careful, thoughtful study by the pupil and for full and free discussion, comparison, and explanation of the subject-matter in the class room. * * * * * *

Mr. Noyes, of the Central High School, Washington: I come before you this morning, as Mr. Maurer has said, as a secondary-school teacher. In offering some criticisms, and possibly some objections, I may be met with the objection from a university or college man, "If you don't like the history course, why don't you change it?" I want to remind you that we secondary-school teachers find ourselves in the vise of the text-book on the one side and the college examination on the other. I think that the criticisms I have to make are not so much criticisms of the report of the committee of seven as of the interpretation and application of it by the colleges and by text-book authors and publishers.

In order to be definite as well as concise I shall read what I have to say. I wish to enter a plea that changes in the history programme be in the direction of offering longer courses on shorter periods. Better and more thorough work could then be done. By giving the pupil a good deal of information about some things instead of a very little information about many things, greater interest would be secured and more valuable training and discipline could be given. The committee of seven virtually killed the old course in "general history" and perhaps it may be necessary to consider the possibility of getting rid of the idea that the history programme must cover the whole field of history. The present programme is too extensive and makes necessary a continual scramble to cover ground which results in fatigue for the teacher and a confused bewilderment for the pupil. This difficulty is greatest in the first-year course in ancient history and in the European history course. I concur most heartily with Mr. Maurer's plan for a two-year course in European history, for my own experience in teaching that course has convinced me that the difficulty arises from the extent of the course rather than from any inherent difficulty of the subject.

But the ancient history course seems to me to be the most serious problem; first, because it involves by far the largest number of pupils; secondly, because it is the course most commonly required by colleges; and, finally, because it is the most objectionable. My objections to the ancient history course are two: First, to the "period," and second, to the method of treatment, or teaching problem. As to the period, "ancient history to 800 A. D.," it is of impossible length, and what is worse, it lacks unity. But it is of the second objection—the teaching problem—that I wish particularly to speak. Because the period to 800 A. D. is of too great length to be covered by first-year pupils and is itself an arbitrary and illogical division; the text-books and the teaching have become too general, abstract, and philosophical. The pupils to whom this course is taught are children just out of the grades—four years younger than those who appear to take college entrance examinations. For these

children of the first-year course ancient history should be definite, concrete, and, as far as possible, narrative or descriptive. I believe that the ideal course could properly be called "Studies of great men and events of ancient times," but I doubt if pupils from such a course could pass the present style of college entrance examinations. We ought to teach ancient history by example, by problems to be thought out, rather than by propositions and axioms to be learned. I sometimes think that we are trying to substitute the learning of some learned, philosophical, historical propositions for the discarded memorizing of facts and dates.

As possible remedies I would suggest, first, that the course be shortened at least to the beginning of the invasions or to the adoption of Christianity by the Empire; but shortened somewhere. I prefer shortening the course to a "tapering off" as a more satisfactory way to avoid the present scramble. To cover the field to the year 800 by "a brief introduction on the ancient nations" and to "taper off" with an introduction to the middle ages, really means to begin this course with a rush and to end in a scramble, and leaves the pupil hopelessly befogged, with a dislike for history and some bad habits of study which last long after he has forgotten the small amount of information gained. The second remedy would be to give the course unity by confining attention definitely to a study of the development of government and political ideas, or, better, to a study of civilizations and mode of life. The second plan would probably be better for the young pupils involved in this course.

Such a course in ancient history, limited both in extent and in content, would furnish the best possible material for the first-year course—a course definite, limited in kind of material used, and having real human interest.

Prof. Lucy M. Salmon, of Vassar College: Sir John Richard Seeley tells us that when he was asked what he did when students did not find history interesting, he replied that he tried to alter the students—he did not try to alter history. It occurs to me sometimes, in some of our discussions concerning the teaching of history in secondary schools, that it is the teachers of history in the colleges and the teachers of history in the secondary schools that need alteration rather than history.

In the last few years there has been a shifting of interest in the work in the classics in the secondary schools in the direction of emphasizing the ancient life, not so much in the way of emphasizing the political institutions and the methods of warfare. I wonder sometimes if this change of interest, due to the discovery of new material by archæologists, ethnologists, anthropologists, and investigators in other lines, is not felt more in the teaching of the classics than in the teaching of history. Teachers of history in both the

colleges and the secondary schools are keeping on along the old lines rather than taking up new lines. Therefore my appeal this morning is for more knowledge of ancient history on the part of both colleges and secondary schools.

I sympathize entirely with what has been said this morning with regard to the vitalizing of ancient history. Instead of shortening the course in ancient history, there should be, rather, a change in the emphasis of teaching it; an elimination of certain things which we have considered ancient history, but which are not ancient history. We should make a change in the emphasis rather than a change in the limitations. * * * * *

One illustration of the possibility of vitalizing ancient history comes from the Rochester High School, where, under the able leadership of Mr. Mason D. Gray, there has been organized a Roman State. Mr. Gray has continued this work for several years. There are about 850 studying Latin out of a total of 1,200 in the school. They are arranged into a Roman State; everyone is given a Roman name and belongs to a trade guild. The work is carried on with great detail and the interest secured by this method of instruction seems to me almost wonderful. Mr. Gray himself says in an article which he has written in the School Review in 1906:

> When anything connected with their study of Latin so arouses their interest that rival parties hold mass meetings attended spontaneously by half the Latin pupils at the same time; when pupils busy themselves writing in Latin the political platforms of the recreated ancient parties; when blackboard space and wall space in corridors and assembly hall is at a premium for the posting of Latin inscriptions in support of one candidate or another; when the display of the colors of opposing parties rivals the school colors even in the height of football enthusiasm, we can feel assured that in the political contests of ancient Rome has been found the common bond of interest for which we were searching.

We had at Vassar College in May a political nominating convention. It seemed to us a stirring affair. At the close of the nominating convention one of the Rochester High School students said, with a somewhat weary aspect of countenance, "Yes, it is interesting, but not half so interesting as our Roman State." I think here is the most vitalizing work possible in connection with Roman history.

What we fail to see is the connection between ancient history and modern life. I think we fail to see that Rome had the same problems we have, the problems of congested areas, of epidemics, of strikes, and, in the later Roman period, the question of the control of municipalities by labor unions, the question of the management of public lands, the question of bread and circus, the question of the use of concrete in public buildings, as the dome of the Pantheon—all, it seems to me, of the questions of to-day may be traced back to Rome, and it is only by so tracing them back that we make out the

connection between ancient life and modern life. * * * A great many of the problems with which we are confronted to-day were just as vital in Greece and Rome. My special plea, therefore, would be for greater emphasis on the beginnings of things. Every age makes its own contribution to historical study. The contribution which our own age is making to it, I think, is the appreciation of the unity and continuity of history. If Darwin taught us to see the importance of the study of the origin of species it seems to me that that influence must be felt in history. * * *

I feel, therefore, that the solution of the problem in the secondary schools is to go back to the original, to vitalize our work, and to make our ancient history connect with the present time, and in that way our knowledge of teaching history will be, in the true sense of the word, more thorough. I feel that our colleges are sinners; we do not teach ancient history in our colleges; the work in ancient history has been turned over to the teachers of the classics; we have not trained our teachers, and therefore the work in the secondary schools is rather perfunctory. I sympathize with all that has been said about the college entrance examination; I feel that the colleges are merely standing on the necks of the secondary schools. The ancient law requires history to be reviewed with reference not to knowledge of the subject, but with reference to the college entrance examination. The colleges are the sinners in that we do not teach history properly; we do not waive the two-year limitation law, we make a point of the college entrance examination. When our colleges have reformed, then I am quite sure the schools will fall in line and we will have no problems.

The CHAIRMAN. The last speaker upon the regular programme is Prof. H. Morse Stephens, of the University of California.

Prof. H. Morse Stephens, of the University of California: I fancy that I must begin by stating that, despite all attacks upon the work of the committee of seven, I am very proud of the work of that committee. * * * The longer I stay in college work the more I realize that the real reason for the bad history teaching in the secondary schools of the United States lies in the bad teaching of history in the colleges and universities. We do not train our teachers properly. It happens to be my duty in the University of California to see something of the giving of certificates to teachers in high schools, and I have found out that bad results are due to the fact that the Latin teacher teaches Latin history and the teacher of mathematics like as not teaches American history. * *

With the chairman's permission, I wish to just touch on two criticisms that have been made here, in the light of the long discussion we had in California just before Thanksgiving. We there

discussed, from the California standpoint, the report of the committee of seven. Among the speakers there was not the slightest desire to cut down the period for ancient history, because we realize in California that pedagogy demands that the teacher should begin in his work with construction and not destruction. The idea of beginning the teaching of mediæval history with the destruction of the Roman Empire is against all the demands of sound teaching. In every period of history there are constructive and destructive elements, and anything more sad than beginning to teach history with the destruction of things I can not imagine.

Further, the report of the committee of seven has been misunderstood. It desired the teaching of ancient history down to 800 A. D. in very broad outline, that we should get rid of the horrible details of the Peloponnesian war, and get rid of those Roman laws, now recognized as spurious, which were supposed to have been passed by the Roman Republic. What we want children to get in the high schools is a broad outline of how antiquity came into existence and how antiquity disappeared, and then begin mediæval history with Christmas Day, 800, because it is such a good day to begin with and was evidently provided by Providence. Therefore I believe most firmly that the committee of seven's most useful work was in throwing the year 800 at the teachers in the classics. We have been bound by these teachers in the classics too long, who have demanded that the periods in which the great Latin and Greek writers lived should be tied together historically. It is time, it seems to me, that we got rid of the tyranny of the memory and shadow of the old classical curriculum. I am glad to say that I live in a part of the United States which does not know anything about entrance examination boards, and, when we can, we accept children with open arms who have been through four years in the California high schools. Therefore I can not sympathize with the struggles of either my friend MacDonald or Miss Salmon.

I am one of those who do not believe in teaching the history of the nineteenth century in the high schools. It seems to me that that information can best be obtained by preparing for debates and reading the newspapers, and that in order to teach modern history with any degree of accuracy we have got to end at 1815, or, at the outside, 1848. I am proud to say that the teachers who have been under me do now cover in the California high schools, in the modern history course, the period down to 1815.

It is only the people who know history who know what to leave out in teaching it. You can easily get some one in a school to teach history, and have a text-book, and insist that every word in it be learned. We know that nine-tenths of what is in those text-books is of no use

on earth. But the way in which history has grown is what the teacher on the benches wants to learn from the teacher on the platform. I think the members of the committee, all of them, underwent sufficient labor in their young days in learning history badly taught to realize that what is wanted for the future student in the American high school is to have ancient and mediæval and modern history taught in broad outline and not in detail.

In regard to English history, what we want is to make it a bridge between ancient and mediæval history and American history. I want to confess that my views have changed in ten years. I do think now that American colonial history generally should be transferred and taught as a part of English history in the high schools. It seems to me that we want for straight United States history and civil government that fourth year in the high school, leaving out of that year what I might term hemispherical history, the history of the colonies and Mexico and Canada, and teach just the history of the United States. I think it would be very wise indeed if English history in the third year were more and more concentrated upon the teaching of the history of larger England of which the 13 colonies were a part; it seems to me it would be very much easier to teach American history afterwards. It is the old practice of avoiding the teaching of things that are scattered and concentrating on the teaching of things that are united. In teaching that colonial period as a part of American history you worry the unfortunate pupil with trying to learn all about the individual colonies. * * * *

I feel that I have taken more than my proper amount of time, and should conclude with this very real hope, that the committee of five now appointed will no doubt improve on the tentative recommendations of the committee of seven. I confess I am ready to stand by the recommendation for such an interpretation of English history as to lay weight in the second semester upon the American Commonwealth period, and I believe that additional time will be gained by that, and that by pushing the whole colonial period back into the year before sufficient time will be gained to give the weight to United States civil government which should be given to it.

I think that our work in history has improved since the days when I was asked to look into certain high schools. The way further improvement must come is to improve our own work in the universities. We have got to reform ourselves, and a committee of seven high-school teachers to sit upon the methods of teaching history in American colleges and universities could do a most useful work.

Prof. Charles H. Haskins, of Harvard University: I want to talk upon two points, and I will begin with a quotation from the report of the committee of seven, which I fear has not always been read care-

fully by those who criticise it. I think the report of the committee is sometimes regarded as an inspired document, which must be taken literally. This is the quotation: "We do not feel that we should seek to lay down hard and fast entrance requirements in history and ask the colleges to declare in favor of an inflexible régime." The committee did not declare in favor of an inflexible régime. I fear the college examination board has. American schools represent a great variety; we see that in New York itself. It would be impossible to lay down an inflexible régime for all types of schools and insist upon their teaching the same history the same length of time. The committee of seven, from the outset, set its face against that. One of the greatest difficulties which schoolmasters are protesting against comes from themselves and not from the committee—it comes from that phrase "use comparison rather than memory." That is not the invention of the committee of seven, and you will not find it in their report.

Another difficulty comes from examining in a specific way on a definite subject, and Professor MacDonald suggested this morning that we make that even less flexible than it is now. If I understand the ideas of the committee of seven, and if I understand my own feelings in this matter, what we want is not more uniformity but more variety in the teaching of history in secondary schools, and if the system of examinations will not conform itself to that, so much the worse for the system of examinations.

The main difficulty has come from the fact that we have tried to teach all of the Greek and Roman history that was taught before, plus some oriental history, and some five centuries of mediæval history, and we complain that the year is too short. It has been attempted to shorten the course at the end, but it has also occurred to some that it might be shortened in the middle. Why would it not be possible to start our Roman history with the Punic wars, and tell what Rome was at their beginning? That would involve telling what we know and prevent telling what we do not know and do not want, and avoid what is extremely difficult to students at that age, namely, the hypothetical development of the early Roman Republic. Now what the committee of seven had in mind, I take it, was what Miss Salmon calls the new ancient history—the ancient history which leaves out some things that once were considered sacred and dwells more on some things that we consider now of more importance.

It has been suggested that it is well to begin with a period of construction rather than a period of destruction. I would also say that in the old-fashioned teaching of ancient history—the ancient history which stops at 31 B. C., or 180 A. D., or 305 A. D.—the ancient history that stops there stops with a general feeling of pessimism, that some-

how the world is going to pieces, and what is the use of studying about the ancient civilization if it all disappeared? I think the main purpose of the committee of seven was to carry it forward until the pupil could see that something was left of the Roman Empire, and that the main emphasis was to be put upon the Roman things that lived on—the influence of Rome on the church, and the church as the transmitter of Roman culture to the middle ages; the survival of the Roman Empire in the East and the survival of the Roman law with it. I do not see why we should omit Justinian, or the renewal of the imperial idea in the West. Now if those things, which somewhat prolong Roman history, are dwelt upon at the end of the course the pupil goes away with the idea that Greek and Roman history mean something. Can we not teach ancient history from that point of view, and frankly set ourselves to see what can be left out of the old-fashioned method of teaching Greek and Roman history, which is not easily comprehended by the pupil at that stage? Is not that the remedy, instead of arbitrarily adding or cutting off a number of centuries? The teaching of ancient and mediæval history, in other words, overlaps, and must overlap. Why can we not teach one part in one year and then again in another year? There is no harm in teaching the same thing twice.

V. REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN ENGLISH HISTORY.

By EDWARD P. CHEYNEY,

Professor in the University of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Conference.

REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN ENGLISH HISTORY.

By Edward P. Cheyney.

About 60 persons attended this conference, of whom 10 or 12 took part in the discussion. The main attention of the meeting was devoted to a proposed bibliography of modern English history. The chairman called attention to the absence of such a bibliography, to the need for it, and to the frequent recognition of this need, although so far without measures having been taken to fill the need. Professor Catterall, of Cornell, University, then opened the discussion. After speaking of the reasons why such a bibliography was necessary, he said:

"Valuable bibliographical aids to the study of modern English history are well-nigh nonexistent. We have Low and Pulling's Dictionary of English History, which is of some service, and the Dictionary of National Biography, which is of still greater service. To these we can add the only book which attempts to furnish a systematic and critical bibliography of modern English history, namely, J. Bass Mullinger's part in the Introduction to the Study of English History of Gardiner and Mullinger. The third edition of this book, published in 1894, gives 122 pages to the period since 1485. Altogether, he discusses not over 500 works dealing with modern English history. This book, says Tedder, "is the most scientific and critical work on the subject." This may readily be granted, but it is totally inadequate, nevertheless. Put a young student at work on a special topic in English history and he will exhaust all that Mullinger has to give him on that topic in a half hour. Mullinger's book, however, is not to be criticised as a bibliography of English history. He intended it only as an aid to young English students, and it is admirably fitted for that purpose.

Supplementing these bibliographical lists, we have the bibliography of publications on English history since 1888, which are given in the "Jahresberichte der Geschichtswissenschaft," and the "Titles of books on English History," published in 1897–1899, selected by W. Dawson Johnston, and published with critical notes in the reports of the American Historical Association for 1899 and 1900. I do not

know why these lists have been discontinued, for they were of considerable assistance to librarians and to students of English history, but the discontinuance is to be regretted.

The catalogues of the British Museum furnish a further valuable aid to the student, and so also does the volume entitled "Catalogue de l'histoire de la Grande Bretagne," published in 1878 by the Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris as part of its catalogue. This volume, says Tedder, contains 12,489 titles and is "the most complete bibliography" of English history published before 1886. The volume, of which only 80 copies were published in autograph, was not issued for sale, and I have never seen a copy. Of course, it deals only with those works on English history which the Bibliothèque Nationale possesses, and there is no attempt to evaluate these. Consequently its usefulness as a bibliography is only slight. The same remark will apply to the catalogues of the British Museum.

Such is the present status of bibliographical aids to the study of modern English history. It is disgraceful, particularly for those most interested, the English historians. Probably the lack of any real school of history in England in the past accounts for the present condition. Whatever the reason, I can not doubt that in the present state of historical study in England the English historians will be ready at any time to cooperate with Americans in supplying the deficiency, if they do not make it good themselves.

If a bibliography of modern English history is to be undertaken, what shall be its character? Is it to be complete, attempting to furnish the titles of absolutely everything ever published, or is it to be a select bibliography? I suppose that no one interested in the subject will deny that each species has its value. Only the old-time New England attic contains such bewildering masses of rubbish as Chevalier's ragbag of a Répertoire, but the Répertoire is not only valuable, but extremely valuable. Nevertheless, I believe that what we need before all things is a select bibliography, comparable to the most recent edition of Dahlmann-Waitz, but more complete and better, if that be possible. I do not believe that it would be worth while to attempt a complete bibliography, simply because thousands of books on English history are worthless and deserve no mention. Even if the task were worth while, we never could make a complete bibliography. Omissions would be inevitable, and important omissions. Moreover, no such work would ever satisfy the specialist, no matter how complete it might be, unless every subject in it was the work of a specialist on that subject. That, I need not add, would be useless. No one but the specialist wants that knowledge, or, if he does, he should be able to get it by looking up the specialist's book. Again, the expense of such a publication would be prohibitive at present, considering the lack of enthusiasm

for historical bibliographies. We must, then, confine ourselves to the consideration of a select bibliography of the history of modern England.

Should a select bibliography contain references to all kinds of printed material and manuscript material also? I answer unhesitatingly that it should not be a bibliography of manuscripts. Separate bibliographies of manuscript sources are necessary, and this work should not be attempted in connection with bibliographies of printed matter. But a bibliography such as I contemplate would refer to bibliographies and catalogues and calendars of manuscripts, just as it would refer to all historical bibliographies which could assist the student in modern English history. Moreover, if collections of manuscripts are known which are not yet catalogued or calendared, a reference to these would be permissible. I should under no circumstances go farther than this. There is, too, a particular reason why no attempt should be made to give specific references to English historical manuscripts. The English have the bad habit of attempting an occasional reclassification of the papers in the public record office. Palfrey, in writing his history of New England, a half century since, complained that he could not give exact references to his manuscript sources in the record office because the authorities were rearranging them. He noted, however, that they were being reclassified in a proper and scientific fashion, and that henceforth historians would not have his difficulties to contend with. Since that time the scientific method of 1860 has apparently broken down, for the authorities are once more busy reclassifying their collections in a scientific way, to the distress and consternation of scholars who have worked or are working with these manuscripts.

Manuscripts aside, the bibliography should include the titles of books, pamphlets, articles in magazines and newspapers, and articles in the proceedings and transactions of learned societies. It is absurd to limit a bibliography to books alone, since frequently a learned note in a magazine has more value for the scientific historian than many a book. I should follow the last edition of Dahlmann-Waitz, however, in not mentioning articles in encyclopedias, unless these had been also published in book form. Every scholar knows enough to use an encyclopedia. I should not dream of discriminating between books and pamphlets unless somebody would furnish me with a definition of a pamphlet on which we could all agree. In my opinion a pamphlet is simply a contemporary controversial writing, and size has nothing to do with the matter. Milton's "Tenure of Kings and Magistrates" is a pamphlet, Prynne's "Histrio-Mastix" is also a pamphlet.

In connection with the bibliography of England, there is a special problem of some difficulty. Shall it cover the whole field of Great

Britain and Ireland, or be limited simply to England? I believe that it will hardly be possible to limit your bibliography to England alone for the periods which follow the unions of these countries to England, no matter what the status of that union. Ireland, then, after 1170, and Scotland, after 1603, must be included in your bibliography. There immediately follows the question, How about the colonies and dependencies? Most emphatically they should not be included, excepting as their history is directly and immediately concerned with British history. Thus we should have to include a bibliography of the Indian mutiny, as we should of the Crimean war, in so far as that concerned England, but a bibliography of India as a whole would be absurd. The same is true of Canada and of Australia. Let me add that where bibliographies of the colonies exist, these should, as a matter of course, be referred to, and nothing more need be said on the subject.

After having decided upon the materials to be used and the territory to be included, there remains the question as to the subjects to be covered. I should deal with the history of the British islands in every phase, but I should not give equal space to every part of it. The fullest treatment should be accorded to narrative, political and constitutional history, and historical biography. But I should give almost as much attention to economic and ecclesiastical history; much less to local, military, and legal history, while only the slightest attention would be given to the subjects of education, literature, music, philosophy, science, and art. Besides, one has a right to expect separate bibliographies of these subjects. References to these, where they existed, would suffice. Books of travel would necessarily be included. The sciences auxiliary to history must be treated also, and in this particular I should follow the example of Gross and of the last edition of Dahlmann-Waitz, mutatis mutandis.

In regard to economic and ecclesiastical history, I may add a word in explanation of the reasons for including them. There is so close and intimate a connection between these subjects and what is ordinarily called political history, that I do not see how you could separate them. Certainly, ecclesiastical history would have to be included in any study of the Tudor period. So would the economic history of that period. The same is true for the Stuart period. No intelligent historian would attempt a life of Charles I or Cromwell, for example, without some mention of these subjects, whether he knew anything about them or not. Can you understand the eighteenth century without a great deal of knowledge concerning both the economic and the ecclesiastical history of England at that time? Mr. Lecky thought not. Even the most popular historian of the nineteenth century will have something to say about Irish famines, the manufacturing interests, the Catholic relief measures, the opium

war and the repeal of the corn laws. In a word, it is impossible to divorce these subjects from what we call political history.

What I have said as to ecclesiastical and economic history will apply to a less extent to legal, military, and local histories. In the case of local histories it would be impossible to mention all of them in a select bibliography. I should lay down the rule that wherever they touch on subjects which are of interest for the understanding of English history as a whole they should be treated just as any other books which covered a larger area geographically. It will be answered that this leaves all to personal judgment, and would require a very excellent judgment at that. This is certainly true, but no truer of local history than of every other subject which is to go into a select bibliography.

Having agreed as to the subjects to be covered, how are we to treat the entries after once selecting them? A mere mention of titles will not do. Titles are misleading in modern books and often have very little relation to the contents of the book. There must therefore be a brief note giving some idea of the contents of the book or article. Nor is that sufficient. Some indication of the value of the book must be added. A critical note is essential. This method has been followed in many cases by Gross, and it is most grateful to the student. In the next place, references should be given to criticisms of the book in the leading historical reviews. Finally, I believe in the use of the asterisk. It is said that this only indicates one man's judgment, but I should like to know if any of these other methods of getting at an opinion gives more than one man's judgment. The asterisk, moreover, should be used in the case of books which are universally admitted to be of the first excellence. No one, I take it, would refuse an asterisk to Madox's "Exchequer," to Lea's "History of the Spanish Inquisition," to Gardiner's "History of England," or to Masson's books on Napoleon.

Again, the bibliographer must mention the different editions of a book, in case there are differences in the editions, and must point out what these differences consist in. For example, a bibliographical note on Pepys's "Diary" or on Gibbon's "Decline and Fall" would be useless if it did not discriminate between editions.

The method of producing such a bibliography would be that of collaboration, as I suppose every one will admit without a moment's hesitation. There are difficulties in the way, of course, but they are not insurmountable. In the first place, there must be an editor, whose business shall be to take care of the general details, to determine the way in which the thing shall be done, to arrange the book, and to see that the various collaborators do not go beyond the bounds of what is prudent or proper in the length of notes or in the space given to matters of no general interest. Then there must be a first-class

scholar to take charge of each of the periods which are to be treated. Under him there should be a whole corps of able young men and women, who should do the clerical work and much of the research, and even, perhaps, the reading of the books. If possible, we should try to arrange to collaborate with English scholars in the production of the book.

If I were asked to divide up the field I should hesitate. I suspect that there should be at least eight periods, each in the hands of a specialist for that period. But this is a matter which I would rather hear discussed than myself discuss. A division into fewer periods, if fewer were thought essential, might very well include the Tudor period, from 1485 to 1603; the Stuart period, from 1603 to 1714; the Hanoverian period, to the end of the French revolution, 1714–1815, and the nineteenth century, from 1815 to 1900. I leave that to those who are more capable of judging the size of the undertaking than I am.

Nor I do care to discuss the difficulties of the task, the expense, or the best manner of publishing. It must be apparent to everyone that the expense is not one to be borne by an individual. Some government or some corporation must undertake it. Finally, I will not discuss the plan of the book. That I think could be arranged with comparative ease, especially as we have such excellent models as Gross and the recent edition of Dahlmann-Waitz.

Prof. A. L. Cross, of the University of Michigan, spoke as follows:

The need for a continuation of Professor Gross's bibliography of English history is so obvious as to require no discussion here. More than one English historian has lamented the lack and has suggested a plan for carrying out the work. Of such plans the latest and most satisfactory is that outlined by Mr. G. W. Prothero in his presidential address before the Royal Historical Society, February 19, 1903, printed in the Transactions for that year.

At present there is no one work to which the student can turn with any hope of comfort. Mr. Mullinger's helpful contribution is now out of date; moreover, it contains only a few works, and stops at 1822. The various volumes in the Hunt and Poole series contain lists of authorities of more or less value, but they do not pretend to be exhaustive, and the estimates of the works chosen seem to be somewhat capricious, at least in the amount of space allotted. The bibliographical chapters in the "Cambridge Modern History" contain a mine of information, but no effort is made to indicate the content or value of the separate items in their bewildering array of titles.

So far as I know the field is open. Some years ago I was informed that Prof. Wolfgang Michael was ready to undertake the task if he could get a publisher, but I am not aware that he has since taken any active steps in the matter. Mr. Prothero is of the opinion that the

undertaking is too vast for a single man, and advocates a cooperative work. Professor Gross showed that he was able to deal with the early period. To cover the ground which follows would require, of course, less technical skill; but the mass of material multiplies so enormously through the successive centuries that I agree with Mr. Prothero in doubting whether one man could be found, either here or in England, capable of examining it all, appraising it aright, and presenting its character and content in a discriminating and orderly fashion.

To my mind certain obstacles stand in the way of completing such a plan in this country, obstacles not insurmountable but formidable. One is the fact that we have no one library, or, indeed, no two or three together, sufficiently well stocked with materials on English history where the task could be accomplished with the requisite economy of time, labor, and expense. It would involve considerable traveling in this country and abroad and not by one man but by two or three—perhaps more. Then there is the question of finding a publisher. A bibliography to meet our needs could not be comprised in less than two or three volumes. It would be a costly affair and would probably need some form of subsidy to insure its preparation and printing. Furthermore, it would have to be kept up to date in successive editions or by successive supplements. In view of these facts, it would, in my opinion, be well for us to be sure that there was no hope of Mr. Prothero's efforts coming to anything in England before we take up the work here.[a]

On the other hand, I think there is something we could undertake at once—something that would be proper subject for publication in the reports of the American Historical Association or of the Bibliographical Society of America. That is the publication of detailed lists of materials in English history in our more important libraries. A beginning has already been made in that direction in Professor Siebert's report on "Collections of Material in English and European History and Subsidiary Fields in the Libraries of the United States," printed in the Annual Report of the American Historical Association for 1904 (pp. 651–696). That report is very suggestive so far as it goes, and, owing to the extensive field it had to cover, it could go no further. We are told what libraries are strong in the history of the Baptists, the Congregationalists, the Methodists, the Presbyterians, where there are especially good collections of pamphlets on English financial history, and so on. But the investigator needs something more than this, some more specific information before he can take a journey from Chicago to Cambridge, or from Madison to Philadel-

[a] At the time this paper was prepared the writer was not aware of the plan of cooperation between English and American scholars, suggested by Professor Firth and communicated by Professor Merriman. With that plan he is in hearty sympathy, and accordingly offers what follows as a possible supplement rather than as an alternative.

phia—and more particularly if the journey is to be made in the other direction. This is all the more true if the instructor is to take the responsibility of sending a student to some place or other for a more or less extended study on a given subject or period.

In June, 1904, Dr. A. C. Tilton published a "Descriptive List of the Works on English History in the Library of the Wisconsin State Historical Society." It seems to me that such lists might be made by all of our great libraries, and furthermore, that they might be published in the annual reports of the American Historical Association from time to time, or in supplements to the reports. For it would seem to be essential that they should be brought together in some well-known publication for reference and comparison. If not thought practicable to burden the association so heavily such lists might at least be prepared in each library under the direction of a committee of the association, according to a uniform plan, and means might be taken for their distribution among the various libraries and universities and among teachers and investigators of English history.

Most well-equipped libraries have the Statutes, the Journals of Parliament, the Calendars of State Papers, Howell's State Trials, Hansard's Debates, the Reports of the Royal Historical Manuscripts Commission, and such material. All this could be dismissed briefly. On the other hand, very few have complete sets of all the society publications, such as the Bradshaw Society, the Spottiswoode Society, the Bannatyne Club, and what not. Only two or three libraries have complete sets of the publications of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and comparatively few have subscribed to the Victoria County History of England. These illustrations may not be the best that could be chosen, but they will serve to show what I mean. Many libraries publish in their bulletins accounts of recent acquisitions and of special collections, but why could not all this be brought together in single descriptive lists? Besides, there is much pamphlet literature scattered abroad and there are copies of rare contemporary books to be found only in one or two places. Froude used to wave aside this kind of material with lofty scorn; but most of us know its value and some whom I see before me have made profitable use of it. It is not enough to say that there is a good collection of pamphlets in this or that library—we have, for instance, 15 volumes of pamphlets on the Restoration at Michigan; to be of use to scholars elsewhere the contents must be more particularly described. Lists of collections in this country might be supplemented by those in the Bodleian and elsewhere.

Such a plan as I have outlined might perform the double service of enabling the investigator to locate conveniently works with which he is already acquainted and of suggesting to him others of whose existence he may hitherto have been unaware.

Mr. Ernest C. Richardson, librarian of Princeton University, took up Mr. Cross's suggestion of the need of indicating where books might be found; showed how librarians were cooperating by check lists showing in what libraries books could be found and agreeing among themselves who should purchase those books not to be found in any of the American libraries. Such a list is in preparation for collections of European historical associations. As to the possibility of cooperation with English historians, such cooperation has been found entirely practicable and simple in the American Library Association, where committees of the American association and the British association have prepared joint rules for cataloguing entry, their final results differing even less than those of the British and American committees on the revision of the Bible a few years since. The need for such a manual was acknowledged, and if undertaken Mr. Richardson believed there was no agency so appropriate as a special committee of the Historical Association. In the immense amount of material of recent years the only solution for handling is extreme subdivision and cooperation.

Prof. Sidney B. Fay, of Dartmouth College, expressed his doubts as to the effective help to be looked for from English scholars and laid especial stress on the desirability of giving a valuation of the works included. It may be taken for granted, he said, that a bibliography of some kind is very desirable. The work on it can best be done chiefly by Americans, for the English in the past twenty-five years have not seemed greatly interested in, and have not produced very much, bibliographical work. Even Professor Maitland never seemed to appreciate the great value that Professor Gross's "Sources and Literature" has been to American students. We ought to attempt to make not an exhaustive but rather a select bibliography. A bibliography never can be be really exhaustive. Furthermore, to attempt to make it exhaustive would certainly lead to the employment of graduate students, clerks, and inferior persons to do work which can only be of real value if done by teachers of experience. The work would inevitably tend to become a mere gathering of titles without due regard to their value. A bibliography should be a guide with very brief signposts as to value, point of view, or even contents, where these are not satisfactorily indicated by the title itself. It is this characteristic, the work having all been done by one who knew, which makes Professor Gross's book perhaps the best historical bibliography in any language. On the other hand, the seventh edition of Dahlmann-Waitz, as compared with the sixth edition, though it contains many more titles, is in one respect inferior: it does not guide the beginner, even by the use of the asterisk, as to the value of the books.

Another objection to the attempt to make an exhaustive bibliography is that it is after all not of much use after a student gets a certain distance in his investigation. He outgrows any general list which can be prepared by the maker of the bibliography. That will have done enough for him if it has given him good guidance at the beginning of his investigation. Finally, the greatest objection to an exhaustive bibliography is the difficulty of getting cooperators and a publisher. But if we are content to follow the general plan of Professor Gross, giving greatly increased attention to the foreign relations and making such other changes as are demanded by the nature of the subject in the later centuries, we shall have no difficulty in securing able cooperators and a commercial publisher.

Prof. Roger B. Merriman, of Harvard, on the other hand, spoke of the probability of English willingness to cooperate in the undertaking. He pointed out the fact that there had been of recent years a great awakening of interest in bibliographical work in England, and mentioned the names of several English scholars from whom help might be expected, among them H. R. Tedder, of the Athenæum; Hagberg Wright, of the London Library; R. Dunlop, the writer on Irish history; and H. B. Wheatley, the editor of Pepys. He also described in some detail a typewritten syllabus which Professor Firth, of Oxford, has constructed for the use of students who attend his bibliographical lectures, and which affords an admirable nucleus for further work in seventeenth century bibliography. The form and method described in Professor Prothero's address before the Royal Historical Society in February, 1903, are unquestionably in general the best; they are also practically identical with those of Professor Gross's "Sources and Literature," of which the proposed bibliography would be, in effect, a continuation.

Mr. W. Dawson Johnston, librarian of the Bureau of Education, expressed his preference for an elementary guide rather than for a comprehensive bibliography, and spoke of the importance of recording not only the literature of the several periods of English history but also the literature of the different phases of national activity. The Bureau of Education, he said, is particularly interested in the history of education. In order to keep track of all the important histories of education, it is necessary to search not merely educational journals but also several hundred other magazines, historical and otherwise. Such a work as is proposed would save much of this labor. Mr. Johnston offered the services of the Bureau of Education in preparing lists of works of more general reference to English history met with in the search for those of a more technical educational nature.

Prof. William H. Allison, of Bryn Mawr, called attention to the large amount of material in American theological libraries relating

to English as well as to American history, such as rare Puritan pamphlets, and supported the statements of Mr. Richardson as to the practicability of increasing our bibliographical knowledge through lists published by the various libraries.

Prof. J. F. Baldwin, of Vassar College, suggested that the bibliography be limited for the present to a middle period, from 1485 to 1688, a proposal which was strongly supported by Professor Haskins and later adopted.

Miss Frances G. Davenport, of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, contributed to the discussion and at the same time to the general cause of English bibliography by reading a valuable paper, given below in full, on "Manuscript materials for English diplomatic history."

MANUSCRIPT MATERIALS FOR ENGLISH DIPLOMATIC HISTORY.

By Frances G. Davenport.

It is appropriate that a discussion of a project for a bibliography of modern English history should be accompanied by an account of some of the chief classes of material for English diplomatic history, for the importance of international relations distinguishes the modern from the mediæval history of European states. The importance of these international relations has called into existence an army of ambassadors and envoys whose correspondence, dispatches, and reports constitute a great body of historical material of the highest value. It would seem that a bibliography of modern English history, in which this class of material must fill an important place, should be constructed on a somewhat different plan from a bibliography of mediæval history, in which foreign relations play a comparatively insignificant part.

A bibliography compiled for the use of historical investigators must of course pay most attention to the original sources, and ought to contain some account of the principal archives, and some reference, at least, to the most important manuscript collections. Thus Professor Gross's bibliography includes a brief description of the public record office and of some of the principal manuscript collections in the British Museum. In the case of a bibliography of modern English history, it would seem desirable to include brief accounts of the most important archives of Europe and references to other important collections of manuscripts, so far as this might be done within a reasonable space. While the main divisions of the work should doubtless be chronological, each including two principal subdivisions treating respectively of original sources and of modern

writers, it is worth considering whether the original sources should not be grouped under the heads of English sources and of foreign sources, the sources in the archives of the various continental countries being considered separately.

The greatest mass of materials for English diplomatic history is to be found in the public record office, where they are to be looked for among the records of chancery, of the exchequer, of the state paper office, and of the public departments.

Up to the reign of Henry VIII the chancellor acted as secretary of foreign as well as of home affairs, and consequently we find enrolled upon the chancery records in the later years, especially upon the patent rolls, ambassadors' powers and appointments, correspondence, negotiations, etc., and on the so-called "treaty rolls" copies of treaties and negotiations, as well as many other documents. As late as 26 Charles II the ratification of the treaty of Breda was entered on the "French" treaty rolls. Also among the records of the chancery are many original diplomatic papers, not enrollments, classed as "Ancient Correspondence," and coming down to the reign of Henry VIII.[a]

Since the treasury was an important repository for the muniments, as well as for other treasures of the Crown, we find among the records of the exchequer a collection of over 1,700 diplomatic documents, originals or loose copies of originals, mostly treaties and subsidiary documents, extending to the reign of James I.[b] There are also some additional documents among the miscellaneous books of the exchequer,[c] besides entries relating to ambassadors' expenses, money paid to ambassadors, etc., found in various classes of accounts.

Although it is evident that the records of the chancery and of the exchequer can not be neglected by the student of modern diplomatic history, yet from the reign of Henry VIII the great mass of diplomatic documents are among the "Papers of State." From the end of this reign the state papers, which are distinguished from the earlier state papers by their greater number, informal character, and by the fact that they emanate from the King's secretary instead of from the chancellor's prothonotary, cease to be deposited in the treasury of the receipt and appear to have been retained near the palace of Whitehall,[d] at first generally in the custody of the principal secretaries and later in the custody of a specially appointed keeper. This change in the custody and place of deposit of the state papers leads up to the creation of the state paper office, the early history of which

[a] Cf. Scargill-Bird's Guide to the Public Records, 3d ed., pp. 13, 14, and List and Indexes, No. XV, 1902.

[b] Calendared in the Forty-fifth Report of the Deputy Keeper, App. 1, No. 3, pp. 283–380, and Forty-eighth Report, App., No. 4, pp. 561–619.

[c] Scargill-Bird, op. cit., 119.

[d] For discussions of the custody, classification, analysis, bibliography, and diplomatic of state papers, see Mr. Hall's Studies in English Official Historical Documents, passim.

is told by Mr. Sainsbury in the "Thirteenth Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records," and very recently, with important variations, by Mr. Hubert Hall in his "Studies in English Official Historical Documents." The state paper office was incorporated with the public record office in 1854. Four years ago a list of the state papers, foreign, was published as No. XIX in the series of "Lists and Indexes," compiled by officials of the public record office.

An analysis of this list gives a rough indication of the amount of material in this collection for each reign from Edward VI to the establishment of the foreign office in 1782.

The classification is as follows:

General correspondence, consisting chiefly of letters and dispatches from English ambassadors and agents abroad.

Foreign entry books, containing copies or extracts of outgoing letters.

Foreign ministers, a "collection of letters and memorials from foreign envoys accredited to the British court."

News letters, consisting "mainly of unsigned dispatches, copies of foreign gazettes, and news sheets, forwarded by agents abroad." These are especially numerous for the reigns of Charles II and James II and come largely from Paris, The Hague, Venice, and Vienna.

Royal letters, treaty papers, treaties, and the *archives of British legations*, consisting of the "letter books, diaries, letters received, and drafts of outgoing dispatches collected by ambassadors and consuls during their terms of office abroad."

There are also many volumes of intercepted dispatches, and of ciphers, used in correspondence. Altogether this collection comprises above 4,400 volumes, besides some 500 treaties and many documents subsidiary thereto.

An analysis of the groups of *General correspondence*, *Foreign ministers*, and *Royal letters*, which together comprise some 3,400 volumes, indicates very roughly the comparative amount of material available in this collection for the diplomatic history of the several reigns.[a] The average number of volumes for each regnal year is as follows:

Edward VI, 2½ volumes.
Mary, 2½ volumes.
Elizabeth, 7½ volumes.
James I, 9 volumes.
Charles I, 7½ volumes.
Interregnum, less than 2 volumes.
Charles II, 9 volumes.
James II, 4 volumes.
William and Mary, nearly 5 volumes.
Anne, 14 volumes.
George I, nearly 25 volumes.
George II, 34 volumes.
George III (to 1782), nearly 31 volumes.

[a] The estimate is based on volumes, which may vary considerably in size, and in the case of volumes containing papers of more than one reign a rough calculation has been made of the proportion probably to be assigned to each reign. For an account of the number of volumes of Domestic State Papers for different reigns, see H. Hall's Studies, p. 88.

The amount of material is much greater for the eighteenth century than for the earlier period.

About 65 per cent of the volumes date from the reigns of George I and George II, and the first twenty-two years of George III's reign. But the greater number of volumes does not indicate with any certainty that the state paper office collection is more complete for the later than for the earlier years. For instance, it is known that large masses of Hanoverian state papers exist outside the public record office.

Many of the documents that ought to be there are either to be found in other repositories or are altogether lost. How defective the chancery enrollments and the originals in the treasury may be, it would doubtless be difficult to determine. The perishable character of the treasury documents as contrasted with the chancery records might account for many losses. They were also subject to embezzlement, for it was from the treasury of the receipt that large numbers of papers of Henry VIII's reign passed to enrich Sir Robert Cotton's collection.

The most important documents might be lost. Thus in 1577 Queen Elizabeth wrote that in spite of diligent search in the English archives, no copies could be found of treaties alleged to have been concluded in 1465 and 1466 between England and Denmark and Norway. The existence of these treaties (which are now in Danish archives) was therefore impugned.[a]

The many deficiencies in the state paper office collection are due mainly to three causes: Failure of outgoing secretaries to turn in their papers (as during much of the period, at least, they were legally bound to do); failure to return borrowed papers (a very important cause of loss); and embezzlement. The very interesting account of the "History of the state paper office," in the deputy keeper's report referred to above contains a long series of notices by various keepers of papers loaned but not returned, and of their loss in other ways. The list affords clues to the later history of many papers.

The lacunæ in the state paper office collection may, in many instances, be filled from manuscripts in the British Museum, in the Bodleian, or in private hands; and frequently papers in these outlying collections are so closely related to those in the record office that the two must be studied together. A notable instance is, of course, the state papers among the Cottonian MSS., of which Mr. Brewer, editor of the early volumes of the Calendar of Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, of the Reign of Henry VIII, asserts that for the early years of the reign of Henry VIII they are more numerous and even more interesting than the documents in the

[a] Forty-fifth Report of the Deputy Keeper, App. II, p. 1.

English, French, and Spanish archives, and he says further that not infrequently portions of one and the same letter had been separated and deposited in different places—one part in the record office, the other in the museum. The body of the letter and its address or postscript were often similarly severed. With regard to documents in cipher, the cipher of some may be in the record office, the key in the British Museum. Inclosures in the dispatches of ambassadors have been removed from the letters in which they were originally sent, etc.[a] Other great collections, such as the Harleian, Lansdowne, Stowe, and Egerton in the British Museum; the Clarendon and Thurloe papers in the Bodleian Library; the Cecil papers at Hatfield House; Sir Ralph Winwood's papers at Montagu House; of the dukes of Portland and Bedford and of the Marquis of Bath—to mention only a few of a large number—can merely be referred to here.

Some lacunæ may be filled from the archives of the House of Lords, preserved in the Victoria Tower—a vast collection of papers laid before the house or before special committees. It is true that most of the state papers to be found here are copies, but they may occasionally be of value when the original is lost. To cite one instance: The treaty concluded in 1778 between Great Britain and Anhalt-Zerbst, regarding troops to serve in America, is not, apparently, in the record office, but there is a copy in the archives of the House of Lords.

Parliamentary debates must also be reckoned among the materials for diplomatic history. The printed reports of debates of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries may be supplemented by the considerable number of manuscript notes of debates which exist in foreign as well as in English archives, for foreign agents in England frequently sent reports of parliamentary proceedings to their home governments.

The material for English diplomatic history in foreign archives is, of course, of enormous amount. Much of this is available in England in the shape of transcripts. As early as the time of James I the zealous keeper of the records, Sir Thomas Wilson, included among his many projects for enriching the archives of his office the obtaining of copies of documents preserved abroad. He obtained a warrant to get, either by means of ambassadors and agents of foreign states residing in England or by other means, copies of all treaties between foreign powers.[b]

Sir Thomas was frequently called upon by the secretary of state, ambassadors, and other officials, to furnish them with transcripts of treaties and other documents. But, if we are to take him seriously,

[a] Introduction to the first volume of Letters and Papers of Henry VIII.
[b] Thirtieth Annual Report of the Deputy Keeper, App., p. 230.

his conception of the duty of a transcriber was not the highest. For in a letter written by him to Secretary Conway, he requests to receive orders "concerning the delivery of the Treaty of Bretigny to the French ambassador, which they say is lost in France, especially because there is an article in that treaty whereby King Edward III 'renounced the name and right of the crown of France,' which Wilson purposed to have left out, but [considering] that it was after recovered by Henry V, and that Henry VI was crowned king in Paris, thinks it no great matter to let the ambassador have the treaty entire."[a]

In the earlier part of the last century in connection with the projected new edition of Rymer's Fœdera, only part of which was published by the record commission, transcripts were made from many continental archives, and these are deposited in the record office.

About the year 1860 a systematic search of foreign archives for materials relating to English history was initiated. The archives and libraries of Simancas, Barcelona, Paris and other French cities, Brussels, Vienna, Venice and northern Italy, Rome, Sweden, and Denmark, were examined, and reports on them have been printed. One result of these researches has been the deposit in the record office of a large number of volumes of transcripts, consisting largely of ambassadors' dispatches and reports, from the archives of France, Rome, Spain, Sweden, and Venice.[b]

A valuable collection of Venetian manuscripts, extending to 1797, was bequeathed to the record office by its foreign agent, Mr. Rawdon Brown. Other transcripts from Venice and Simancas were presented by Mr. S. R. Gardiner to the British Museum.

In this hasty survey some of the principal collections of manuscript materials available in England for the study of English diplomatic history have been referred to. How much of this material is available in print?

The old record commission commenced to print state papers of Henry VIII and issued 11 volumes. But the task was clearly too great to be continued on that scale, and later the series of Calendars of State Papers was begun. Of the letters and papers, foreign and domestic, of the reign of Henry VIII, including many preserved elsewhere than at the record office, the calendar is practically complete in some twenty volumes. State papers, foreign, of Edward VI are calendared in one volume; of Mary, in one volume; and of Elizabeth down to 1582 in fifteen volumes.

State papers in Spanish archives (together with the archives of Brussels and Vienna) are calendared from 1485 to 1546 and from

[a] Thirtieth Annual Report of the Deputy Keeper, App., p. 237.

[b] Some further particulars regarding these transcripts are given in Scargill-Bird's Guide, 3d ed., pp. 401–402.

1558 to 1603; in Venetian archives to 1617. For the Tudor period then, the calendars of papers in the record office for Spain and Venice are approaching completeness; there are some volumes on Venetian archives for the reign of James I, but there are no calendars of foreign state papers for the long subsequent period. Of the state papers, foreign, preserved in the record office, and dating from 1547 to 1782, a rough calculation indicates that scarcely 4 per cent have been calendared. A careful examination, on the one hand, of the calendars of state papers in private collections published in the Reports of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, and of the catalogues of manuscripts in the British Museum and other libraries, and, on the other hand, an examination of the numerous printed texts of state papers, might enable one to estimate the proportion, in this class of material, of unprinted to printed documents; but this laborious task has not been attempted here.

The main conclusion of the conference, on the subject of a bibliography, seemed to be that such a bibliography was desirable and practicable; that the cooperation of both American and English scholars might be hoped for and should be sought; that it would be wise, for the present, to restrict it to the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; that the general plan of the work of Gross should be followed; and that the matter should be placed under the charge of a committee of the American Historical Association. On motion of Mr. Richardson, therefore, the following resolution was adopted: That the council of the American Historical Association be requested to appoint a committee to secure the preparation of a bibliographical introduction to English history (to be on the general lines of Professor Gross's work) for the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and if practicable to secure the cooperation of English historians in this work.

A second subject of interest before the conference was the discussion of neglected fields of English history. As representing this field Prof. Laurence M. Larson, of the University of Illinois, read the following paper:

OLD NORSE SOURCES IN ENGLISH HISTORY.

By Laurence M. Larson.

The history of England in the Saxon period is closely connected with that of the Scandinavian North. If Bede is to be believed, a Danish tribe was associated with the Angles and Saxons at the very beginning of settlement. Recent writers, however, seem to believe that the Scandinavian Jutes are not related to the founders of Kent, but are a tribe of Northmen that some time later came into possession

of the Jutish peninsula and the Jutish name. Still, the earliest contact between Angle and Northman can hardly be placed later than the sixth or seventh century; a later date would fail to explain the position of Beowulf in old English literature—a poem that is Scandinavian in scene, story, characters, and episodes; in fact, Scandinavian in almost everything but language.

With the beginning of the Viking raids in the eighth century, the contact became closer. Norse colonies are soon founded on the shores of Ireland, on the Isle of Man, in Cumberland, and northward along the west and north coast of Scotland to the Orkneys, down the east coast of lower Scotland and England almost to the Thames, and somewhat later in modern Normandy. Of these regions the largest and most important was the Danelaw, which seems to have extended in a general way from the Forth to the Thames. By the middle of the tenth century Saxon England was practically confined to the country south of the Thames River, a comparatively small area, surrounded by powerful Scandinavian colonies. If this fact is fully appreciated, there should be no difficulty in understanding the loss of English liberty in the days of Sweyn and Cnut. The English kings did, indeed, exercise some sort of suzerainty over the neighboring colonies, but their authority was probably never so complete as English historians would have us believe.

In some respects, the Danelaw is the most important fact in the history of the Anglo-Saxon monarchy; it was the rock on which old English nationality foundered. But our knowledge of this area is very meager. There is no agreement as to its limits; some doubt even as to the meaning of the name. We know very little as to its government, as to what extent it was autonomous or subject to the kings at Winchester. Its social organization has only recently been investigated. We do not know whether it was thoroughly Christian or still partly heathen. Mr. Chadwick is evidently correct when he says, in discussing the hundred and kindred problems, that "these questions, like everything relating to the Danelagh, require much further investigation."[a]

For this lack of definite information two principal reasons may be assigned: Students of English history have not discriminated sufficiently between Anglo-Saxon and Danish elements in the old English sources, and they have not made much of an effort to seek information elsewhere. For the present, I am interested in the latter statement only. It seems evident that intelligent Norsemen of the tenth and eleventh centuries could not help being interested in English matters and English men. Eight generations of warfare and settlement surely must have made a deep impression on the memories and imaginations of the time. Some of the desired information, there-

[a] H. M. Chadwick, Studies on Anglo-Saxon Institutions (Cambridge, 1904), 245.

fore, may perhaps be gotten from Norse sources, if such sources exist.

The bulk of old Norse literature dates from the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, but the primary materials were in preparation long before. Norse writings come down through the middle ages in a slender stream that philologists have traced back to the time of Constantine.[a] For some centuries the stream trickles along in the form of occasional runic inscriptions on horns and rocks and weapons. As we approach the Viking age it becomes more continuous; but as yet it is writing only, not literature. Apparently about the time of Charlemagne the Sibyl begins to recite the story of gods and men. With her call for silence begins that splendid series of Germanic poems that we call the Elder Edda. In these poems the mediæval heathen states his own beliefs, outlines his own philosophy, and describes his own life. They also to some extent show the reaction of Christian civilization on the heathen mind. And still the value of the Edda as a source in the study of mediæval culture seems not to have been fully appreciated by historical students. It is worth remembering that it was the Norseman of the Eddic period who founded the Danelaw.

In the study of English history the Edda is useful also in so far as it illustrates general Germanic life. The poems are followed by a series of laws and sagas, some of which have a direct interest for the student of English institutions. Only by the use of these can we answer the question as to how far Anglo-Saxon institutions have a Norse or Danish origin. It will not do to dispose of this problem as Bishop Stubbs does by intimating that the Danish invaders contributed practically nothing, as they had very little to contribute.[b] Stubbs was apparently ignorant of the remarkable complexity of old Norse institutions. Somewhere in his Constitutional History he implies that diplomatic relations existed between the court of Henry II and the half-savage dynasts of Norway.[c] And yet those same half-savage dynasts saw the beginning of that intellectual activity that gave us the greatest Germanic literature of mediæval times. Those same years produced the Speculum Regale, which reveals a Norwegian culture as high, perhaps, as that of England herself.

Some excellent work has already been done in the way of comparative studies in Norse and Saxon institutions. Sixty years ago the Danish antiquarian Worsaae investigated the Scandinavian memorials in Britain, and published his results in a work that still has its value,[d] though it is likely that in some cases he claims too much.

[a] H. Paul, Grundriss der germanischen Philologie (Strassburg, 1891), I, 419.

[b] W. Strubbs, Constitutional History (6th ed.), I, 217–218.

[c] Ibid., 1, 530.

[d] J. J. A. Worsaae, Account of the Danes and Norwegians in England, Scotland, and Ireland (trans., 1852).

Doctor Steenstrup followed with a remarkable series of studies entitled "Normannerne" (The Normans), a work in four volumes, of which only the first has, to my knowledge, seen a translation.[a] Of particular value is his work on the Danelaw, a study of institutional influences. Steenstrup produces a list of nearly 100 legal and institutional terms that he regards as originally Norse or formed by Saxon scribes according to Norse analogies. It is unfortunate that this, in some respects the most important contribution to English constitutional history of recent years, still remains untranslated. Liebermann could have improved his rendition of the old English laws if he had used Steenstrup's work. Chadwick cites it, but cites it incorrectly. During the last few years the Norwegian scholar, Alexander Bugge, has entered the same field. His work on the Vikings has already been translated into German.[b] So far as I know, the most recent student of these matters is Professor Vinogradoff, whose work on English Society in the Eleventh Century deals to some extent with the Danelaw. But these men have by no means covered the field, and the work that they have done needs to be corrected on many points. Scandinavian scholars are likely to overemphasize the work done by their respective peoples. Professor Bugge, for instance, wrote during those years of militant nationalism which saw the separation of Norway from Sweden and the revival of the Norse monarchy, and it is possible that those events have colored his work.

Passing from institutional to narrative history, we meet a far more difficult problem. The sources are here of the saga type, and to what extent can these be trusted to illustrate English history? English historians of recent years have regarded the sagas with dark suspicion. Even Mr. Hodgkin is hardly sufficiently catholic in spirit to accept them as sources. "The Knytlingasaga is a saga," says Freeman with evident irritation. How this enthusiastic Germanist could reject materials so intensely Teutonic is a mystery that Mr. Round has not cleared up for us. Professor Ker, on the other hand, finds that "it is no small part of the force of the sagas, and at the same time a difficulty and an embarrassment, that they have so much of reality behind them."[c]

For the century that closed with the battle of Stamford Bridge there exists a fair amount of saga materials. Much of this is pure romance, though some of the writers have made a serious attempt to state things as they were. Naturally, much interest is shown in the conquest of England and the activities of Cnut. The process of the conquest is quite circumstantially told in the Anglo-Saxon chronicle; still that account is one sided and incomplete. The chronicler sees

[a] J. C. H. R. Steenstrup, Études pour servir à l'histoire des Normands (trans., E. de Beaurepaire, Caen, 1880).

[b] A. Bugge, Die Wikinger (Halle, 1906), trans. H. Hungerland.

[c] W. P. Ker, Epic and Romance, 184.

only the incompetence of Ethelred and the treasonable behavior of the English chiefs; the conditions that made the conquest possible are not revealed. For these we shall have to go to the Norse tales. It was the progress of Sweyn's plans in the north that determined his activities in England. Nearly two decades before he became king of England we find him plotting the ruin of the rival Vikings on the south shore of the Baltic, marrying the queen mother of Sweden, joining in the successful partition of Norway. And then, when nearly all the resources of the north were at his command, and when Normandy had pledged her friendship, he returns to the attack on England. Here again the Danelaw enters in as an important factor. With that region favorable to the invader, conquest is almost inevitable.

For the reign of Cnut the chronicle is very unsatisfactory; the entries are few and short and of little significance. We are told that the king left the country one year and returned the next; that he left the following year and returned for the Easter festival. Such information does not stir the imagination or give much material for narratives. The later histories of the same period suffer from the same defects. William of Malmesbury's account is largely devoted to church matters. Of course the Gesta Regis Cnutonis is of considerable help here, but a great deal of supplementary materials can be gotten from the sagas, especially from Snorre's history. A hundred pages or more of Snorre's Saga of Saint Olaf are devoted to matters that bear to some extent on the relations between England and the northern countries and on Cnut's further plans of conquest. We read of embassies sent and received; of a northern alliance against Cnut; of a systematic use of British gold to bribe the Norwegian chiefs; of revolutionary movements in Denmark; of Cnut's defeat at Holy River, and of the final submission of Norway. In all these events Cnut is either on the stage or behind the scenes. I do not mean to say that these international relations have not been noted by English historians; the contention is that they have been treated as a series of episodes rather than as links in a great chain of policies. English writers still cling to the delightful myth that Cnut became almost an Englishman; that to prove his love for England he fixed his residence among the enemy at Winchester, and that further to emphasize his choice he married the unpopular queen of a despised king. The Icelandic scalds, who sang the praise of Cnut at his English court in old Norse verses, give us a somewhat different impression both of king and of court.

The difficulties in using these sources are considerable, the language problem being particularly troublesome. The great work of Saxo Grammaticus, Sveno's history, and a few other documents mainly on the Danish side are written in Latin, but the bulk is in old Norse.

The Scandinavian writers were not cloistered clerks, but cultured laymen who kept in close touch with the living world and wrote in a living language. Some of the more important things, however, are accessible in translation. The poems have been collected in Vigfusson and Powell's Corpus Poeticum Boreale and to a great extent translated. Several versions of the Edda exist in German. Snorre's history and some of the individual sagas have also been translated; Morris and Magnusson's version of Snorre deserves particular mention. To my knowledge no attempt has been made to translate the old Scandinavian laws. An edition of these, with translation similar to Liebermann's Gesetze der Angelsachsen, would be a most useful addition to the accessible materials for the study of the middle ages.

In the case of the sagas there is the added problem of criticism. A great deal of work is, however, being done by Scandinavian and German scholars in sifting romance from history, though much remains to be done. It may be added that continental scholars view the sagas more favorably now than earlier; they have even begun to group some of them in a new class of "histories;" of these, Snorre's work holds the leading place. Says E. Mogk, in Paul's Grundriss: "Snorri ist ein Historiker der Neuzeit; keine trockne Annalistik, kein langweiliges Anreihen von Ereignissen: die Personen sprechen und handeln und in dieser dramatischen Auffassung der Geschichte steht er selbst über Thukydides."[a] And the author continues in the same strain. Snorre has long been used by students of Germanic life; page after page of Heimskringla reads like a commentary on Tacitus's Germania. The remarkable correspondence between the institutional system traced by the Icelandic historian who wrote in his arctic home on the American side of the ocean in the days of Innocent III, and that outlined by the Roman historian of the age of Trajan is indeed a powerful argument for the survival of primitive Germanic elements in the far north. But Snorre also belongs to English history. His work, however, needs to be edited; in many instances his chronology is confused, especially is this true of his account of the Danish conquest of England. There are critical editions in modern Norse, but none in English.

It is not contended that a fuller use of these sources would seriously change our conception of Anglo-Saxon history. Still, their use would enlarge our knowledge and cause us to see some things in a different light. An excellent illustration of what can be done in this respect is given in Napier and Stevenson's Crawford Collection of Charters, where several pages of notes (139–149) are based largely on such materials. But this is an exceptional case. The number of English scholars who use the Scandinavian sources in historical study still remains surprisingly small.

[a] Paul, Grundriss, II, 128–129.

VI. REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN AMERICAN COLONIAL AND REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY.

By HERBERT L. OSGOOD,

Professor in Columbia University, Chairman of the Conference.

REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN AMERICAN COLONIAL AND REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY.

By Herbert L. Osgood, *Chairman.*

The conference was well attended and listened to five papers and addresses, each of which related to some special phase of the period in reference to which more careful or extended research is needed. The chairman, Prof. Herbert L. Osgood, opened the discussion with a paper in which he called attention to the fact that, although for a century many individuals and societies had been devoting themselves to the study and illustration of the history of the colonies and the Revolution, still the period even yet was far from being well understood. Large parts of it have not been effectually worked and are still fields of research. Our ancestors repeatedly sent out military and naval expeditions for the purpose of capturing Montreal and Quebec. But they usually advanced no farther than Lake Champlain or the lower St. Lawrence. They did not result in the conquest of Canada. So far the efforts of our predecessors in this field of historical study have failed to reach the firm ground of adequate knowledge and satisfying views concerning the period in question.

These two phenomena are the result of similar social conditions. The military enterprises of the eighteenth century failed because the spirit of vigorous and intelligent cooperation was lacking, because the troops were imperfectly trained, inadequately supported and provisioned, and poorly led. Neither the plans nor the means for executing them were well considered. They were the work of tyros in the military art. The same has been to a large extent true of our historical work. It has been too crude and amateurish, bounded too much by state and sectional lines, restricted by limited and partial views of the subject and period. The period has not been sufficiently studied as a whole and comparatively. It has been treated piecemeal, in bits and sections.

But it would not be to the purpose to dwell long on this aspect of the subject. Happily it belongs to an early stage of our national life from which we are rapidly emerging. The development of

universities among us is creating a body of trained investigators and writers who are led by an ideal which is general and comprehensive in its scope, who are seeking the truth, who endeavor to treat the period in question on its own merits, without unnecessarily imparting into it the ideas of a later time or obscuring it by narrow and partisan views. Even when working upon the histories of individual colonies, or other special phases of the period, they have been conscious that they were shaping stones for a place in a much larger and more imposing building. Various forms of concerted action have also been devised which are gradually making possible such a collection and publication of material as will insure in the not distant future the exploitation of the period on a large scale. Considering the time—a quarter of a century—since the new movement began, much has been accomplished. Much is now in process of achievement. But more still remains to be done.

Turning to matters which still await attention, the speaker addressed himself especially to the period of the French wars, or the early eighteenth century. In both Great Britain and the colonies the eighteenth century began historically with 1690, the date of the English Revolution. The first requisite is that a comparative study should be made of the development of the colonies as institutions of government during the early eighteenth century. The investigation which has already been carried up to the beginning of the French wars should be continued through the period of that struggle. The influence of the wars on government in the colonies should be ascertained. The problems of fiscal administration to which the wars give rise must be scientifically treated. The relations between the assemblies and the executives in the provinces should be traced, so that a comparative view may be obtained of the objects for which the assemblies struggled and the points which they won. The claims and powers of the executives must also be explained. Only in this way can the slow growth of precedent in constitutional practice be seen and its results estimated. This work has already been done for considerable periods of English history; a similar struggle occurred in all the provinces, and its cumulative results must be known before we can duly estimate the issues which were involved in the Revolution.

In the royal provinces, taken as a whole, administration was more regular and systematic than it usually was in the chartered colonies. It is also probable that in various ways the activities of the assemblies were limited and popular initiative curtailed, as in consequence of the change from the chartered colony to the royal province as the predominant form of colonial government. If this was true, and to what extent it was a fact, it is most desirable that we should know. The expansion of settlement in the colonies and with it the development of their land systems and the controversies over payment of

quit rents are subjects of great importance. The struggle over the office of treasurer, the development of specific appropriations, the conflicts over governors' salaries, the question of the right to establish courts, the appointment of judges and their tenure, all demand thorough comparative treatment. A comparative investigation of the internal militia systems of the colonies, of their coast and frontier defenses, of their methods of fitting out and conducting expeditions—meaning by this an administrative history of the wars from the English standpoint—is greatly needed. In this connection the plans and experiments relating to colonial union and united action, with the natural and social obstacles which lay in their path, should receive more effective treatment than has hitherto been given them. Indian relations were closely connected with defense and need comprehensive scientific treatment as much as any subject connected with the history of the eighteenth century.

With the expansion of settlement went a large foreign immigration into the colonies during the century and the extension of the frontier toward the mountains. The growth of many forms of religious dissent which sprang from this immigration demands attention, with all the religious and social phenomena that accompanied it. The extension of the influence of the English church in the colonies, with its ambitions, should be treated in its proper relation to these phenomena. In this connection it may be said that the internal social history of Pennsylvania cries aloud for adequate treatment. The same is true of New York. The expansion of the town system in New England, the ecclesiastical questions which agitated the people of that section, the constitutional conflicts in Massachusetts, the part played by the surviving chartered colonies in the colonial system of the eighteenth century as a whole, should receive due attention. In all the colonies the origin and composition of the political groups which struggled for the control of affairs or thwarted the will of the Crown should be ascertained and their history traced.

But the study of internal colonial relations alone will never suffice. The colonies must also be viewed as a part of the British imperial system. This includes much more than an examination of the policy of Great Britain in matters of trade and commerce. It involves a study of the part borne by the British officials and boards in all branches of colonial administration. The spirit of British administration in general in the eighteenth century also demands attention, because of the light which it will throw on the colonial policy. The views and policy of the board of trade, with its personnel, should be a central object of attention. The treasury board and the admiralty board, with fiscal and naval administration, suggest wholly unworked fields. The activities of the Bishop of London and of the Society for

the Propagation of the Gospel should also receive proper treatment. The functions of the privy council, not only as the head of colonial administration, but as the tribunal before which appeals were carried from the colonies, should be fully investigated. In close connection with administrative activity, the work of the secretaries of state for the southern department and the colonies must be examined. Parliamentary inquiries, with proposed as well as actual legislation, should be investigated. The whole policy of imperial defense, by sea and land, calls for examination equally with that of trade and commerce. The history of the admiralty courts in the plantations should, so far as possible, be made known.

The means by which communication was maintained between the authorities in England and the governors, customs officers, commissaries, and other representatives of the Crown in America must be explained, with the delays which were incident to the system and the extent to which officials on both sides of the ocean availed themselves of the opportunities which actually existed. In this connection will be found much that will best illustrate the spirit of the old colonial system. Here, too, is the natural place for an inquiry into the work of the colonial agents. Another notable result of investigation in this general line would be such a study of royal instructions as would show their intent, the extent to which they were obeyed, and their actual binding force. This is a question of prime importance, which not only affected colonial administration at large, but entered deeply into the controversies of the Revolution.

Finally, let special attention be called to the need of the study, by suitably trained men, of the transfer of English law into the American colonies. We have no history of American law. The issue of a certain publication, which is now in progress, indicates that the lack of such a work is beginning to be felt. But the first requisite of the production of a genuine history of that kind is the performance of such preliminary labors as are shown in the writings of Maitland and the historians of law on the Continent of Europe. The men who are to undertake it should be trained in modern law, in the history of the English common law, and in American history. They should then be sent, colony by colony, to study the colonial laws, and all the source material which exists, whether in print or manuscript, relating to actual trials in the colonial courts. In this investigation special attention should of course be paid to procedure, for it was through modification and simplification in those lines that the distinction between English and colonial law largely arose. The recurrence to primitive forms, the results which followed from the administration of justice by wholly or relatively untrained men, the offhand and semipopular methods of trial which appear in colonial courts, would furnish most interesting subjects and would

throw great light on social conditions in general. In this connection also the action of the privy council on colonial laws should be thoroughly studied, as well as the adoption of English laws by the colonies, whether by usage or by express enactment, and the action of the English courts, so far as they affected colonial law—the transitory actions which they tried, the suits which were brought directly in the common-law courts of the realm by proprietors or others who were in England at the time, the cases which were heard in chancery or, perchance, on appeal to the Lords. Attention also should be paid to the domain of the ecclesiastical law. Only by years of labor in this virgin field can the foundations be laid on which might be produced a genuine history of American law. I wish especially to urge any of you who have law students within your reach, or even law professors as well, to direct their attention to the importance of work in this field.

Only a few inroads upon the field thus described have yet been made. We have certain excellent monographs on a few minor aspects of the period and on the institutional development of a number of the colonies. But, though meritorious in themselves, they all suffer from the fault which has characterized most of the work on early American history thus far, namely that they are local and partial in scope and fail to throw a clear light on the period as a whole. They are partially prepared material, and their full utility will become apparent only when the results which they establish and set forth find their place in the completed structure. The general works which have to do with colonial history are inadequate for another reason, and that is because they skim the surface of the period and throw little light on its essential nature. As to the British side of affairs, they have almost nothing of value to say. The period of the French wars is therefore an open field. About it we have no comprehensive or final knowledge. It is altogether too early to generalize about its character or to write general treatises on it with the idea that they will possess real value. It is a period awaiting research, and if approached from a logical or scientific point of view, may be expected to yield new and valuable results.

The second speaker, Mr. George L. Beer, addressed himself to the opportunity for research in eighteenth-century economic history.

The grave difficulties encountered by the economist in the study of modern questions are immeasurably enhanced when attention is directed toward the past and an attempt is made to understand the fundamental economic forces that conditioned its life. For the elucidation of current economic questions the student has as a rule abundant material in compact form, while the sources of the historian are usually of a fragmentary character, and even when fairly complete they are apt to be difficult of access and burdensome to handle.

Despite the advantages in favor of the student of contemporary phenomena, it is only with exceedingly great difficulty that he gets at the real facts, and at best there is a note of uncertainty about his work which restrains the conscientious investigator from drawing hasty conclusions. Not only are the facts themselves elusive, but their interpretation is tinged by countless minute subjective considerations. Notwithstanding the greater complexity of his work the historian is too often undeterred, and frequently, without any special economic training, recklessly formulates sweeping generalizations based upon only the crudest grasp of the actual facts.

In no branch of historical writing have such unwarranted conclusions been more generally drawn as in American colonial history. The conclusions may be right or wrong, but the essential point is that, for the most part, they are haphazard guesses of no scientific validity, because the precise information necessary for testing them is lacking. The economic life of the colonies is a page of history upon which, as yet, not many trustworthy sentences have been written. With the exception of a few monographs and articles on isolated subjects, the field is still in its primitive uncultivated condition. This is partly due to the fact that the public record office in London, which contains the bulk of the essential material, is not easily accessible to scholars living on this side of the Atlantic. American students are naturally more interested in this subject than are Englishmen, who inevitably are prone to shun what appears to be the most signal failure of British statesmanship. But in addition to the British manuscript sources, which are absolutely necessary to a full knowledge of the subject, there is at hand in America a large mass of material, both in print and in manuscript, which has hitherto been largely neglected. As a whole, the material is of varying degrees of reliability; part of it is in widely scattered localities, and when printed it is diffused in a narrow stream throughout the pages of large collections. In its entirety the mass is imposing, but it is not easy to grapple. Being in the crudest possible form, it requires careful correlation. This work will have to be done before an accurate knowledge of the first two centuries of western civilization upon this continent can be acquired. But at best there will be some gaps in this knowledge, for, however voluminous the material, it will not answer all the questions that arise. Here and there the investigator will be handicapped because of some missing link in the chain.

Where so much remains to be done it is patently impossible to indicate what subjects require most immediate attention. Opinions will differ as individual interests and viewpoints diverge. Broadly speaking, the subject can be approached from two distinct standpoints. The economic life of the colonies can be viewed solely as the beginnings out of which developed a great industrial state. This point of

view is unquestionably legitimate if the sole purpose is to explain the economic history of the United States, to show upon what historical foundations the present structure rests. It has a tendency, however, to engender unfair hostility toward such factors that to any extent hampered the fullest economic development of the colonies. Moreover, it removes their actual life from its real historical setting. It tells only one phase of the story with the ensuing inevitable distortion. Economically, probably to a more important extent than politically, the colonies were part of a larger system which influenced their development in various ways. Here it restrained, there it stimulated. To understand the actual process, both the internal history of the colonies and their relation with the British Empire will have to be studied.

Some phases of this development were to a large extent outside the broad current of imperial history. One subject of this nature, about which virtually nothing is known, is the local financial system in the various provinces. There are available in the British records, as well as in American archives, abundant data showing in detail the budgets for the general government of each colony and the nature of the taxes levied for this purpose. As is well known, these budgets are of strikingly small proportions, and there is good reason to believe that the burden of local taxation was much heavier. An investigation of this nature would give a much clearer idea of the extent of governmental activity, and would throw valuable light on other questions. For instance, it would enable the formation of a clearer judgment as to what extent the proposed parliamentary taxation of the colonies after 1763 would have proven itself burdensome. Another matter demanding investigation is the system of land grants in the various colonies—their nature and extent, the abuses connected therewith, and their social effect. Considerable attention has already been paid to the colonial currency systems, but the imperial question therein involved has been largely ignored. It is realized by some that the attitude of the colonies toward England was somewhat similar to that of the later frontier communities toward the older sections of the United States. They were comparatively undeveloped and primitive societies, heavily in debt to the mother country, and as is usual in such instances, they evinced an unreasoning resentment, akin to that prevailing in the western section of the United States two decades ago. To a great extent without any intentional moral obliquity, but blinded by the dominating force of self-interest, they adopted various devices, the effect of which, if not their conscious intent, was to scale down this burden of debt. One method was the issue of inconvertible legal-tender money. Others were debtor laws and bankruptcy acts of a questionable nature. This entire subject would well repay detailed investigation, and would probably show that the strained

relations between debtor and creditor were a not negligible factor in the ultimate rupture. There remains also to be done considerable work on the rise of colonial manufactures. Here the student will be hampered by the absence of statistics, but much can be learned from the voluminous reports of the colonial governors and other officials to the board of trade. From a comprehensive study of this material much precise information can be gleaned, and the main lines of development can be clearly defined. Another matter, about which little is known although much has been written on it, is the attitude of the southern colonies toward slavery and the slave trade. The exact object of the various colonial import duties on slaves, the extent of the conflict of interests between slave trader and colonial slave breeder, and also that between the rich planter and the new settler who wanted cheap labor, the attitude and policy of the British Government toward the entire matter—all these and other phases of this important question require elucidation.

The subjects to which reference has just been made have all more or less important points of contact with the Empire's history, but there are many others in which the connection is much closer. It is not sufficiently realized to what extent important events in England were influenced by colonial factors, nor to what extent the welfare of the colonies was affected by matters that apparently were purely English in interest. The attempts to develop Scotch commerce—most conspicuously the Scottish East India Company of 1695 and the subsequent disastrous Darien enterprise—aroused immoderate jealousy in England, because such commercial expansion implied a more or less serious invasion of England's colonial trade. The chief burden of Randolph's and Quary's memorials in these and in subsequent years was that a large trade, especially in tobacco, was carried on between Scotland and the colonies. The tobacco imported into Scotland was considerably in excess of that country's powers of consumption, and was in part taken there with the purpose of being smuggled over the border into England. This trade not only dislocated the entire colonial system, but also seriously diminished the English customs revenue. The necessity of remedying this condition was one of the factors that brought about the union of Scotland and England in 1707. In this connection it may be pointed out that the effect of the clauses in the laws of trade confining certain enumerated colonial exports to the metropolis has hitherto been estimated without any especial attention to, or detailed knowledge of, the conditions that actually prevailed in business life. For instance, it can be shown that during a considerable period the system of collecting the British customs duties and their repayment again on reexportation, combined with extensive frauds therein, would have made Great Britain the entrepôt for colonial tobacco without any

legal regulation to that effect. In fact, it was this ineffective and lax system, rather than the parliamentary laws of trade or natural economic forces working within them, that built up Glasgow's large trade with Virginia and Maryland.

In this broad field of imperial economic history there are a number of subjects the careful study of which would greatly add to an understanding of America's past. Most of what has been written about the laws of trade and navigation is of an exceedingly vague nature, and in spite of the historical importance justly attached to the subject no one has as yet attempted to study the political history of these measures. In the trade instructions issued to the governors, which the board of trade prepared with the assistance of the commissioners of the customs, there are enumerated in all approximately 100 statutes. The genesis and parliamentary history of these measures can be traced in the board of trade papers and in the cumbersome journals of the lower and the upper house. The published debates are unfortunately of little assistance, but it is to be hoped that some valuable material will be found in the dispatches of the French ambassadors, to the value of which attention has only recently been called. Such an investigation would unquestionably yield valuable results.

Similarly, it would be profitable to make a study of the English fiscal system in its relation to colonial commerce. A number of important colonial products could be shipped to the European market only via Great Britain, and most European merchandise could be legally imported into the colonies only from the mother country. Thus a considerable portion of colonial exports and imports became subject to the British customs duties. As far as colonial exports were concerned the practice varied; in many cases they paid duties considerably less than those levied on foreign products; in some instances on reshipment from Great Britain the entire amount paid in duties was refunded, in others only a part. Similarly, the treatment of European manufactures transshipped for the colonies varied. These regulations were of considerable significance, and affected both the colonial producer and consumer. A full and accurate knowledge of the nature and extent of this influence is absolutely essential to a fair judgment of the old colonial system.

Less important, but of considerable value, would be a study of intraimperial financial relations. Prior to 1764 the British exchequer derived some revenue from the colonies. The major portion came from the 4½ per cent export duties in Barbados and the Leeward Islands, but some also was derived from other sources, such as the export duties on enumerated products imposed by the act of 1673, and the quit rents, especially those of Virginia. On the other hand, the cost of colonial administration was a considerable charge on the

British taxpayer. Apart from the purely imperial charges, the British exchequer defrayed part of the cost of local government, in some instances paying salaries to the governors—for example, to those of South and North Carolina. Furthermore, on exceptional and rare occasions large money grants were made, at irregular intervals presents were supplied to cement the Indian alliances, and when necessary stores were furnished by the ordnance board.

The bulk of such expenditures arose from the fact that the defense of the colonies was considered the primary function and duty of the metropolis. The system of imperial defense vitally concerned the colonies and demands exhaustive investigation. In return for being protected the colonies were expected to yield obedience to the laws of trade and navigation, and to whatever other imperial regulations Parliament should enact. It was the same underlying doctrine that prevailed in France. "La métropole doit protection à la colonie, la colonie doit obéissance à la métropole." In performing its duty under this generally accepted though informal pact Great Britain maintained garrisons in some of the colonies, supplied ships of war, and also fortified strategic points. In addition, commerce with the colonies was protected by an elaborate and expensive system of convoys. Furthermore, the immunity from depredation that the British navy had been able to secure from the Barbary pirates extended to colonial ships. This alone enabled the continental colonies to carry on their large trade in fish, lumber, and provisions to the Azores, Madeira, and the Mediterranean. In order to secure this immunity, passes were furnished to the colonial ships and strict regulations were adopted for their issue.

These are some of the subjects that have suggested themselves, and they are naturally mainly those indicated by the writer's individual experience in his own special investigations. The farther the student advances in this field, the more uncultivated will it appear. A realization of this fact, combined with the knowledge that there is abundant raw material, should be the first step toward a systematic exploitation of this rich subject. It can not be expected that all the dark spots will be illumined, for it is true in this as in all other intellectual pursuits that the larger our sphere of knowledge becomes, the more points of contact will there be with the unknown. But where so little of what is comparatively easily ascertainable is actually known, it will be a long time before the student need fear that his conscientious labors will not yield valuable results.

Prof. Charles M. Andrews, of Johns Hopkins University, discussed the documentary records of British colonial administration. He took up first the material accumulated by the privy council, then the papers of the secretaries of state and the departmental records, and finally the various miscellaneous collections in the public record

office. He attempted to point out not only the significance of these records as helping to solve many of the problems mentioned by Professor Osgood and Mr. Beer, but also their importance in throwing light upon the actual working of the British machinery of control in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries—a subject largely neglected by students of colonial history. He explained, as far as is possible at the present time, the nature of the changes now being made in the classification of the home office and colonial office papers, and showed the relation of these changes to the old system of reference. He also mentioned many undertakings, in the way of compiling series and lists, that might well gain the attention of American students.

Prof. Charles H. Hull, of Cornell University, called attention to the fact that the same sort of governmental and commercial problems were presented in the West Indian colonies as in the American colonies. The West Indies should be intimately associated with the history of the American colonies in making any comprehensive study of the British colonial system. The islands were on the route of commerce between the colonies and the mother country, and such products as sugar, cotton, and tobacco were a great source of revenue; they had a vigorous political life, and most of the controversies and questions which came up in the American colonies—such as the struggle between the governors and the antiroyal party, and commercial difficulties—also came up in the West Indies.

Prof. Claude H. Van Tyne, of the University of Michigan, discussed the period of the Revolution, and spoke as follows:

I have limited the period to be considered in this paper to the years of actual war, 1775–1783. After the hundred years and more of historical interest in the Revolutionary period and the vast literature devoted to that era, it may seem somewhat audacious to speak of undeveloped fields (or perhaps I should say tillable spots) in Revolutionary history. After the work of Ramsay,[a] Gordon,[b] Stedman,[c] Bancroft,[d] Hildreth,[e] Lecky,[f] Stanhope,[g] Carrington,[h] and Fortescue[i]

[a] David Ramsay, The History of the American Revolution, 2 vols., Philadelphia, 1789.

[b] William Gordon, The History of the Rise, Progress, and Establishment of the Independence of the United States of America, 4 vols., London, 178[illegible].

[c] Charles Stedman, The History of the Origin, Progress, and Termination of the American War, 2 vols., London, 1794.

[d] George Bancroft, History of the United States [to 1789], 6 vols., Boston, 1883–1885. Vols. IV, V.

[e] Richard Hildreth, History of the United States [to 1821], 6 vols., New York, 1849–1852.

[f] William Edward Hartpole Lecky, History of England in the Eighteenth Century, 8 vols., London and New York, 1878–1890. The chapters relative to the American Revolution have been brought together in one volume and edited by J. A. Woodburn: Lecky, The American Revolution, 1763–1783, New York, 1898.

[g] Philip Henry Stanhope, History of England from the Peace of Utrecht to the Peace of Versailles, 1713–1783, 7 vols., London, 1836–1854.

[h] Henry B. Carrington, Battles of the American Revolution, 2 vols., New York, 1876.

[i] John W. Fortescue, History of the British Army, London, 1902. Especially Vol. III.

the possibilities of work on the military aspects have been well-nigh exhausted. Monographs like that of Frothingham on the siege of Boston,[a] of J. H. Smith on Arnold's march from Cambridge to Quebec,[b] of Johnston on the campaign of 1776 around New York,[c] of Stryker on the battles of Trenton and Princeton,[d] of Stone on the campaign of Burgoyne,[e] of McCrady on the Revolution in South Carolina,[f] and of Johnston on the Yorktown campaign,[g] together with such brief critical articles as those by Charles Francis Adams on Bunker Hill and Long Island,[h] have left nothing but the study of insignificant campaigns or mere incidents to the scholar who seeks new fields of military history to conquer. Some new material, to be sure, relating to these subjects has come to light, but nothing leading to revolutionary changes of opinion or necessitating the reconstruction of general views. With regard to the history of naval warfare during the Revolution much the same general statement must be made.

The personal side of Revolutionary history has received much attention in the form of biographical material and through the emphasis given to that aspect by various historians, notably by Fiske[i] and Trevelyan.[j] Especially have the lives of the military heroes been fully and in most cases carefully treated, although some of these biographies might well be rewritten by scholars not consanguineous with their subjects and, therefore, less anxious to represent them in heroic proportions. The political figures have also been presented in the full glare of a flaming ancestor worship quite blinding to the critical eye. In addition to the rewriting of some such biographies, a series of brief but thorough studies of some of the more active members of the Continental Congress would cast no little light upon the way in which the Revolution was guided. The work of Sanderson[k] and Sparks[l] has by no means met the demands of those engaged in the critical investigation of the problems of the

[a] Richard Frothingham, History of the Siege of Boston and of the Battles of Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill, Boston, 1849; 4th ed., 1873.

[b] Justin H. Smith, Arnold's March from Cambridge to Quebec, New York, 1903.

[c] Henry Phelps Johnston, Campaign of 1776 around New York and Brooklyn (Long Island Historical Society Memoirs, Vol. III), Brooklyn, 1878.

[d] William S. Stryker, Battles of Trenton and Princeton, Boston, 1898.

[e] William Leete Stone, Campaign of Lieut. Gen. John Burgoyne, and Expedition of Lieut. Col. Barry St. Leger, Albany, 1877.

[f] Edward McCrady, History of South Carolina in the Revolution, 1775–1780, New York, 1901.

[g] Henry Phelps Johnston, The Yorktown Campaign and the Surrender of Cornwallis, 1781, New York, 1881.

[h] Charles Francis Adams, Battle of Bunker Hill, American Historical Review, I, 401–413; Battle of Long Island, Ibid., 650–670.

[i] John Fiske, The American Revolution, 2 vols., Boston, 1891.

[j] Sir George Otto Trevelyan, The American Revolution, New York, 1899–.

[k] John Sanderson, Biography of the signers to the Declaration of Independence, 5 vols., Philadelphia, 2d ed., 1828.

[l] Jared Sparks, Library of American Biography, Series I and II, 25 vols., Boston, 1834–1838, 1844–1848.

period. Among the men whose work in the Revolutionary Congress was of importance, but who have not been the subjects of sufficient study, may be mentioned William Ellery, Eliphalet Dyer, William Duer, William Henry Drayton, Francis Dana, Thomas Burke, Abraham Clark, John Harvey, James Lovell, Thomas McKean, Henry Marchant, James Smith, and Oliver Walcott, together with others whose names might well be added to the list. The edition of the Journals of the Continental Congress commenced under the editorship of Mr. Ford and published by the Library of Congress, together with the published records of the various States furnish much material which is useful for seminary studies of the work and services of these men. For seminar work, indeed, such studies are of especial value, because each member of the seminar who is engaged in preparing a biographical sketch deals with much of the same historical material as the other members, and hence the entire seminar covers to a certain extent the same ground, the result being that the interest of the class in the report of each member is aroused to a marked degree.

Turning now to the financial history of the Revolution, there seems to be little left to do, so far as the general aspects of the subject are concerned, beyond the studies of Bullock [a], Dewey [b], Bayley [c], Sumner [d], and Bolles [e]. But in the financial history of the several States we have as yet very inadequate studies, with the exception of Bronson's [f] work on Connecticut currency and certain parts of McCrady's general history of South Carolina. A number of large and important questions will be greatly elucidated when we have a series of short studies of the financial relations between Congress and the States. How far, for example, did the States respond to the requests of Congress to levy taxes for the continental treasury, not to issue paper money which should compete with the issues of Congress, or not to offer bounties in rivalry with similar offers on the part of Congress? The States responded readily enough to requests to make paper money a legal tender, to regulate prices, and to punish counterfeiters. But such cooperation cost nothing except a little righteous indignation, which was a cheap commodity compared with good pieces of eight or

[a] Charles Jesse Bullock, Finances of the United States, 1775–1789 (University of Wisconsin Bulletin Economics, etc., Vol. 1, No. 2), Madison, 1895.

[b] Davis R. Dewey, Financial History of the United States (American Citizen Series), New York, 1903.

[c] Rafael A. Bayley, History of the National Loans of the United States, July 4, 1776–June 30, 1880 (in U. S. Census, 1880, Report on Valuation, Taxation, etc., pp. 295–486), Washington, 1881.

[d] William G. Sumner, The Financier and Finances of the American Revolution, 2 vols., New York, 1891.

[e] Albert Sidney Bolles, Financial History of the United States, 3 vols., New York, 1877–1885.

[f] Henry Bronson, Historical Account of Connecticut Currency, Continental Money, and the Finances of the Revolution (New Haven Colony Historical Society Papers, Vol. 1), New Haven, 1865.

with a self-denying ordinance which would deprive them of the bargain-counter money turned out by the printing press. It will not be unimportant to know whether the state issues of paper money depreciated as rapidly as did those of Congress, for in such a fact would be found some measure of the confidence which the people had in the perpetuity of the state governments as compared with that of the General Government. That such studies are possible has been demonstrated by students in my own seminar who had access only to the printed sources, exclusive of newspapers.

The development of the manufacture of commodities of daily use, and especially of munitions of war, during the Revolution is a subject worthy of attention. He who reads the Journals of Congress carefully can not fail to note the number of committees appointed to encourage the manufacture of powder and of guns and cannon. In the published records of the various States are to be found many details respecting the prizes offered, the encouragement given, and the committees appointed with a view to supplying the crying needs of the time. The results of such a study will be, not to establish a mere incident in the Revolution, but to furnish a basis for the study of the evolution of American industries along the lines indicated. One searches in vain for reliable information respecting the means by which the Americans were supplied during the seven years of war with such manufactured goods as were formerly obtained from Europe. One derives a vague impression from the study of the newspapers and letters of the era, but it is time for an accurate and thorough study of these years as constituting an interesting industrial epoch. Weeden has accomplished something in this field with regard to New England,[a] but much more remains to be done even for that section of the colonies.

If we turn our attention now from the financial and economic fields to the greener pastures of political history, we find that the changing point of view of the more recent historians is discovering a great deal of further work to be done where the older historians seemed to have made exhaustive studies. A new interest in the relations of the Continental Congress with the States makes necessary first of all a series of studies of the political activities within the several States, of the political campaigns and the struggle between radical and conservative candidates, and of the administrations of governors, such as Jonathan Trumbull, George Clinton, James Reed, and others, especial interest attaching to the relations of those governors with the Continental Congress and with Washington. Were they earnest or half-hearted supporters of the Revolution, and did they consider state or continental interests of first

[a] William B. Weeden, Economic and Social History of New England, 1620–1789, 2 vols., Boston, 1890.

importance? A series of detailed studies of the respective administrations in various States during the Revolution would be of great service to the general historian and would be possessed of no little interest for the individual investigator.

The relations between the Continental Congress and the legislatures of the several States furnish an interesting theme for a seminary investigation. It would add not a little to the understanding of the difficulties experienced by the newborn, clumsy, democratic monster in its first struggle for continued existence.

There is need also for a further study of the constitutional conventions. A more intimate knowledge of the actual work of those bodies upon which devolved the making of a constitution would aid in supplying a solid foundation of fact upon which could be based conclusions which must now be merely the result of inference and guesswork. Two or three of the state constitutions have indeed been carefully studied, but aside from the general work by Webster,[a] and the special studies of Cushing,[b] Harding,[c] Ford,[d] Sikes,[e] and Silver,[f] dealing with Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, and Maryland, we need to have some work done for the other States. What was the source of the dominant political theories? By the influence of what men or of what party was this or that fundamental conception embodied in the constitution? How far was the construction of any particular constitution influenced by some previous document or by the writings or arguments of some revolutionary leader?

The relations of the States with each other offer another fertile field for the labors of the graduate student. We need a scholarly study of the Wyoming controversy between Connecticut and Pennsylvania. The quarrel between Virginia and Pennsylvania over their claims in the Pittsburg region has not been exhaustively studied, and there are various other quarrels, more petty perhaps, which would furnish pabulum for a hungry seminar.

In the period of general administrative history some admirable work has been done by Hatch[g] and Paullin[h] as well as by Guggen-

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[a] W. C. Webster, State Constitutions of the American Revolution, Ann. Am. Acad. Pol. Soc. Science, May, 1897.

[b] Harry Alonzo Cushing, History of the Transition from Provincial to Commonwealth Government in Massachusetts (Columbia University Studies in History, etc., Vol. VII, No. 1), New York, 1896.

[c] Samuel B. Harding, Party Struggles over the First Pennsylvania Constitution, Ann. Rept. of Am. Hist. Assoc., 1894.

[d] Paul Leicester Ford, The Adoption of the Pennsylvania Constitution of 1776, Pol. Sci. Qty., Sept., 1895.

[e] Enoch Walter Sikes, Transition of North Carolina from Colony to Commonwealth (Johns Hopkins University Studies, XVI, Nos. 10–11), Baltimore, 1898.

[f] J. A. Silver, The Provisional Government of Maryland (Johns Hopkins University Studies, XIII, No. 10).

[g] Louis C. Hatch, The Administration of the American Revolutionary Army (Harvard Historical Studies, X), New York, 1904.

[h] Charles Oscar Paullin, The Navy of the American Revolution; Its administration, its policy, and its achievements, Cleveland, 1906.

heimer.[a] But actual experiment has convinced me that much remains to be done, even with subjects already treated, such as the board of war and the committees of foreign correspondence, while studies of the work of the commissary-general of purchases, of the committee of military stores, of the committee of commerce, and of the committee on prisoners of war would furnish admirable employment for the students of a seminar. The hospital service and the regulations of continental trade in so far as they applied to munitions of war are also subjects which would give students excellent training in the methods of historical research. The evolution of the policy of Congress as regards the treatment and employment of Indians should be investigated and would bring to light a curious change in the attitude of Congress respecting the right and wrong of the matter.

The subject of prisoners of war and of their treatment, of the prisons themselves, of the exchange of prisoners with the enemy, of the parole system, and of the mutual recriminations of English and Americans will give ample opportunity for a critical use of the sources and for a display of impartiality and justice in dealing with prejudiced testimony.

Turning now to diplomatic history, there would seem little to do in a field where Wharton,[b] Doniol,[c] Charlemagne Tower,[d] and the biographers of Franklin, Jay, and Adams have worked so faithfully. But a careful survey reveals that there is yet much to be learned about the diplomatic missions to Holland and Prussia and Spain, and it still remains for some one to write a great book on the armed neutrality. The real motives of the originators of the armed neutrality and of its adherents, and the diplomatic intrigues involved in it form a theme of surprising interest, which must of course be elaborated abroad.

As for social conditions, there is need for a study like that of Rhodes for the civil war, which shall give us authentic facts bearing on the corruption and immorality incident to the irregularities of war, the luxury run riot, the frauds common against the Government, and the illegal trade with the enemy.

The racial aspects of the history of the period should also be studied. A carefully made ethnological map of the 13 colonies during this period would, I believe, throw considerable light upon various political problems. In Pennsylvania the racial conditions

[a] J. C. Guggenheimer, The Development of the Executive Departments, 1775–1789, in Essays in the Constitutional History of the United States, 1775–1789 (J. F. Jameson, ed.), Boston, 1889.

[b] Francis Wharton, ed., Revolutionary Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States, 6 vols., Washington, 1889.

[c] Henri Doniol, Histoire de la participation de la France à l'établissement des États-Unis d'Amérique, 5 vols., Paris, 1886–1892.

[d] Charlemagne Tower, jr., The Marquis de la Fayette in the American Revolution, 2 vols., Philadelphia, 1895.

and their influence upon politics have been clearly set forth in Doctor Lincoln's admirable monograph,[a] and McCrady has considered the elements of the races in South Carolina in his general work. But there is no study of such matters for New York, Virginia, or North Carolina.

Within the field of historical sociology, if I may use the phrase, a consideration of the penal code during the Revolution would furnish an excellent subject for investigation. No reader of the laws of the time can fail to be impressed with the many changes in the direction of more moderate punishments. In general, and by way of conclusion, I may say that the field of social history of the Revolution will prove the most remunerative as well as the one which the general historian most wishes to see worked.

[a] Charles H. Lincoln, The Revolutionary Movement in Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 1901.

VII. REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN SOUTHERN HISTORY.

By LYON G. TYLER,

President of William and Mary College, Chairman of the Conference.

REPORT OF CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN SOUTHERN HISTORY.

By Lyon G. Tyler.

The conference on research in southern history opened with a paper by Mr. Douglas S. Freeman of the southern historical manuscripts commission, who gave an account of some of the more important collections of material for the history of the Confederacy.

He was followed by Prof. Charles H. Ambler, of Randolph-Macon College, who read a paper on "Political conditions in Virginia on the eve of secession." The strength of the Democracy in Virginia since the days of Andrew Jackson had, he said, been west of the Blue Ridge, but the attitude of the Democrats of the eastern part of the State, together with the progress of Know-Nothing principles, popular in the western section, had come by 1855 to alienate the western Democrats and to threaten Democratic defeat. In this crisis Henry A. Wise, favorably regarded in the western part of the State, was put forth as the Democratic candidate for governor, against Flournoy, the Know-Nothing candidate. Wise devoted himself to uniting his party, and succeeded in reclaiming the western Democrats, winning the contest by a majority of more than 10,000, as governor. Wise entered upon a programme for a united proslavery South, which was to be self-sufficing intellectually, religiously, economically, and politically, with Virginia as its head. Mr. Ambler then proceeded to indicate the efforts to carry out this programme. The University of Virginia was strengthened and rapidly assumed an important position in southern educational affairs. From this as a center emanated the orthodox teachings on the nature of the Federal Government. The public free school and the "Yankee teacher" held their own, however, west of the Blue Ridge, and the tendency of students from that section to attend colleges in the free States showed increasing strength.

In religious matters the fight between the northern and southern wings of the various denominations, especially of the Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian, became more and more acute. It assumed a new phase when the Methodist Episcopal Church began to champion the cause of the Union, and to use its influence, especially after 1856, against slavery. This denomination was especially strong in

the western part of the State, and its influence was important in keeping Virginia from becoming thoroughly united.

The diverse sectional development was as marked along economic lines as in educational and religious matters. The leaders of the eastern section were strongly proslavery; delegates from this section attended the southern commercial conventions. In the western section, however, there was growing opposition to slavery and little or no interest in the commercial conventions. The two sections also differed on canal and railroad policies.

Mr. Ambler then showed how these sectional differences manifested themselves in the political contests of 1859 and 1860. Wise had lost favor in the western part of the State, whereas R. M. T. Hunter was increasingly popular there. In the fight to control the nomination for governor, the Hunter faction succeeded in nominating John Letcher, despite the opposition of the east. In the following gubernatorial campaign Letcher received only half-hearted support from the eastern Democrats, but, notwithstanding, defeated William L. Goggin, the candidate of the Whig and Know-Nothing parties.

When the Democratic state convention met in 1860, neither Wise nor Hunter (both of whom were working for the presidential nomination), were able to control it, but at the Charleston convention the vote of Virginia went to the latter.

The result of the presidential election of 1860 in Virginia was really a triumph for the conservatives and the Union. With the developments following the election of Lincoln, however, the issue changed from the Union to States' rights.

That the eastern and western sections differed in their respective interpretations of where the ultimate sovereignty resided former political contests had made clear. The east believed sincerely that the States were sovereign and "in duty bound" to protect their rights and defend their territory. But the diversity of opinion was so great and the devotion to the Union so strong that the leaders of that section had never been able to agree upon the means for protecting their rights. Some had refused to recognize that rights had been infringed in a given case, others had insisted upon fighting in the Union, others upon the right of a State to nullify a federal law, and still others upon the constitutional right of peaceful secession. But when it came to the question of defending the State's territory these differences of opinion immediately crystallized, and the east presented a united front. On the other hand, the west had never doubted the ultimate sovereignty of the Federal Government. Thus when it came to a choice with it of an alliance with the Union or the State in a contest to determine the ultimate sovereign, its inhabitants did not hesitate to choose the former.

During the months immediately preceding secession the east and the west struggled for control of the State with unprecedented vigor. The west fought for delay, opposing both the proposed constitutional convention and extra session of the assembly, but the east held out and secured the constitutional convention and the extra session of the assembly. While these assemblies deliberated, the germs of radicalism in the handful of Republicans in the northwest, fed upon the discontent of that section and throughout the district already prepared by the Letcher-Goggin campaign of 1859, grew into a formidable Union party. On the other hand, the germs of radicalism in the eastern wing of the Breckinridge party, which had long maintained a precarious existence upon the movement for a united South, were now resuscitated, and they soon developed into a well-organized party of much greater vitality than its prototypes of 1832 and 1850. Under the influence of subsequent events it was impossible to prevent a clash between these two parties; but it is not the purpose of this paper to discuss the consequences or to show how the eastern leaders were finally able to carry Virgina out of the Union and how the radicals of the northwest in turn dismembered the "Mother of Commonwealths."

Following Mr. Ambler, Miss Julia A. Flisch, of the University of Wisconsin, read the following paper, which has been somewhat abridged for inclusion in this report:

THE COMMON PEOPLE OF THE OLD SOUTH.

By Julia A. Flisch.

With such a record of brilliant and effective leadership as the southern aristocrat has to boast, it is not surprising that the popular imagination should be loath to give him up, but it is surprising that historians who have busied themselves with the memorials of a past civilization should not have seen in the shadow of this brilliant aristocracy a democracy, silent, less obtrusive, less attractive, less dominating in personality, it is true, but with a stronger reserved force, a more persistent determination. Not only is it strange that they have not seen, but, more marvelous yet, they have even denied the existence of this silent force, and down to the present moment are reiterating what the historian of the last century asserted, that the influence of the common people of the old South was a negligible factor in the development of southern civilization. I propose, in the little time given me, to speak of that unrecognized class, that negligible factor in our history. As the Latin poet, so, too, "Arms and the man I

sing"—not the man who wore a frock coat and a slouch hat, or had patrician hands, a goatee, and a soft southern drawl. The men I am going to talk about did not always wear coats; sometimes they did not own one; occasionally they wore no shoes except on dress occasions; if they wore mustache or beard, it was occasionally because nature outran the barber; and, when they spoke, their drawl lacked probably somewhat of sweetness. I shall not go into a discussion of the varied elements that made up the common people of the South. I shall only explain that I use the term to include all those whose daily toil must provide the day's bread—small farmers as distinguished from large planters, small shopkeepers as distinguished from merchants with capital, the lower ranks of professional men, mechanics, clerks, and laborers of all kinds. I mean, in short, all those to whom the loss of a day's pay means inconvenience; of a month's wages, disaster; and of a year's salary, ruin. The classification is not absolutely exact, but it will serve our purpose for the present.

Because John Smith, in a moment of irritation, railed against the gentlemen whom the Virginia Company sent to colonize their new domain; because he said that a few carpenters, masons, and blacksmiths were worth the whole idle, dissolute lot, people have concluded, first, that Virginia was settled by wealthy, perhaps noble, rascals, and secondly, that as a result southern society was modeled on aristocratic lines.

As a matter of fact, the second supply of colonists contained some of the very laborers for which John Smith prayed, and in 1611 as many as 300 immigrants arrived, many and probably most of whom were not noble or aristocratic, but a pretty fair specimen of the average man, or as the Rev. William Crashaw put it, replying to strictures on these very immigrants, in a sermon preached before the governor and council of Virginia in 1609, "Those that go in person let their objectors know are as good as themselves, and, it may be, many degrees better."

Before the first quarter of a century had gone by there must have been at least a respectable number of the middle class in Virginia. We know that the first white child born on Virginia soil of Protestant parents, leaving out of account Virginia Dare, was the daughter of plain people, Virginia Laydon, her father a carpenter and her mother a maidservant; we know that Poles were brought to Virginia to make potash and glass; we hear of Jones, Smith, and Brown, plain men, who were carpenters, wheelwrights, smiths, masons, and other craftsmen, and of the poor quality of their work. Moreover, of these same idle, roystering gentlemen who so kindled John Smith's ire, Anas Todkill, a common soldier, writes in 1608: "Thirty of us he [President Smith] conducted 5. myles from the fort to learn to make clapboard, cut downe trees, and ly in woods. Amongst the rest, he

had chosen Gabriel Beadell and John Russell, the only two gallants of this last supply, and both proper gentlemen. Strange were these pleasures to their conditions, yet * * * all these things were carried on so pleasantly, as within a weeke, they became Masters, making it their delight to heare the trees thunder as they fell. But the axes so oft blistered their tender fingers, that commonly every third blow had a lowd oath to drowne the eccho."[a]

That the society of the southern colonies had an aristocratic cast was due, not to the character of the original colonists, but to the economic conditions that arose. In the South land was plentiful and cheap, but labor was scarce. There was little opportunity for trade and few commodities to trade with, until tobacco culture was established. The introduction of a staple crop for which the climate and soil were favorable and the hindrance of a sufficient labor supply afforded the conditions, and a Dutch vessel seeking profit and having on board a few negroes gave the opportunity. Ambition and cupidity made the connection. So that not to any class conditions but to an economic opportunity is due the form which the social organization in the South assumed; the introduction of tobacco culture created both the master and the slave.

There is no question that the social organization of the South was to some degree an aristocratic one, but it was an aristocracy like none that existed in European countries—behind the form the vital principle was democratic. It was a flexible aristocracy, modified and changed, and constantly influenced by the democratic principle. There was a constant transformation of the upper class, men plunging into debt for land and slaves, passing through poverty into the lower classes, and men by fortunate speculations in land and slaves entering the upper class.

The attitude of the lower class toward the higher was a peculiar one, difficult to understand and more difficult to explain. They did not assert their own right to rule; they accepted the leadership of the men to whom circumstance had given the higher social position, but it was not a blind acceptance of hereditary rank, and they yielded their allegiance only upon condition. The superior must prove his ability to govern, and that meant, in the last analysis, the ability to govern in conformity with the prejudices or predilections of the inferior. In southern society silent revolutions were always going on, and no one who reads the biographies and private correspondence of the leaders of the South of that period can fail to see the evidences of the struggle. Always there is on the part of the superior class the effort to keep their ascendancy, always on the part of the inferior a keen-eyed watchfulness. The proudest, most independent, most

[a] Narratives of Early Virginia, ed. Tyler, p. 156 (in Original Narratives of Early American History, ed. Jameson).

arrogant of beings outside of his own district, within that district the southern public man was the most discreet, considerate, tactful of men. I had occasion a short time ago to read the unpublished private correspondence of a southern man holding public station in the period between 1830–1860. He was prominent in the politics of his State, and in the councils of the Whig party, but all through his correspondence one thing looms clear and sharp—his desire to stand well with the people.

We do not find the common people of the South taking any very active part in the development of their section before the middle of the eighteenth century. There is a long period of which we should like to have more records than we have—from the founding of Jamestown to about 1750. We know something of what the planters were doing and something of what the slaves were doing. We know there was a rebellion led by one Bacon which is now admitted to have been a democratic uprising. There were disputes over the franchise and representation which show some evidences of class consciousness, but for the most part the common people accepted the rule of the superior class and lived on amicable terms with them. Somewhere, however, between 1750 and the Revolution they took a long stride forward. There are very clear indications in Virginia and the Carolinas that the common people had grown restless and self-assertive. The Carolinas indeed, and especially North Carolina, had never been very tolerant of upper-class dictation, not so much from a sense of social distinction as from a native love of independence and freedom from governmental control.

The diverging interests of eastern and western Virginia, the economic necessities of the western counties of the Carolinas, not fully appreciated by the Government, began the struggle that found a welcome vent in the Revolution. It was the ancient policy of European monarchs when the common people grew restless and disposed to revolt to lead them against foreign enemies, where their ill humors might find safe outlet. The Revolution furnished such vent to the ill humors of the southern common people; nevertheless, when the Revolution was an accomplished fact, the ruling class found that a change had taken place socially as well as politically. The struggle against British oppression, which was to the southern democracy largely an abstraction, had developed class consciousness, had taught them their rights and their power. The independence of the common people comes out most clearly, however, in the struggle over the ratification of the Constitution. "It is not less worthy of remark," writes Madison to Jefferson in 1787, "that in Virginia, where the mass of the people have been so much accustomed to be guided by their rulers on all new and intricate questions, they should in the present, which certainly surpasses the judgment of the greater part

of them, not only go before, but contrary to their most popular leaders. * * * I will barely observe that the case in Virginia seems to prove that the body of the sober and sturdy people, even of the lower order, are tired of the vicissitudes, injustices, and follies which have so much characterized public measures and are impatient for some change which promises stability and repose."[a] And again he writes, this time to Washington, "As far as I can discover, the state of the question in North Carolina is pretty analogous to that in Virginia. The body of the people are better disposed than some of a superior order."[b]

I can not in this brief paper even touch upon the events of the half century that intervened between the formation of the union and the great struggle over slavery that terminated in the Civil War, but it is within that half-century that the real history of the common people is to be sought.

There seems to be an impression that the great democratic movements of that half century were due almost, if not entirely, to the development of the West. I can not, from the material at hand, disprove this, but I feel safe in saying that a more careful study of that material will disclose another great movement wholly within the South, detached from the western struggle, though probably not uninfluenced by a certain spirit of adventure and freedom that was national rather than sectional. This second movement, however, was, I think, purely a social one, and found expression not along political lines but wholly in matters of domestic and commercial significance.

The part of the South in the national politics of the time is clearly enough to be seen. Her public men spoke their minds in no uncertain tone, but the point at issue is, Was the voice of the southern public man the voice of the people? Did he represent the people or only a class? Was he an independent leader, or was there behind him the pressure of a silent but irresistible force? Is it true that the political leaders of the South were responsible for slavery, or must the burden of that institution rest also on the shoulders of the people? Were the southern representatives in Congress and the state legislatures and the southern press responsible for the civil war, or did the people throw into the scale their preponderating influence? Were the common people indeed voiceless and powerless during those fifty years, veritably a negligible factor in southern history?

It is not, I think, in national movements that we are to look for the evidences we seek. Ultimately, of course, the political and economic policies of the States express themselves in public measures. There were a southern attitude and a southern viewpoint from the

[a] Madison to Jefferson, Dec. 9, 1787, in Works (1865), I, 366.
[b] Madison to Washington, Feb. 8, 1788, in ibid., 378.

beginning of the National Government, but so also were there an eastern attitude and an eastern viewpoint. The mere question of sectionalism, therefore, is not the vital one. What we want to know is what that silent South, the common people, were thinking and hoping and feeling and saying and doing. For in that period from 1800 to 1850 the discordant elements of southern society were being adjusted, and out of a portion of those elements was being organized and solidified a social order that could withstand the shock of four years' conflict and the demoralization of reconstruction, and could come forth intelligent, resourceful, self-reliant, to reconstruct, control, and direct a new civilization. In that terrible conflict the old order had perished, wealth was gone, land was waste, the slaves were free, the old leaders discredited. Yet life went on, the fields were again brought under some measure of cultivation, trade was restored, public credit reestablished. No one can deny that there has been a tremendous social as well as political change in the South. Almost in a day the transformation took place. Somewhere within those fifty years, obscured by the petty turmoil and sham glitter of the historical past, was built up a social organization capable of taking up and carrying forward a government that the old order had resigned.

Nothing is more difficult than the work that is set for the historian who would trace the history of the common people of the South. Yet we are not altogether without records. First of all we have the laws that the common people helped to make. But nothing is easier than to overestimate or misinterpret a law, and because an act stands on the statute book it does not necessarily follow that it represented the opinion or the condition of society at the time it was passed. Nevertheless it is in the law-making assemblies that the characteristics of the people are fullest shown, and it is in the legislatures of the several States that local prejudices are most powerfully exerted.

We shall, of course, find traces of the influence of the common people in the newspapers of the time, but not always or often where we should most naturally look for it. In the period of which I am treating the man of the people did not, as a rule, air his grievance in the newspaper. He left that for his aristocratic neighbor, who liked to season his planter duties with literary dilettanteism. But occasionally, printed in small type or tucked away in an insignificant corner, we shall find brief notices full of meaning and interest to the thoughtful investigator. In the industrial history of our country the South, until recently, has had a very small place. The lack of large towns and diversified industries and the presence of slavery prevented the early organization of labor. Yet already at the begin-

ning of the nineteenth century there were indications of the beginnings of class consciousness and a suggestion of that race conflict in industry which is to be one of the great problems of the immediate future. We find as early as 1824 notices of various industrial organizations in all the large towns—Baltimore, Richmond, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, and New Orleans. Most of these were for social or beneficent purposes, but there are hints now and then of their utilization in other lines. The following notice appears in the Southern Banner of Athens, Ga., of May 12, 1836:

MECHANICS ASSOCIATION (PURELY BENEVOLENT).

Athens Mechanics Mutual Aid Association (meeting held on 6th).—An impression exists in the minds of some that it is a trade combination to regulate the prices of work. This idea they utterly repudiate. Object is mutual improvement.

Still the fact that such a combination for trades purposes was imputed them, and that the imputation was thought worthy of denial, is in itself significant.

Throughout the thirties there are notices of strikes of the United Hand Loom Weavers of Baltimore, of marble cutters, stone masons, hatters, wheelwrights, and other trades, for shorter hours and better prices.

The question of slave competition with white labor goes back to the very beginning of our existence as a nation. Brackett, in his "Negro in Maryland," refers to a petition presented to the house of delegates as early as 1808 from the owners of hacks, stages, draymen, carters, and laborers of Baltimore, who complained that they were deprived of employment by the interference of slaves who engrossed the same. The same complaint was widespread, and the newspapers of the time are full of it. We have a notice in a New Orleans paper of 1835 of "a riotous gathering of workmen resolved that slaves ought to be prevented from learning any kind of mechanical arts." Yet more plain spoken is the protest of J. J. Flournoy, evidently a carpenter or contractor himself, who, rather contrary to custom, makes an appeal to the fears and prejudices of his fellow-craftsmen in an article in the Southern Banner, Athens, Ga., of January 13, 1838:

To the Contractors for Mason's and Carpenter's Work, Athens:

GENTLEMEN: * * * Most of you have too strong antipathy to encourage the masonry and carpentry trades of your poor white brothers; that your predilection for giving employment in your line of business to ebony workers have either so cheapened the white man's labor or expatriated hence, with but a few solitary exceptions, all the white masons and carpenters of this town. * * * The white man is the only real, legal, moral, and civil proprietor of the country and State * * * . Employing negroes cheapens their wages to a rate that amounts to a moral and physical impossibility for them to live

here and support their families * * * . White bricklayers and house joiners must have ample work and remuneration; and yourselves and other contractors will set the example and pursue it for the future.

The Wilmington (N. C.) Herald of July 27, 1857, gives an account of the burning of a frame building on account of its having been built by negro labor, and at a meeting afterwards called to denounce the outrage, the general impression was, the Herald says, "that the act had been committed by members of an organized association said to exist and to number 250 persons, to right, as they alleged, the grievance of negro competition with white labor."

We can trace, also, the influence of the common people in the men they chose to represent them. Perhaps it may be objected that this is only to say that there was a good deal of human nature in the common people of the time. And yet it is not altogether a trivial matter, this of understanding the qualities which a people appreciate and the manner of man that appeals to their sympathies or prejudices. It is only another means of determining the qualities of the people themselves. We have already referred to the rule of the members of the superior class and to the fact that only by superior personal qualities could they have retained their ascendancy. It is difficult for us to conceive how his constituency could return to public life, term after term, year after year, John Randolph, of Roanoke, yet there were men in his district who honored him to the day of his death and revered his memory to the day of their own. But those very men were not blind followers; they could detect a man's real ability under his homespun garb, and if a greater than John Randolph, of Roanoke, in the qualities they valued, had arisen, they would have elected him to Randolph's place. Perhaps no political campaign ever excited more intense local interest than that of 1857 for governor of Georgia. The Know-Nothings were in the field in the ablest campaign they had ever conducted in that section, and they had as their candidate Benjamin H. Hill, justly celebrated as one of the most elequent and finished orators in a section renowned for its orators. No one quality has exercised such commanding influence in southern politics as that of eloquence, and the Know-Nothings were certain of carrying the State. To them the Democrats had opposed a man of the people so little known that Robert Toombs, one of the astutest politicians in the State, when the nominee of his own party was reported to him, asked "Who is Joe Brown anyway?" Joe Brown had been a poor lad, living in a poor cabin in the foothills of Georgia, of whom his biographer wrote: "Joe cultivated a little scrap of hillside land with a pair of bull calves, and every Saturday hauled to town some potatoes, cabbages, lightwood, or other truck, and took something back for the family."[a] And yet that man,

[a] Quoted from Col. Ira Foster by Emory Speer in address on Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia, printed, Atlanta [1905].

almost self-taught, with no gift of oratory, but with the homely practical speech of homely people, carried the State against the dashing cavalier and silver-tongued orator with over 10,000 majority. It is not once nor twice only that this story has been repeated in southern political history. There was a rule of the upper class, but always and eternally there was that silent, watchful common people who, when the chosen leader failed to command their respect or sympathy, quietly deposed him and set one of their own people in his room.

In the last place the influence of the common people is to be traced in the social flux of the times. I have referred already to the southern aristocracy as something unique in history. In nothing was it more remarkable than in its flexibility. An aristocracy based on land to a large extent, it had all the mutability attendant upon democracy. Men who were but yesterday small planters or merchants or perhaps laborers rose by some fortunate speculation in land or slaves, or less often, perhaps, by industry and frugality, to a place among the upper class. And so, likewise, men of the upper class, through crime or extravagance, sank down into the mass. But the man who rose and the man who fell were not thus in a moment transformed. The one carried to his new place the habits and ideas, the opinions and convictions that had governed him in the lower sphere and influenced to a greater or less degree his new associates. And the other did not lose the tastes and habits of the class from which he had descended, but carried them with him to influence for good or evil his new associates. How much this ceaseless change of social basis has influenced the political and social history of the South we shall never know until we shall have an adequate history of the common people of the South, and perhaps not even then. What we need now is more local histories, more biographies, more personal anecdotes of the men who have in their communities influenced the opinions and actions of the men around them. We have, perhaps, biographies enough of first and second class public men, of the Jeffersons and Madisons, of the Clays and Calhouns, of the Jacksons and other military heroes. We need and we are beginning to get the lives of great men who have filled small places; of men who, scarcely known perhaps outside of their own State or county or even village, have influenced State or county or village to momentous deed.

So far the South has been negligent of the materials of history that lay hidden in the bundles of old letters, in yellowing manuscripts in the family escritoire; but they are coming out now, those documents in which lie concealed the romances, the triumphs, and the tragedies of the old South. Moreover, the southern people are writing books, real books, about real people. Not literary essays, but homely chronicles of people they have known, some of them with the grace of literary workmanship, some with no charm save that of truth. Wide

as the distance is between such books as Susan Smedes's Memorial of a Southern Planter, and George Gilmer's First Settlers of Upper Georgia, they are both of inestimable value for our purpose.

What, it may be asked, is the practical value of this study?

There is a little country in Europe no larger than some counties in some of our States, with scarcely enough tillable soil to support its inhabitants, with not one-tenth of the resources of any of our Southern States, yet all the world goes to learn of her because she has solved, as no other country has yet solved it, the problem of democratic government. This South of ours is a great country—great in territory, great in history, great in material resources. On its soil was planted the best articulated system of slavery the world has ever known, devoid of the brutality of the ancient systems, and capable of sustaining a wealthy and cultured society. It has been the theater of one of the most fiercely contested struggles of modern times, and it has witnessed a revival from the devastation of that struggle more remarkable yet. Nor is this all. On this same territory that saw the establishment and downfall of slavery must be fought out a more tremendous battle—that of the conflict between two dissimilar races for industrial, political, and social supremacy or industrial, political, and social equality. If we are to prefigure the result of that contest, if we are to judge aright the principles at issue, if we are to throw our influence at the right time into the right scale, we must know something of the people who are to deal directly with the question. We must understand the past. We must appreciate their character, we must know the ideals they have erected, and the standards they value. We must rightly appraise their weakness and their strength, their sanity, and their righteousness. For the people who are to grapple with this new problem are the people who courageously, wisely, and safely brought the South through that transition period from the old civilization to the new, and if we would know the final outcome of the struggle, we must first know them. Is the knowledge worth while?

After the reading of the papers the conference was open to general discussion. Doctor Tyler, while referring kindly to Doctor Ambler's paper, took exception to his statement that the secession of Virginia was due to Henry A. Wise and his small body of secessionists represented in the convention of 1861. He thought that the statement did not give the position of Virginia correctly. The general assembly, of which Mr. Wise was not a member, by a resolution unanimously adopted in January, 1861, had pledged the State to resist any attempt at coercion. When a resolution to secede was offered in the convention on April 5, 1861, it received only 45 votes, and there were 90 votes cast against it. It was only when Lincoln called for

troops to coerce the seceding States that the ordinance of secession received the approval of the Virginia convention. This was only reverting to the position announced by the general assembly three months before. As a matter of fact, the secession sentiment in the convention was led, not by Mr. Wise but by Lewis E. Harvis and James P. Holcombe; and Mr. Wise and ex-President John Tyler voted for the resolutions of April 5 because the drift of events convinced them it was dangerous to delay any longer. Doctor Tyler also made some comments upon the Common People of the Old South, by Miss Flisch. He though that the influence of the common people of the old South had been far more important than had been supposed, especially in the North, where it was usual to represent the South as controlled by a small oligarchy of slave owners. The effect of negro slavery had been to do away with the white servant class and to create a spirit of independence and equality among all classes of whites. The aristocracy among the whites which existed was a social veneering, which had no meaning outside of the family circle. Prominence in the South depended upon talent and education, of which the poor white man, with the ballot, was a shrewd and competent judge. In certain respects class relations in the North were much more publicly recognized than in the South. In the North the menial duties were discharged by white servants. In the South, for one hundred and fifty years before the civil war, every white man had to be addressed as "Mr." and the menial duties were discharged by negro slaves.

Following the remarks of the chairman, Mr. Thomas M. Owen, emphasizing the importance of the South as a field for historical study, told what was being done by several Southern States through departments of archives or history commissions to make the historical materials available for research. He called attention to the more important collections of manuscript materials, newspaper files, and the collections of printed materials of value for the study of southern history, and particularly to such keys to source materials as Miss Hasse's indexes. He pointed out also that local organizations may be made very useful agencies in furthering the efforts to preserve and systematize historical materials. Prof. Frederick J. Turner remarked that while the South had not been neglectful of heroes in the civil struggle it had been neglectful of its social, religious, and industrial history. The South, he said, is a fertile field, and it is the duty of southern workers to enter it, emphasizing the need of turning from the study of theories to the study of facts. Mr. C. G. Chamberlayne pointed out that the study of church records would throw much light on social and educational as well as on religious history.

VIII. REPORT OF THE FIFTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE ON THE PROBLEMS OF STATE AND LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.

By ST. GEORGE L. SIOUSSAT,

Professor in the University of the South, Secretary of the Conference.

REPORT OF THE FIFTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE ON THE PROBLEMS OF STATE AND LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.

By St. George L. Sioussat.

The fifth annual meeting of the conference convened in the hall of the house of delegates, Richmond, Va., on Thursday, December 31, 1908, at 10.30 a. m., and was called to order by the chairman, Prof. Evarts B. Greene, of the University of Illinois. Over 20 societies or other institutions were represented.[a]

The secretary of the conference presented a brief report, which follows, upon the work accomplished by historical societies and departments during the year 1908.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

In addition to conducting correspondence concerning the programme of this meeting and sending invitations to historical societies and departments, the secretary has endeavored to gather materials for a report upon the work of historical societies and departments in the United States during the current year. Following the example set by the secretary of last year's conference, Professor Greene, the present secretary sent out circulars, nearly similar to those sent out a year ago, to all the state historical societies and departments and to most of the sectional and national historical societies which were included in the list compiled by Doctor Thwaites, Doctor Shambaugh, and Professor Riley (Report of American Historical Association, 1905, I, 273 ff.). Copies of the same circulars were sent to a large number of local societies and also to some societies and associations not included in that list.

The circulars asked for the following information: (1) State legislation of the year affecting the organization of historical work. (2) Amount of legislative appropriations, if any, in aid of historical collections, research, and publication. (3) Other additions to income. (4) Notable changes in the administration of historical interests in the State (not covered by 1). (5) (*a*) Notable additions to collections; (*b*) New buildings or equipment. (6) Publications

[a] The list of the delegates present is appended to this report.

for the year. (7) Significant new enterprises already begun or projected.[a]

In comment upon the information thus obtained the following points are to be noticed: As regards legislation the results for 1908 are much less interesting than for the preceding year. This is due to the fact that the legislatures of most of the States meet biennially and that 1908 was an off year in which very few assemblies held sessions. The same limitation would apply to the appropriations and for the same reason. Thus only Mississippi and North Dakota have much to report as to "definite expansion," though several States, such as Ohio, Oklahoma, Texas, Virginia, and Wisconsin, report additions or changes. As to "other additions to income" the largest single item appears in Pennsylvania, where the Pennsylvania Historical Society received a bequest of $50,000. Of "notable changes in administration of historical interests" perhaps the most significant are the reports from North Carolina, where it is stated that there is a marked increase in historical interest; from Pennsylvania, where the Federation of Historical Societies developed increasing activity; and from Ohio, where the Ohio Valley Historical Association appears to have had a very successful inception.

Of "notable additions to historical collections" the most important reports are from the Alabama Historical Society, the Connecticut Historical Society, the Indiana State Library, the Iowa State Historical Society, the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, the North Carolina Historical Society, the Virginia State Library and the Confederate Memorial Literary Society of Richmond, and the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Publication has gone on apace. The new historical departments have issued their bulletins, while the already established work of both departments and societies has added many new volumes to sets of publications. In Maryland, Mississippi, New Mexico, South Dakota, and Virginia publication has been largely of materials from archives. Looking to the future we find evidences of large intentions, especially with regard to publication. To its other activities the department of archives and history of the State of Alabama will add that of library extension. Illinois has in view the publication of some valuable archive material. Mississippi plans the collection and publication of the writings and speeches of Jefferson Davis. North Carolina, likewise, has on hand biographical work that will shortly be completed. Wisconsin reports the hope for a calendar of the Draper manuscripts.

Besides the activities in the state societies proper, information of great interest is derived from reports of what has been accomplished

[a] The information obtained from this questionnaire is given below, pp. 162-167, in condensed form in an appendix to this report of the conference.

and what has been intended by local, sectional, and some national societies. Thus the Prince Society is soon to publish two more volumes of its Edward Randolph, as well as the work of Mr. A. MacFarland Davis on Colonial Currency. From Richmond we have the publication of Freeman's Calendar of Confederate Papers, while the National Society of Colonial Dames of America will use the proceeds derived from the sale of the Letters of William Pitt to begin the publication of the Letters of Richard Henry Lee. In the field of local societies perhaps the most interesting items are to be found in the publication by the Buffalo Society of the Speeches and Writings of Millard Fillmore, and in the undertaking of Prof. Charles W. Mann to publish the Diary of President James K. Polk from the manuscripts in the collection of the Chicago Historical Society.

In conclusion, when this report for 1908 is considered together with that for 1907, it appears that the biennium has been one of steady advance, both in the direction of increased activity and in that of the better organization of historical agencies. In the immediate future the problems connected with this latter phase will, it would seem, be the more pressing and in their solution this conference should be of important service.

Respectfully submitted.

ST. GEORGE LEAKIN SIOUSSAT.

First upon the programme, following the report of the secretary, came the report of the committee appointed at the fourth conference, in 1907, to consider the question of cooperative enterprises by historical societies. The report, read by Dr. Dunbar Rowland, chairman of the committee, is of such importance as to warrant its inclusion in full in this report of the conference.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON COOPERATION OF HISTORICAL SOCIETIES AND DEPARTMENTS TO THE CONFERENCE OF STATE AND LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

The committee of seven, on cooperation of historical societies and departments, submits the following report of progress:

The first conference of the historical societies represented in the American Historical Association was held in the library of the Reynolds Club House, University of Chicago, December 29, 1904. Since that time the conference has been one of the regular features of the annual meetings of the association. At the first meeting cooperation along the lines of publication was discussed, but no practical plan was suggested. It was quite generally conceded that cooperation among historical societies, having interests in common, was very desirable if the proper field could be agreed upon. Since the first conference the idea of cooperation has been growing and taking form.

CONFERENCE AT MADISON.

At the meeting of the association held in Madison, December 27–31, 1907, one of the subjects for discussion in the conference was "The cooperation of state historical societies and departments in the gathering of material in foreign archives." That discussion led to the appointment of a committee of seven, charged with the duty, as stated in the minutes of the secretary, "of formulating and reporting at the next annual meeting a plan for the cooperation of state historical societies and departments in the collection and publication of historical material in the form of transcripts of original documents; that the committee be authorized to report fully and completely upon the subjects referred to it."

The chairman of the conference appointed the following committee: Dunbar Rowland, chairman; J. F. Jameson, Evarts B. Greene, R. G. Thwaites, Worthington C. Ford, B. F. Shambaugh, and Thomas M. Owen.

An informal meeting of the committee was held in Madison December 31, before the adjournment of the association, in the North Museum Hall of the Wisconsin State Historical Library, for the purpose of fixing a time for the consideration of the subject assigned; and it was decided that the chairman should call a meeting to be held in Washington April 16, 1908, in the office of the department of historical research of the Carnegie Institution. At this meeting it was further decided that each member of the committee should make a preliminary study of the field assigned to it.

INDIVIDUAL SUGGESTIONS TO COMMITTEE.

In a circular letter of March 12, 1908, to the members of the committee, it was suggested, in order that the subject might be considered to better advantage, that each member submit to his colleagues, at least two weeks in advance of April 16, 1908, a memorandum of plans of cooperation for the consideration of the full committee. A majority of the members responded, and the following fields for cooperation were suggested:

First. Cooperation in searches of foreign archive repositories, such as the English public record office, the French ministry of the colonies, and the Spanish archives of the Indies; the work to consist not merely of preliminary surveys but of a full descriptive calendar of large collections of documents relating to American history.

Second. Cooperation in copying archives in European repositories with the view of securing more accurate transcripts for the use of American historians. In this connection attention was called to the very grave defects in the copies hitherto secured, arising possibly out of a want of local knowledge on the part of foreign copyists.

Third. Cooperation in securing photographic reproductions of European archives concerning American history, with the view of diminishing expense and securing facsimiles the accuracy of which could not be questioned.

Fourth. Cooperation in the publication of documentary history common to a group of States, the publication being limited to common fundamental sources.

Fifth. Cooperation in periodical publications, such as historical magazines or quarterlies, for the purpose of supplying a common medium of information for certain geographical divisions of the country.

The points above given were suggested in one form or another by all members of the committee submitting plans for cooperation. This unanimity without previous consultation may be taken as fairly conclusive that the committee centered upon those plans the adoption of which would lead to the best results.

COMMITTEE MEETING AT WASHINGTON.

At the meeting of the committee in Washington all the members were present, with the exception of Doctor Owen, of Alabama, who sent a letter stating that important duties at home prevented his attendance. Evarts B. Greene was elected secretary.

It seemed to be the opinion of the committee from the beginning that the best field for the cooperation of historical societies lay in the Mississippi Valley, where so many States were vitally interested in the archives of France. It was pointed out that Mississippi, Louisiana, and Wisconsin had already taken steps to secure accurate transcripts from the archive collections in Paris, and that other historical agencies were considering similar undertakings.

It has been found that one of the most serious objections to an independent undertaking for the collection of transcripts of European archives is the heavy expense of searching and calendaring. To be more explicit: In placing an order for transcripts of all documents concerning Mississippi in the series of archive volumes known as "Correspondance générale, Louisiane," it was necessary to have every document of the series read before the work of calendaring could be done. The reading of 55 large manuscript volumes is a serious undertaking and calls for quite a waste of time, energy, and money. Now, there are 15 States or more which are interested in that series, as it contains the history of the French domination over the entire Mississippi Valley. Suppose that the historical agencies of these States should join in a movement for the searching and calendaring of such materials; in that event the expense would be divided

into 15 equal parts, it could be easily met, and the undertaking would result in lasting benefit to the historical interests of the entire country.

In view of these considerations, your committee agreed to consider first the general subject of searching European archives for material relating to the Mississippi basin as the most promising field for cooperative effort. In this connection Doctor Jameson presented to the committee "Notes on material in the French archives relating to the history of the Mississippi Valley," prepared by W. G. Leland, the agent of the department of historical research of the Carnegie Institution, at present engaged in the preparation of a guide to French archives relating to American history. The notes prepared by Mr. Leland were very helpful to the committee and pointed out the location of the most conspicuous groups of historical material in which the States of the Mississippi basin are concerned. They also served to emphasize the very great importance of these sources to the proper understanding of the struggle between England, France, and Spain for the control of a continent.

In the discussion which followed three important conclusions were reached. First, that it is very desirable that the French archives relating to the Mississippi Valley should be made accessible in the United States; second, that it is not possible for one agency to secure a complete set of such transcripts; third, that it is possible to secure a complete set by cooperative effort.

EXPLANATORY.

It is probably unnecessary to attempt even a brief survey of the collections in the French archives as sources of Mississippi Valley history. Such a survey is outside of the province of this report. An exhaustive study of these archives is now being made by the department of historical research of the Carnegie Institution, the results of which will be given to students in due time.

It is necessary, however, to say that the French archives afford the richest field of practically unexplored material concerning the lower South and the middle West that is to be found in European repositories. In no other collection can such good results be obtained. These archives are to the middle West and lower South what the collections of the English public record office are to the Atlantic States. In other words, they are the fundamentals in the settlement and government of a territory of great resources and unbounded possibilities.

In the selection of the Mississippi Valley as the first field for cooperative effort your committee does not wish to be understood as taking the position that no other group of States affords similar opportunities, or of recommending that such efforts should be con-

fined to the Mississippi Valley alone. The position of the committee is that at present conditions are more favorable to the accomplishment of successful cooperation there than elsewhere. If the plan succeeds in the Mississippi Valley it is to be expected that it will be adopted by other States having interests in common.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In view of the premises, your committee submits for consideration the following recommendations:

First. That the historical agencies of the Mississippi Valley join in a cooperative search of the French archives for historical material relating to the States embraced in that territory.

Second. That a complete working calendar of all material in these archives relating to the Mississippi basin be prepared by an agent appointed by the representatives of the conference having the matter in hand.

Third. That the calendar when completed be published and distributed under the direction of the representatives of the conference.

Fourth. That the necessary money for the preparation, publication, and distribution of the calendar be raised by voluntary contributions from the historical agencies represented in the conference.

Your committee believes that it is safe in reporting that the cost of preparing the calendar will not exceed $2,000. This estimate is made in view of the fact that officials of the archives of the colonies in Paris have already prepared in manuscript a calendar of the large and important series of volumes called "Correspondance générale, Louisiane," and that thus a portion of the work contemplated is done. This calendar is expected to be printed; if it is not, a copy of it can doubtless be procured.

The committee further agreed to recommend that, in the absence of strong special reasons to the contrary, state historical societies and similar organizations should refrain from large plans for the transcribing and printing of foreign archives until the descriptive list above referred to has been prepared, and until the processes of photographic reproduction have been more fully advanced and more thoroughly studied.

Very respectfully submitted.

Dunbar Rowland, *Chairman.*
J. F. Jameson.
Worthington C. Ford.
R. G. Thwaites.
Evarts B. Greene.
Thomas M. Owen.
B. F. Shambaugh.

After the report had been read and the matter had been thrown open for discussion, Doctor Rowland pledged for the historical department of his own State the sum of $200, and said he was authorized also to promise the same for the department of archives and history of Alabama. Upon this other promises were made of an informal nature. In answer to an inquiry Doctor Rowland stated that that the sums desired would be wanted in the course of the next year to take advantage of Mr. Leland's presence in Paris. After further discussion, upon motion it was resolved that the same committee should be continued and that the conference should authorize the committee to correspond with the proper officers of the various state and historical departments with regard to the financial cooperation proposed by Doctor Rowland's committee. As a result of further discussion it was voted to leave it to the discretion of the committee to wait for the subscription of the entire sum necessary before proceeding to the work or to go ahead as soon as reasonable appropriations were pledged.

Mr. W. G. Leland, of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, who had just returned from Paris, where he had been engaged in the preparation of a guide to the American materials in the French archives, spoke of the calendar of the "Correspondance générale, Louisiane," which was in process of preparation by the officials of the Ministère des Colonies, and which had been referred to in the report of the committee of seven. This calendar, to be in one volume, will contain a list, with some note of contents, of the documents in the series of about 50 volumes of letters received from the French officials in the Mississippi Valley during the French régime.[a] Mr. Leland then read the following paper:

THE APPLICATION OF PHOTOGRAPHY TO ARCHIVE AND HISTORICAL WORK.

By Waldo G. Leland.

The uses and advantages of photography in the service of historical studies are now so well understood that any insistence upon them would be superfluous. As a means of securing an absolutely correct and trustworthy copy, provided of course, there is no resort to trickery, the photographic process is unique. It is also of service in the restoration of partially destroyed documents or when it is desired to ascertain the original wording of documents that have been modified by erasures. The artificial lens is so much more powerful

[a] The publication of this calendar has been indefinitely postponed, owing to the lack of a sufficient number of subscriptions.

than that of the eye, and the photographic plate is to such a degree more sensitive than the retina, that much that is invisible, or at best quite illegible to the vision even when aided by a glass, is easily made out in the photographic copy. Other uses will readily suggest themselves, such as the preservation of documents that have begun to disintegrate, or the collection of signatures and specimens of handwriting for purposes of identification.

The specific purpose of the present paper is to describe two special and distinct methods of securing photographic copies of documents, methods which have but recently come into a limited use and which are practicable and inexpensive. The following description is intended to be general, and applies especially to the apparatus and its manipulation rather than to the more technical chemical processes which are not peculiar to the methods and which must in any case be learned from some treatise on photography.

The expense of photographing documents in their original size and in the ordinary way is so great as to be practically prohibitive. It is much cheaper to employ skilled copyists, although the product is not of course of equal trustworthiness. The principal item of cost is the price of the sensitized plate or film upon which the so-called negative is made, the largest sizes being extremely expensive. This cost can be very materially reduced if a much smaller plate or film be employed, but the resulting copy will, of course, be greatly diminished in size from the dimensions of the original, and in a majority of cases the characters will be too small to be read without difficulty unless with the aid of a good glass. By a process of enlargement, however, no more difficult to operate than the ordinary process of printing (with the sensitized paper in contact with the negative) this defect can be remedied and the final photograph may be given any desired dimensions, preferably those of the original document.

The criticism has been offered that a damaging loss of clearness and sharpness ensues from thus resorting to enlargement, but if the first exposure be made with as small a stop or aperture as possible in front of the lens, and if the same lens and stop be used for enlarging as for the first exposure, the loss of clearness is almost imperceptible and does not at all decrease the value of the enlargement for working purposes.

Such a process as I have just indicated has been in use for some time by Professor Francotte, of the University of Brussels, who has fully described it in his paper on "Description d'une méthode photographique permettant de reproduire des manuscripts et autres documents dans le but d'obtenir des positifs pour projections lumineuses et des agrandissements destinés à l'enseignement." The apparatus, which is simple and extremely portable, consists of an ordinary

camera box provided with rather a long bellows and equipped with double plate holders holding plates measuring 8.5 by 10 centimeters, a magazine plate holder, and a film roll holder so constructed that it can be as easily applied or removed to admit of exposure or focusing as an ordinary plate holder. The ground glass on which the focusing is done is marked with centimeter squares to aid in adjusting the image, and a small spirit level enables the operator to control the position of the box. The lens which Professor Francotte has found most serviceable is the Zeiss, Tessar, Series I, No. 6, 3, having a focal length of 136 millimeters. The apparatus is mounted on a folding tripod of the type which has recently come into use, which is provided with a double-jointed head, allowing the camera to be placed at any angle, even pointing directly downward, without moving the legs of the tripod. As it is obviously easier to place most documents in a horizontal position, the advantage of this particular kind of tripod head is manifest. In case it is found desirable to incline the volume or document the camera can receive a corresponding inclination.

The best indoor light is obtained from a large northern window. Care should be taken to allow no rays of direct sunlight to fall upon the object. The more light the shorter will be the exposure and the smaller the stop which can be used. Outdoor light works more rapidly than that of the best-lighted room, but in such operations it is not generally available. Artificial light can be used, but it must be of great brilliancy. Two arc lights, placed one on each side of the object, furnish the best light and allow work to be done with great rapidity. Incandescent gas burners or incandescent oil lamps may also be used, as well as acetylene lamps; these last two being portable have the advantage of rendering the operator independent of fixed installations. In any case there must be a light on each side of the object to avoid shadows, and it is better to have the light come through a ground-glass screen.

For lightness and ease of manipulation the roll of films of the daylight-loading type offers great advantages, although more expensive than glass plates, which, however, will be found more convenient in cases where less than 6 or 12 exposures are to be made. The roll of 12 films can be developed in the now well-known developing machine with ease and rapidity, and thus the dark closet may be dispensed with. The advantage of this to those who are traveling is sufficiently clear.

Care should be taken to secure a negative of such dimensions that when enlarged four times the writing will be clearly legible. In the case of octavo documents it is frequently possible to photograph two pages at a time, thus effecting a saving of one-half. A good negative having been obtained, the print can be made of any desired size by

means of an enlarging camera supplied with incandescent gas or other equally strong light. The same lens and the same stop are used as for the original exposure, and the image is projected upon a sheet of bromide paper. If the light is sufficiently strong an exposure of a few seconds is sufficient, and the correct length of exposure having once been determined, as many copies as are desired can be printed merely by removing the exposed sheet of paper and inserting another in the same position. The negative can also be used for the construction of lantern slides, and the documents can then be reproduced upon a screen for use in public lectures or instruction.

The cost of the apparatus just described, which is in use by Professor Francotte, was about 450 francs, of which the lens cost 119 francs, the enlarging camera 125 francs, and the camera box, with the remainder of the outfit, about 200 francs. By using a homemade enlarging camera or an arrangement by which the lantern can be attached to the regular camera and by buying a less expensive lens the cost could be very much reduced. But it is always unwise to economize in the matter of the lens.

The cost of making copies by this method is roughly from 7 to 10 cents for the negative and from 2 to 7 cents, according to size, for each copy or print. Thus the first copy would cost from 9 to 17 cents and each succeeding copy from 2 to 7 cents.

The method just described has the following advantages: The apparatus is exceedingly portable, and a person who is traveling can develop his films on the spot, thus assuring himself of satisfactory results. The expense is relatively low and any number of copies of each document can be secured at any future time, making it unnecessary to make use again of the original document. If the writing is clear and coarse it is sometimes unnecessary to resort to enlargement and a print the size of the film can be made in the usual way, thus reducing the expense of the working copies, exclusive of the cost of the negative, to about 2 cents. If, on the other hand, the writing is small and confused, a print can be made which is larger than the original. The method seems to be especially suited to historical missions, or to those cases where it is likely that several copies of the same document will be desired.

The method just described makes use of no new processes; it has been successfully employed, but its utility seems not to have been as yet widely recognized. For that reason especially it has seemed worth while to describe it rather fully in the present connection and to point out its advantages.[a]

[a] A method somewhat similar to the one just described has been employed by the historical commission of Maryland, in securing copies of documents relating to the history of that State and the enlargements form part of the permanent exhibition in the state house at Annapolis.

There is, however, another method of copying documents which makes use of a recently discovered process and which is both cheaper and shorter than the one just described. This is variously known as the Graffin process, or the white-black method. It was devised a few years ago by Abbé Graffin of the Catholic Institute in Paris and is in use in many of the principal European libraries. Its important feature is that it does away with the negative and produces a copy directly upon paper. As everyone knows, the photographic negative reverses both the tones and the lines of the original. The reversal of lines is eliminated in the white-black process by the use of a prism attached to the lens. Thus the writing of the document is shown in its original position rather than as it appears when reflected in a mirror.

The prism furthermore allows the document which is to be copied to be placed in a horizontal position without changing the normal (horizontal) position of the camera. Instead of a film or plate a sheet of sensitized paper (preferably bromide) is employed, so that the work of copying is reduced to making the exposure and developing the sheet of paper which has been exposed. The resulting copy is, thanks to the prism, a positive as to lines but a negative as to tones. Thus the writing or other black marks show white on a black ground. This is not a serious disadvantage for working purposes, and in the case of documents that are much yellowed or otherwise discolored it offers an advantage, as the stains do not show up as obtrusively as they do in the ordinary photographic copy, where indeed they are exaggerated owing to the extreme sensitiveness of the lens and plate.

The apparatus and method just referred to have been described at length by Dr. Karl Krumbacher in his brochure on "Die Photographie im Dienste der Geisteswissenschaften" (Leipzig, 1906). The apparatus consists of the usual camera box, with a long bellows, large enough to produce a copy measuring 18 by 24 centimeters. It is equipped with a good lens (Goerz, Doppelanastigmat, Series III, 104, being especially recommended), a prism which is to be attached to the lens, and a large detachable and reversible roll holder capable of receiving a roll of paper measuring 18 centimeters by 15 meters. This roll holder should be fitted with an indicator to show the number of exposures made, and with an apparatus for marking the limits of each copy. By means of the usual devise of an external key, the paper will be drawn across the roll holder. It is well, also, to have one or two plate holders, for by removing the prism and using plates the camera will serve for making the ordinary photographs in case they should be desired. The stand should be especially rigid, in view of the size of the camera box. Such an outfit as I have just described was made for the Bavarian Academy by J. H. Annacher, of Cologne,

for 648 marks, of which the lens cost 210 marks. The manipulation of the apparatus offers no especial difficulty, the prism and the large roll holder being the only unusual features.

The cost of each copy by this process is from 4 to 8 cents. This low price is offset by certain disadvantages. Only a single copy can be secured from each exposure; but this disadvantage is not serious in the case of libraries and archives, where the original is always at hand. The color of the original is reversed, but as has already been noted, this is not of great moment when only working copies are desired, and not infrequently the white characters stand out with greater distinctness upon the black background than in the ordinary photograph. The apparatus is rather cumbersome because of its size, and thus not so well adapted for historical missions as the apparatus previously described. Furthermore, the operation of developing the large sheets or rolls of paper (and when one is traveling it is absolutely necessary to develop the exposures, in order to be sure that they are successful) is rather difficult to perform with the limited accommodations offered by a hotel or pension. For purposes of libraries and archives, however, the apparatus offers every advantage, and by its use working copies of documents may be secured almost at a moment's notice and at a trifling expense.

In closing, it does not seem out of place to emphasize as strongly as may be the advantage to all depositories of manuscripts in possessing some sort of photographic installation. Such installation need not be expensive; a camera by which both the black-white copies and ordinary photographs can be made, a small room with walls painted black, a red light, some trays, and, if possible, running water are all that is essential, and such an installation need not cost $200. Numerous European libraries have very elaborate outfits, but in America few libraries have gone further than to set apart a dark room. The advantages of such an equipment are only too obvious. As has been pointed out, the first cost is not great and could be reimbursed by charging a price for copies that would afford a slight profit and still be low, such as 10 or 15 cents for white-black copies measuring 24 by 18 centimeters, with a reduction of 25 per cent if a large number of copies is desired. The requests of persons at a distance for copies of any document could be answered without delay and with a minimum of trouble, and there would never be the slightest question as to the accuracy of the copy furnished. Visiting students could be supplied with copies of documents almost as rapidly as the documents could be selected and there would be no necessity for a second visit in order to collate the copies. Historical societies and libraries could cheaply and quickly secure copies of loaned documents which would have all the value of the originals. In editorial work the wear on valuable documents would be saved; extensive and tiresome corre-

spondence might often be avoided, printers' proof could be collated with the copy rather than with the original, specimens of the handwriting of various individuals could be kept on hand and carried about with one; in short, countless ways would present themselves whereby the use of photography would effect a saving of time, money, and errors. It is not too much to hope that before long some sort of photographic apparatus will be considered an indispensable part of the equipment of all archive depositories, as well as of all libraries, societies, or other institutions having the custody of historical manuscripts.

At the conclusion of his paper Mr. Leland exhibited several photographs illustrative of the processes which he had described. Discussion was opened by Dr. J. F. Jameson, who correlated with Mr. Leland's remarks, the work proposed by the committee of seven, suggesting that possibly the photographic copying might be cheaper. Mr. Jameson further commented upon the imperfection of copies made by pen or typewriter, which could not be avoided by careful collation, especially the dangers to accuracy where the copyists guess at proper names. Mr. Leland added some further remarks along the same line.

The final paper was by Mr. Albert Cook Myers, secretary of the Pennsylvania Historical Club, on "Historical exhibitions." Mr. Myers gave a brief sketch of the history of historical exhibitions, mentioning the most important ones of the last century, and especially of the last quarter century, such, for example, as the Dante exhibit in Italy, the exhibit illustrative of Polish history in connection with the Paris Exposition of 1878, the Columbian Exhibition of 1893 in Madrid, that of 1888 in Leyden, bearing on the history of the Dutch settlements in North America, the naval exhibit of 1891 in London, etc. In America there have been noteworthy exhibits, for the most part since 1850, in New England, New York, New Jersey, especially in Pennsylvania, in Maryland, North and South Carolina, Virginia, Louisiana, and in other States. Mr. Myers then described more in detail the Pennsylvania historical exhibit at the Jamestown Exposition, arranged by Prof. Marion D. Learned and himself. The object of this exhibit was to represent graphically the early history of Pennsylvania, and a series of maps was constructed to serve as a basis for this representation. These maps Mr. Myers exhibited and explained in the conference. They illustrated the development of population, the first one showing the Dutch and Swedish settlements on the Delaware in 1660, the second showing the Quaker settlements in 1690, the third the extension of settlements and the distribution of nationalities in 1715, and the fourth the great migration of Scotch-Irish and Germans in 1735.

The speaker then dwelt more particularly upon the function of historical exhibits, which should aim, he believed, to show conditions of life at any given time. Thus he advocated grouping objects by periods rather than by categories. A successful exhibit would give a good idea of the life of the people in all its aspects in the period to be illustrated; it would show how they dressed and lived, what implements they used, what books they read, the status of public taste, etc. Unfortunately Mr. Myers was unable to read his entire paper, but at the close of the conference he showed and explained a large number of photographs and other objects, which illustrated the various points he had brought out.

The conference was then adjourned to convene in New York in 1909.

HISTORICAL SOCIETIES REPRESENTED.

Delaware: Henry E. Conrad, President Historical Society of Delaware.

Illinois: C. W. Alvord, special editor of publications, Illinois State Historical Library; Evarts B. Greene, advisory commission of the State Historical Library.

Indiana: Christopher B. Coleman, Indiana Historical Society; Harlow Lindley, director department of archives and history, Indiana State Library, and member of Indiana Historical Society.

Kansas: George W. Martin, secretary Kansas State Historical Society.

Maine: Henry S. Burrage, D. D., state historian and delegate from the Maine Historical Society.

Massachusetts: John F. Ayer, secretary Bay State Historical League.

Michigan: Byron A. Finney, reference librarian, University of Michigan Library, and member of Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society.

Mississippi: Dunbar Rowland, director Mississippi Department of Archives and History.

Missouri: F. H. Sampson, secretary State Historical Society of Missouri.

Nebraska: Addison E. Sheldon, director field work, Nebraska State Historical Society.

New York: Frank H. Severance, secretary and treasurer Buffalo Historical Society.

North Dakota: O. G. Libby, secretary State Historical Society of North Dakota.

Pennsylvania: Albert C. Myers, secretary Pennsylvania Historical Club, member Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Tennessee: St. George L. Sioussat, member Tennessee Historical Society.

Wisconsin: Reuben G. Thwaites, Wisconsin State Historical Society and Wisconsin History Commission.

Mrs. Wm. Ruffin Cox, 609 West Grace street, Richmond, Va., representing National Society Colonial Dames of America.

Chas. A. Flagg, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., member New England Historic Geneological Society and Worcester Society of Antiquity.

J. Franklin Jameson, director department of historical research, Carnegie Institution of Washington, and corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

W. G. Leland, department of historical research, Carnegie Institution of Washington, and corresponding member of the Maine Historical Society.

Mrs. William Reed, 871 Park avenue, Baltimore, Md., delegate representing the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America.

Miss Lucy M. Salmon, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Mrs. Albert Sioussat, Lake Roland, Baltimore, Md., chairman Committee on Historical Research of the National Society of Colonial Dames of America, delegate.

ACTIVITIES OF HISTORICAL SOCIETIES IN 1908.

I. STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETIES AND DEPARTMENTS.

1. *Alabama Department of Archives and History.*

Has regular appropriation of $6,250, with $2,500 for printing. Has acquired 1,000 volumes of periodicals, 300 historical portraits, 2,500 volumes of historical works, and relics. Spent $2,000 for equipment. New activities: Library extension for public and school libraries; beginning of a legislative reference division; census of Confederate soldiers of Alabama; several series of publications.

2. *Alabama Historical Society.*

3. *Arkansas History Commission.*

Has had $1,600 for Volume II of Publications which outlines a comprehensive historical policy for the State. Is endeavoring to secure legislation for a permanent commission.

4. *Arkansas Historical Association.*

Has $300 annually for salaries. A biennial appropriation is to be asked for, and the use of the old state house for a library, museum, and gallery.

5. *The State Historical and Natural History Society of Colorado.*

Has secured relics from cliff dwellings in southwestern Colorado.

6. *Connecticut Historical Society.*

Receives $1,000, as well as admission fees, dues, donations, and income from funds. Has received two volumes of manuscripts (Trumbull-Sullivan letters) from J. P. Morgan. Published, 1907, Volume XI of Collections (correspondence of Governor Jonathan Law, 1741–1743), and has in press Volume XII (lists and returns of Connecticut men in the Revolution). Is to print vital records of Connecticut towns to 1850, two volumes in press.

7. *Historical Society of Delaware.*

Receives from State $300 annually for publications. Has printed addresses delivered upon various occasions during the year.

8. *Illinois State Historical Library.*

Has published Volume III of Illinois Historical Collections (Lincoln-Douglas debates, edited by E. E. Sparks). Has in press Volume IV (Executive Letter Books, 1818–1834, edited by Greene and Alvord), and ready for press Volume V (Kaskaskia Records, 1778–1790, edited by Alvord). Volumes VI–VIII (Clark papers, edited by J. A. James) in preparation.

9. *Indiana Historical Society.*

Has $300. Has published Volume IV, part 4 (Making a Capital in the Wilderness, by Howe), and part 5 (Names in Census of Marion County, 1830).

10. *Indiana State Library.*

Has acquired C. B. Laselle library, letters, manuscripts, accounts, etc., for Vincennes period; old newspapers, laws, minutes, and records of Indiana Grange; Levering collection of early Sunday-school documents. Publishes Quarterly Magazine of History. Is working to secure legislation for a state library and museum building.

11. *State Historical Society of Iowa.*

Annual appropriation of $12,000; receives about $1,000 from membership dues and sale of publications. Has acquired the letters and papers of Governor Robert Lucas and the library of Governor S. J. Kirkwood. Rooms of society have doubled in 1907–8. Has published Iowa Journal of History and Politics; Amana Community of True Inspiration; Autobiography of John Chambers; Biography of Augustus Cæsar Dodge; Retrospect of Fifty Years; Anniversary Address; Mesquaktie Indian Manuscripts. Has prepared for publication two volumes of an industrial history of Iowa.

12. *Kansas State Historical Society.*

Salaries of three officials raised by legislature. Appropriation of $480 by legislature for a cabinet and for Library of Congress cards. Has acquired historical relics, a cylinder head cast by the Confederate government at Columbia, Ala., a Plymouth chair, and a door from the house of representatives destroyed by the Republicans in 1893. Increasing sentiment in favor of a historical building. Has published Volume X of Historical Collections. Plans purchase of Pawnee Rock on the Santa Fe trail and the restoration of the first capitol in the Fort Riley reserve. Working for creation of history commission.

13. *Maine Historical Society.*

Longfellow house opened to public and new library building dedicated (1907).

14. *Maryland Historical Society.*

Appropriation of $2,000 for publishing state archives. Has secured transcript of proceedings of special committee to investigate arrival in the province of the bark *Good Intent*, and oil portraits of Ferdinand and Isabella. Has published Maryland Historical Magazine and has supervised editing and publication of Volume XXVIII of Maryland archives.

15. *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society.*

Has $4,000 for collecting, editing, salaries, etc. Received $75 from membership fees. Has adopted a new constitution. Has acquired a solar compass owned by Burt, a sword of General Cass, transcripts of manuscripts in Washington and Paris. Papers of Margry and Perault have been translated. Has published Volume XXXVI of collections, containing three articles by Henry R. Schoolcraft; article on proclamation of 1763 by Alvord; territorial papers, etc. Seven volumes of collections reprinted, with four new indexes.

16. *Minnesota Historical Society.*

Has published Volumes XII and XIII of publications containing lives of governors of Minnesota since 1849, by General Baker. Is working for a new building.

17. *Mississippi Department of Archives and History.*

Supported by State. Appropriation of $13,600 for 1908–9. Has secured 40 volumes of transcripts from English, French, and Spanish archives, and is continuing this work. Has published annual report, 1907; Mississippi Official and Statistical Register, 1908. Has ready one volume of Mississippi Provincial Archives, English Dominion. Has undertaken collection and publication of writings and speeches of Jefferson Davis. Preservation of old state capitol.

18. *Montana Historical Society.*

Has published two bulletins. Is working for the marking of historic sites within the State.

19. *Nebraska State Historical Society.*

Biennial appropriation of $5,000. Plans a new $600,000 building, for which $25,000, for the first wing, has been appropriated. Has published one volume of proceedings and collections and two volumes of the debates of the constitutional convention of 1875.

20. *New Hampshire Historical Society.*

Receives $500 annually. Foundation laid for new building. Has published Volume V, part 1, of Proceedings, June, 1905–1907.

21. *New Jersey Historical Society.*

Has $3,500 for publication of New Jersey archives. Has acquired the Howard W. Hayes collection of Assyrian, Babylonian, Chinese, and Japanese antiques, and oriental rugs, and a small collection of valuable old books. Has published Volume V of proceedings.

22. *Historical Society of New Mexico.*

Has appropriation of $1,000. Has published Journal of New Mexico Convention of Delegates and California Column in New Mexico.

23. *North Carolina Historical Commission.*

Appropriation increased to $5,000, a permanent secretary secured, offices allotted in state capitol, and provision for printing at state expense. Has secured letters of John H. Bryan, 1825–1829; of C. H. Wiley, 1852–1865; and Jonathan Worth, 1863–1868. Offices have been equipped with steel filing cases. Has published Beginnings of English America and Literary and Historical Activities in North Carolina, 1900–1905. Is engaged in arranging and filing manuscript collections and archives. Has in press Beginnings of Public Education in North Carolina and Correspondence of Jonathan Worth.

24. *State Historical Society of North Dakota.*

Two Indian village sites have been withdrawn from sale by the State for use of the society. Has annual appropriation of $3,250, with privilege of printing. Has small income from membership fees and sale of books. Has appointed a curator, with salary of $1,200. Has acquired Grosventre and Mandan collections, as well as works on local history. Has published Volume II of Collections. Secretary has commenced an historical account of North Dakota forts.

25. *Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society.*

Has total appropriation of $19,600, of which $7,800 is for regular work, $9,600 for printing, and $2,200 for purchase of archæological sites. Has made large additions to archæological museum and to library. Has published annual volume of Proceedings, a work on the Ohio mound builders, and the Proceedings of the Ohio Valley Historical Association. Is engaged in marking historic sites.

26. *Oklahoma Historical Society.*

An act has been passed making the society the custodian of the public archives and appropriating $3,250. A large collection of historical objects has been acquired. Has published Bulletin No. 3, Lists of Newspapers, and the Biennial Report, 1906–7. Is endeavoring to establish definitely the origin and meaning of name "Oklahoma."

27. *Historical Society of Pennsylvania.*

Received $30,000 from bequests. Is working to arouse local interest. Has acquired collections of Franklin and Bradford imprints and papers of General Cadwalader. Is installing equipment of steel cases. Has published the Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography. Is developing departments of manuscripts and Americana.

28. *Pennsylvania Fedcration of Historical Societies.*

Appropriation (1907) of $2,000. Has published report, 1908. Plans series of county bibliographies, of which volumes for Tioga, Washington, and Lebanon have been issued and the volume for Chester is in preparation.

29. *Rhode Island Historical Society.*

Has total income of $6,100. Librarian C. S. Brigham resigned to become librarian of American Antiquarian Society. Is aiding in compilation of Revolutionary muster rolls by state record commission. Published Volume XVI of Vital Records.

30. *South Carolina Historical Commission.*

Has appropriation of $3,314 and proceeds of sale of publications. Published Journal of General Assembly, January 30–March 17, 1696, and Documentary History of South Carolina during the Revolution, edited by A. S. Salley, jr.

31. *South Carolina Historical Society.*

Has published South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.

32. *State Historical Society of South Dakota.*

In 1907 a division of legislative reference under direction of the society was established in the state library. Society has $5,420 annually and proceeds from sale of books and membership fees. Collections of relics and other historical material increasing. Rooms are provided in the new capitol. Has published second annual report, containing vital statistics; Eighth Annual Review of Progress of the State; and Volume IV of Collections, containing the debates in the constitutional conventions of 1885 and 1889.

33. *Department of Archives of Tennessee.*

Received appropriation of $1,000 in 1907. Asking for $7,000 in 1908–9. Received for filing, during 1908, 72,000 various records. Has prepared a map of the State. Working for a hall of records.

34. *Texas State Historical Association.*

Receives a total of $3,300. Has published the quarterly of the association.

35. *Virginia Historical Society.*

Added $4,175 to permanent fund. Acquired numerous books and manuscripts but none of especial note. Published the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography.

36. *Virginia State Library.*

Has $8,400 for expenses and salaries, and received about $2,000 from publications, copying fees, etc. Has acquired the manuscript records of Prince George County court, 1715–1721. Has published annual report, one volume of Journals of House of Burgesses, Bibliography of Colonial Virginia, and first volume of Calendar of Petitions to the Legislature.

37. *State Historical Society of Wisconsin.*

Appropriation of $29,800, of which $5,000 for books, $20,000 for administration, $4,800 for officials on pay roll. Received also $2,100 from societies, endowment funds, etc. Acquired 13,210 pamphlets and books. Museum is growing steadily. Spent $12,000 for improvement of equipment. Published Proceedings, 1907; Reprint of Collections, Volumes VI–X; Collections, Volume XVIII; Revolution on the Upper Ohio; Bulletins of Information. Is planning a calendar of Draper manuscripts.

II. NATIONAL AND SECTIONAL SOCIETIES.

1. *National Society of Colonial Dames of America.*
   The national society has placed in the Smithsonian Institution the exhibit which it prepared for the Jamestown Exposition. To the royalties on the sale of Letters of William Pitt to Colonial and Military Governors, $1,000 has been added to publish the Letters of Richard Henry Lee. Will take some part in Hudson-Fulton celebration in September, 1909, and is making tentative arrangements respecting the Plymouth Bay Tercentenary in 1920.
2. *Colonial Dames of America, New York Society.*
   Has founded the James Watson Gerard medal in American history at Barnard College.
3. *Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia.*
   Has acquired correspondence of Sheldon Jackson, D. D. Has published Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society. Has purchased a burying ground in Accomac County, Va., and erected a monument to Francis Makensie.
4. *New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston.*
   Has continued publication of Massachusetts Vital Records. Published Memorial Biographies and its Register, with an index to this latter.
5. *Old Northwest Genealogical Society, Columbus, Ohio.*
   Has added 50 volumes. Published "Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly, Volume XI.
6. *Confederate Memorial Literary Society, Richmond, Va.*
   Has acquired the Southern Historical Society's collections of manuscripts, prints, and newspapers. Published Calendar of Confederate Papers with Bibliography of some Confederate Publications, by Freeman. Aided in formation of Southern Historical Manuscripts Commission.

III. STATE SOCIETIES FOR SPECIAL HISTORICAL PURPOSES.

1. *Prince Society, Boston.*
   Published, or nearly ready, "Edward Winslow," "Samuel Maverick," "Edmund Randolph," and "Colonial Currency."
2. *Alabama Conference Historical Society, M. E. Church South.*
   Has the official manuscript records of the conference. Published various pamphlets. Planning for observance of centenary of Alabama Methodism.
3. *Military Historical Society of Massachusetts.*
   Published volume on campaigns in Kentucky and Tennessee.
4. *Pennsylvania Society.*
   Published Year-Book, 1908.
5. *Pennsylvania-German Society.*
   Reprinted Volumes I and II of its publications. Published Volume XVII.
6. *Pennsylvania History Club.*
   Published Volume I of Publications, containing constitution, list of members, etc.
7. *Society of Colonial Wars in State of New York.*
   Working for appropriation to secure Washington's headquarters at Newburgh. Published Year Book containing various addresses. Plans to join in Lake Champlain and Lake George celebration.
8. *Wisconsin Archæological Society.*
   Office of secretary and curator moved to State Historical Library at Madison. Dedicated Man Mound Park. Published Wisconsin Archæologist, and Volume VII of Publications. Has in press a fourth number of "The Preservation of the Man Mound."

IV. LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.

1. *Chicago Historical Society.*

Has installed additional steel stacks in the library. Published Semi-Centennial of Chicago Historical Society; Yearbook; Place of Fort Dearborn in History of Frontier. Publication of Diary of President Polk under way.

2. *Buffalo Historical Society.*

Library increasing. Published Speeches and Writings of Millard Fillmore. Has in press two volumes of papers relating to New York canals and waterways.

3. *New Haven Colony Historical Society.*

Received bequest of $5,000. Has acquired an autograph letter of Abraham Lincoln. Has published a catalogue of its collections. Plans a monument to the defenders of New Haven against the British attack of 1779.

4. *McLean County (Illinois) Historical Society.*

County provides a room. Received $500 by bequest. Has acquired a number of portraits. Published newspaper accounts of its quarterly meetings.

5. *New York Historical Society.*

Has erected a new $1,000,000 building. Has issued Volumes XXXIV and XXXV of its Publications.

6. *Historical Society of North Carolina.*

Has published The Provincial Council and Committees of Safety in North Carolina, by B. L. Whitaker, in James Sprunt Historical Monographs No. 7.

IX. THE VICEROY OF NEW SPAIN IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

By DON E. SMITH.

THE VICEROY OF NEW SPAIN IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

By Don E. Smith.

Although it is no longer necessary to show cause why the history and institutions of Spanish America should be studied with the same interest and care that is bestowed on the history and institutions of North America or of Europe, nevertheless a change in the emphasis of the particular phases of Spanish-American history to be studied must be insisted upon. This point of the change of emphasis has become a matter of no little consequence, owing to the recent and increasing activity in investigation of the history of the Spaniard in America. This revival of interest in the working of what is in some respects an old field of history should, of course, be turned in the direction which will produce the best results. We must no longer suffer that preoccupation with the romantic age of the early explorers and conquerors, after the fashion of Irving and Prescott, or a concentration of interest on the wrongs of the native races, as with Las Casas and Sir Arthur Helps, nor even an exclusively economic point of view, which was so brilliantly held by Alexander von Humboldt. That which is of present urgency is a clear understanding of the general administrative system of the Spaniard in his dominions over-sea. At the very outset any such endeavor to understand what the Spanish colonial government really was is confronted with the necessity of finding out and stating unambiguously the duties of the viceroy, how they were performed, and what were their historical consequences.

It would be hard to devise a more instructive study in comparative institutions than that presented by the somewhat parallel developments of the English rule in India and the Spanish rule in America, the whole centering in the office of the viceroy, but this paper must confine itself to the narrower view of the viceroy of New Spain, without seeking far for comparisons between him and similar officials of the other European colonizing nations.

The reasons for restricting this paper to a consideration of the viceroy of New Spain in the eighteenth century are fourfold: In the first place the vice-regal office attained to its highest development in Mexico, or Nueva España, rather than in Peru or any other part of Spanish America, under the special guidance of the greatest of

Spain's experts in colonial affairs, José Gálvez, minister-general for the Indies; in the second place, in the eighteenth century, especially during most of the latter half of it, the history of Spanish America is peculiarly important as the period when the reforming spirit of Ensenada and Charles III swept away the old commercial system and carried through a long succession of political and economic reforms; in the third place, this period, the last third of the eighteenth century, was the eve of that Spanish-American revolution which deprived Spain of the most splendid colonial empire that a nation ever lost, so that these years are attractive to the historical student as constituting a period of preparation for the secession of Spanish America; finally, and this last reason is sufficient in itself, the historical materials available on the Pacific coast are notably rich for this period of the history of the viceroyalty of New Spain.

The first question which presents itself in regard to the viceroy of New Spain, let us say for the year 1770, is, what were his position and duties in the general scheme of the government of the viceroyalty? The answer must begin with the statement that the viceroy, as the derivation of the title indicates, was supposed to be in place of the King, to be the King's alter ego, and to have all the powers and prerogatives which the King would have were he there in person, subject to those checks and restrictions which two centuries of experience had shown to be necessary. As was to be expected, these limitations on the viceroy's plenary royal authority were very considerable and varied at different times, but there was left even at the time of the greatest abasement of the viceregal government a very considerable residuum of power.

There is almost never discernible in the duties of a Spanish high official in the colonies those distinctions between civil and military or executive and judicial functions which are so fundamental in the United States. This general remark is to prepare one for those confusions and contradictions which are inevitably encountered by the student accustomed to English institutions. Taking the viceroy's great variety of functions and separating out and classifying together those that would seem to lend themselves to any sort of classification, a result something like this is reached: The great variety of duties which are by us commonly termed "civil" were exercised by the viceroy in his capacity of gobernador or governor. They were the collection of taxes of all kinds, whether for local purposes or for the satisfaction of the rights (derechos) of the King in Spain. These taxes were levied on all kinds of property, real and personal, as well as upon movable goods and were borne, though unequally, by all classes of the population who were rated as civilized (gentes de razon), so that the only people who escaped were those Indians who

remained unsubdued and were thus in a sense outside of the pale of civilization. In addition to the above imposts there were various duties on trade and commerce and those most important ones derived from the mining of the precious metals. Furthermore, the viceroy not only filled the Mexican treasury, but he also emptied it. There were not only those disbursements for the ordinary running of the government in all its various branches—local, municipal, provincial, and the general administration of New Spain—but there were also occasional extraordinary appropriations for imperial purposes, such as the Philippine situado and special subsidies to Spain itself. Moreover, the viceroy's financial duties were not over when these various sums had been appropriated, for he was expected not only to authorize but to direct the building and maintenance of all public works from roads, bridges, and drainage canals to new town sites, markets, and foundling asylums. The complete control and administration of the numerous royal monopolies, although regarded primarily as a revenue-producing function, was nevertheless of far-reaching importance to the industrial welfare of the country, as can be realized when it is remembered that these royal monopolies ranged from the control of the production of precious metals and tobacco to the manufacture of playing cards and the licensing of cock fights. In the regulation of commerce and trade, particularly the external trade with the Philippines and the mother country, the gobernador was left little or no discretion, as these matters came under the minute and scrupulous supervision of the home Government at Madrid and the casa de contratacion, or India House, at Cadiz. The appointment of a small army of civil officials was not the least consequential of the duties that fell to the chief executive of New Spain, and though the Madrid Government had fenced this function about with sundry regulations, it was bound to be true that the control of so vast a patronage offered severe temptations to a majority of the viceroys.

There remain, however, even after this enumeration a number of civil duties of which only one may receive mention here. One of the functions of the viceroy as governor was that of judge. In the earlier days the viceroys had evidently abused this power, so that by the year 1770 they had been stripped almost entirely of the right to interfere in judicial matters, but they were still ex-officio presidents of the supreme court, or audiencia, and had the pardoning power under certain limitations.

It was in his capacity as captain-general that the viceroy possessed some of his most distinctive powers in the administrative hierarchy of New Spain. The supreme military command over all the military and naval forces of the viceroyalty, the militia of the provinces, and the police of the capital was vested in the viceroy as cap-

tain-general, and some writers have asserted that these military functions overshadowed the civil ones of the gobernador. It is certainly undeniable that the viceroy's responsibility for national defense against a foreign enemy and for internal order against hostile natives and disaffected citizens was at times the most serious one he had to bear, but it may be asserted with equal positiveness that this preeminence of the military over the civil operated in the main as an impediment to the highest peaceful development of the country. An overwhelming majority of the viceroys, from the earliest times to the war of independence, were essentially military men, very often with little else than military education and experience; such a condition could not, without a miracle, but have impaired the civil administration, for the highly honorable and well-paid post of viceroy, the most prized political plum outside of Spain at the disposal of the King, was thus destined to be the reward, not of long and efficient service in civil life, but rather of distinction earned in war or court politics in Europe.

It is not possible to avoid instituting a comparison with the history of the British in India and reflect what the Indian service would have lost had there never been at the head of affairs any but strictly military men. A disposition to condemn the Spanish practice in this regard must be strengthened by the knowledge that the nonmilitary viceroys of New Spain were archbishops, so that, in all the history of Spanish America there is no record of a great civilian comparable to a Clive or a Hastings. From the point of view, however, of the viceroy's authority and activity the office of captain-general was an advantage and tended toward that unity of command which has not always existed in India.

In addition to being head of the civil administration as gobernador and commander in chief of all branches of the military service as captain-general, the viceroy enjoyed the position of the King's direct representative, as civil head of the church with the title of vice-patrono or vice-patron. The relations of church and state had been settled in Spain in the fifteenth century during the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, and had been settled to the advantage of the State. The relative positions of King and Pope in Europe had been carried to America by their respective representatives, the viceroy and the archbishop. Thus it was that the rights of patronage which belonged to the King in Spain came to be connected naturally enough with the viceroy in New Spain. It is not necessary to explain in detail how the viceroy as vice-patrono administered the real patronato, for this belongs to the larger subject of the church and state in Spanish America, but of course these added powers and duties enhanced the viceroy's dignity and prestige, as well as the difficulties of his position.

Naturally enough during the two hundred and fifty years of the Spanish rule before the days of Charles III and his great minister, José Gálvez, it had been found necessary to impose some sort of check upon these vast powers of the King's representative in the colonies. Inasmuch as this question is to be dealt with later in connection with the sweeping administrative changes initiated at the close of the reign of Charles III, and also partly because this system of checks and balances directed against the viceroy happens to be one of the better-known aspects of the Mexican colonial government, it will be dismissed with the briefest kind of comment for the present. The perfectly normal and obvious thing to do, as seems apparent from the history of any people that have any history, when it was desired to tie the hand of a governor, or viceroy, or prefect, whatever his title may have been, was to impose upon that official, a body of responsible colleagues, which we call a council. Such a body was inflicted upon viceroys as early as the sixteenth century (strictly speaking, the audiencia was created before the viceroy, so that the first viceroy of New Spain found his council already in working order when he entered upon his duties as the chief executive) under the name of an audiencia and in order to guarantee the independence of this audiencia it was allowed to correspond directly with the home Government without the viceroy as an intermediary. As a further means of holding the viceroy to his duty, the well-known method of taking official account of his administration was accomplished through the residencia, which was in substance a trial conducted by the Crown with the intent of bringing to light any malpractices which might have occurred during his official term, and it seems, of making incidentially an example for future viceroys. The audiencia and the residencia were the two time-honored means of keeping the viceroys well in hand, but they had broken down by the middle of the eighteenth century when the reforms inaugurated by Gálvez brought about a complete readjustment of the relations of the viceroy to his superiors in Madrid and to his colleagues and subordinates in Mexico.

It now seems appropriate to go back and recount in the briefest possible compass the history of the viceregal government from its constitution, in 1535, under the great Mendoza, to the position in which we have found it in the reign of Charles III. In the beginning it was an easy transition when looking about for a suitable representative of the King in America simply to transplant there the well-known official in Spain, the viceroy. The dominion we think of as the Kingdom of Spain was really composed of a number of independent kingdoms united by the historical accident that they all had the same individual for a king. This theory of the personal union of states was transferred to America, and just as the King of

Spain had a personal representative called a "viceroy" in each of his Kingdoms of Valencia, Aragon, Navarre, etc., he appointed a similar representative with the same title for his kingdom of the Indies. This vast territory of the Indies had to be broken up later into separate "kingdoms," as the Spaniards called them, New Spain or Mexico, Peru, New Granada, and finally in 1776 Rio de la Plata or Argentina, but this subdivision had no constitutional bearing on the relations of these dependencies to the crown. These first viceroys had been sent out with vast and ill-defined powers, and although they abused them the office itself in distant America was indispensable and could not be abolished as had been done in Spain, where shorter distances made it possible for the King to develop a highly centralized administration and put himself in a position to dispense with his all-too-powerful vice-kings. In the American kingdoms the viceroys were retained, but went through an evolution which constitutes the staple of the administrative history of Spanish America. Thus it was that by the end of the eighteenth century while there remained in Spain itself only the viceroy of Navarre, occupying a position highly ornamental and dignified but actually without political power, there had developed in America four distinct viceroyalties with an elaborate machinery of government, and tending more and more to come under the direct control and guidance of the King, acting through his minister-general of the Indies.

The earliest agents of the Spanish King who had administrative duties, in contradistinction to the mere explorers and conquistadores, were not hampered by any ingenious system of checks and balances such as was later invented to keep them well under the control of the home government, and were so far removed from Madrid not only by distance expressed in geographical miles but also by the time required to exchange dispatches, that they were found to be beyond effective control and were consequently a source of endless anxiety to their distant European superiors. Desperate adventurers of the Cortes-Pizarro type did not lend themselves readily to the rôle of civil administrators, obediently taking orders from a remote council of the Indies, made up as it was of elderly grandees, bureau clerks, and ecclesiastics, and as a result the history of the rulers of Spanish America in the sixteenth century is checkered with accounts of violence and insubordination. Although these conditions were bound not to be permanent and were succeeded in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries by an era of orderly government and internal peace, certain other evils developed which made clear the necessity of restraining the viceroys from ruling their territories like independent kings. By the eighteenth century the danger had passed that the viceroys would set up independent kingdoms, but a set of

conditions had grown up which called quite as imperatively for interference from such an enlightened despot as Charles III. The Spanish colonial administration was honeycombed with what we may familiarly call "graft."

In spite of the best-intentioned legislation from Spain, so flagrant had become the abuses of the Spanish domination in America that a fresh attack upon the powers of the viceroy, as the central figure of that domination, was bound to come. Probably no more scathing indictment of the work of any government has ever been printed than the one drawn up by Admirals Juan and Ulloa in 1736 and handed to King Philip V, in the innocent form of a report of a tour of inspection of the military establishments in Peru. These "Noticias Secretas," or secret memoranda, were in effect an exposé of the worst features of Spanish rule. This celebrated report, written in a pleasing uncensorious tone, exhibited a dreary picture of an administration afflicted with a dry rot which left the native population cruelly oppressed by the very public officials who were supposed to be their protectors, which left the administration of justice for native and Spaniard alike, corrupt and incredibly dilatory, and in general an administration which when it was not actually dishonest was to a superlative degree antequated and inefficient. The great reforming ruler, Charles III, was too sensitive to the presence of such governmental ills to be indifferent to such a report, even though his predecessor had apparently done nothing with it, and so six years after his accession, in the year 1765, there was sent to New Spain in an inquisitorial capacity with the title of Visitador-general one José Gálvez, the foremost figure in all the history of Spanish colonial administration.

A visitador-general, it may be explained in passing, was a direct personal representative of the King, clothed with extraordinary powers, limited only by the particular instructions which were given him with his commission. He was in civil and military what the grand inquisitor of Spain was in ecclesiastical affairs, only that the visitador-general was not restricted in his investigations by any vain distinctions between the temporal and spiritual domains. Gálvez was expected to see things, as it were, with the eyes of the King, to investigate even the viceroy and report back what he actually saw. Contemporaries were singularly unanimous in declaring that Gálvez saw everything that could possibly be construed to be bad. His rancorous disposition and animus toward anything which was inefficient made him the proper antidote for the maladministrators of New Spain. In his series of "informes" or reports to the King and in his instructions to the viceroys we have evidence of the thoroughness of his probings, not only into governmental but into economic and

commercial abuses. It must have been made apparent to the Madrid Government as a result of these reports that some sweeping changes were necessary, and that an audiencia during a viceroy's incumbency and a residencia at the end of it were no longer sufficient guaranties of either an honest or efficient rule.

The general statement that in modern times there has been a constant tendency for the work of civilized governments to become greater and more complicated was certainly applicable to Mexico in the eighteenth century. The evidence from the sources is conclusive that the viceroys in the days of Gálvez were overworked and that their responsibilities were too numerous and too heavy for any one man to carry. The idea of the older and simpler days of the viceregal government, of the concentration of all forms of governmental activity in the hands of one chief executive, had been found wanting for the average viceroy of the eighteenth century. These reforms, then, which we must now regard as the keynote of Spanish-American history on the eve of independence, were devised primarily to relieve the viceroy of an excessive burden of duties, but also to secure a more immediate control by the home government of certain branches of the administration. It was now to be recognized that the chief executive of New Spain, who was obliged to spend one-third of his time in holidays and ceremonies and four hours of each working day in the drudgery of examining and signing dispatches, could not keep a firm grip on all departments for which he was legally responsible.

The change which most profoundly affected the position of the viceroy both in respect of his actual direction of the government of Mexico and of his relation to the King in Spain was embodied in the decree of the intendants of the year 1786. An intendant was originally a kind of provincial governor of the old régime in France, being one of the creations of Cardinal Richelieu, and had been carried to Spain with the Bourbons during the first quarter of the eighteenth century. They had been suppressed there in 1718, only to be revived thirty-one years later, but we do not hear of them in the colonies till the reign of Charles III. They were first introduced on a large scale into the viceroyalty of Rio de la Plata in the year 1782 and four years later they were brought to Mexico as the means of regulating the authority of the viceroy. It must be explained in this connection that previous to this time New Spain had been divided into a number of provinces, in the main governed by corregidores who were responsible directly to their immediate chief, the viceroy. Under these corregidores were the leading local magistrates, the alcaldes mayores, whose functions were mainly judicial. Now, it so happened that in those famous Noticias Secretas, not to mention a large number of less-known reports on the condition of the Spanish-

American colonies, these corregidores, and of course to a less degree their subordinate alcaldes mayores, came in for the chief blame. Evidently the close-hand personal investigations of the great visitador-general himself officially confirmed what had long been common knowledge, and the effect of the decree of the intendants was, among other things, to sweep out of existence corregidores and alcaldes mayores and to substitute for them a provincial governor with general executive and judicial duties, but chiefly designed to exercise complete control of provincial finances. Furthermore, these "intendants," as the new provincial governors were called, were to be almost entirely independent of the viceroy and, unlike the corregidores, were to report immediately to a general superintendent of finance, who was in turn immediately subordinate to the King and the council of the Indies.

Under this new régime, by the removal of the whole matter of finance from the viceroy's jurisdiction there was also removed the chief temptation and opportunity for corruption, besides immensely relieving the conscientious viceroy from a state of being perennially overworked. A new council, officially called the "Junta general de real hacienda," was established at the capital in the City of Mexico, with the superintendente-general as its president and chief, and it was this new head of the finances who became a coordinate ruler, not a subordinate official, in the government. From the foregoing remarks it is apparent that the control of all financial matters was by this decree of the intendants taken from the viceroy, but such a bald statement gives no idea of the real loss of power involved in this transfer. The Spanish word "hacienda" signifies a great deal more than our word finance, for it included not merely all revenues but in many cases the sources of revenue as well, so that the King's property and the royal monopolies and the like were henceforth to be administered by the intendants and not by the subordinates of the viceroy. From now on Mexico was to be divided into twelve intendancies, while the old corregimientos, districts ruled by the corregidores, disappeared.

To give some notion of the importance of the intendants under this new system it is only necessary to mention the four grand departments over which they presided, with a short enumeration of the divers duties belonging to each. The first and most important of these grand divisions, or causas of an intendant's jurisdiction, was that of the hacienda, which was somewhat vaguely defined above as the whole department of revenue and finance in the most comprehensive sense. The second was the causa de justicia, or the department of justice, which comprehended within its limits all the local courts

below the great audiencia, or supreme court. The third was the causa de guerra, or the department of war, for the intendants were not merely charged with what we would regard as the civil duties of recruiting and maintaining soldiers in time of peace, but they were also responsible for the equipment, drill, and discipline of all the troops, regular and militia, stationed in their intendancies. The fourth, the causa de policía, or the department of general police, was generously made to include not only policing the district and preserving good morals, but also poor relief, public granaries, repair of roads and fortifications, and innumerable similar duties. The intendant was perhaps the perfect representation of all that must seem to us chaotic and amorphous in the Spanish method of governing men. The intendant was presumed to be an expert financial officer of the King, understanding the incidence of taxation and the best methods of tapping the public wealth; he was a magistrate empowered to issue decrees with the force of law, and he was, of course, president of the provincial council; he was a judge of high rank, with both civil and criminal jurisdiction, and when associated with other judges he might even act in admiralty cases. From the above-mentioned functions, and the list has been by no means exhausted, it can be seen how the intendant was a secretary of war on a small scale and a line and staff officer as well, besides being a financial officer, a judge, and a commissioner of public works.

Enough has surely been said to indicate what a diminution of power the vice-regal office suffered as a result of the introduction of the intendants, though this is by no means all. The military commanders on the frontiers and the captain-general of Guatemala had little direct dependence even in a military way upon the viceroy, while for him was substituted as president of the audiencia a new official called the "regente." In other words, these reforms of Gálvez set up a dual system of administration in place of a single autocratic one and in such a way that collusion between the two elements of the dual system to oppress the natives or defraud the home Government was well-nigh impossible.

But even after all these serious inroads upon the powers of the viceroy of New Spain, there still remained a residuum of authority which easily prevented him from lapsing into a mere passive spectator of what was going on in his territory. It would be a serious mistake to regard viceroys like Reville Gigedo, 1789–1794, as a sort of southern counterpart of the governor-general of Canada of to-day, a mere political dignitary selected for his engaging personal qualities and expected to concern himself principally with laying corner-stones and reviewing troops. The viceroy did indeed live in a palace and was the victim of many elaborate ceremonials, but he remained

a hard-worked official charged with the general responsibility of the good government of his people. In many ways his occupation had become rather supervisory than administrative, but this result was almost certain to be brought about in the course of events because of the growing difficulty and complexity of his functions. He was still charged with the highest military command, the exercise of the royal patronage in matters ecclesiastical, and he was still the highest civil officer of the land. In this position we must leave him at the end of the eighteenth century and at the end of our cursory review of the vice-regal office.

X. NOTES SUPPLEMENTARY TO ANY EDITION OF LEWIS AND CLARK.

By FREDERICK J. TEGGART,

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NOTES SUPPLEMENTARY TO ANY EDITION OF LEWIS AND CLARK.[a]

By Frederick J. Teggart.

While it would seem that no one before Lewis and Clark had crossed the continent within the present boundaries of the United States, yet much of the route followed by the American expedition of 1804, 1805, and 1806 had previously been traversed. Spanish subjects from St. Louis had explored the Missouri as far as the Mandan villages in North Dakota, the English traders on the Assiniboin had penetrated to the Rocky Mountains, and on the Pacific coast the Columbia had been discovered.

In 1804, however, little of the knowledge so accumulated had found its way into print. Perrin du Lac, for example, had ascended the Missouri to the White River in South Dakota in 1802, but his Voyage dans les deux Louisianes did not appear until 1805. That Lewis and Clark had examined the available literature is evident from their references to the Histoire de la Louisiane (Paris, 1758) of Le Page du Pratz,[b] Arrowsmith's atlas,[c] and the maps of Anville and Vancouver.[d] But as the information to be derived from books was meager, and as something more definite than the recollections of voyageurs was to be desired, it would seem that everyone interested[e] in the expedition had joined in a concerted effort to secure unpublished material which might be of service to the leaders of the undertaking.

Jefferson sent two items of this character to Lewis: a journal kept by Juan Bautista Truteau during an expedition up the Missouri, and a map of the Missouri as far as the Mandans, by John Evans. The explorers also had a map made by James Mackay, and Thwaites includes in the atlas to his edition three "copies of contemporary French and Spanish maps". This list might easily be extended.

[a] The two principal editions, to which reference is made throughout this paper, are those of Coues and of Thwaites: History of the Expedition under the Command of Lewis and Clark, a new edition, by Elliott Coues, New York, 1893, 4 vols.; Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1804–1806, edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites, New York, 1904–5, 8 vols.

[b] Coues, I, 24, n. 51; 60. Thwaites, I, 67; VI, 108.

[c] Coues, II, 357, n. 7. Thwaites, II, 132, n. 1.

[d] Lewis to Jefferson, May 29, 1803. Thwaites, VII, 225.

[e] To judge from the trouble taken by William Henry Harrison, governor of Indiana, in sending Clark the map made by John Hay: Harrison to Clark, November 13, 1803, Thwaites, VII, 280.

The following notes are confined to a discussion of the activities of Truteau, Evans, and Mackay, who may properly be considered together, inasmuch as they were all employees of the Spanish Company of Explorers of the Missouri (Compañia de descubridores del Misuri). In addition to the material in the American State Papers, which are not cited either by Coues or Thwaites, use has been made of important documents in the possession of the University of California. These latter form part of a collection relating to Spanish Louisiana secured by Alphonse Pinart in the West Indies in 1882, and came to the University of California with the Bancroft collection in 1905.[a]

Truteau's journal was of so much importance in Jefferson's opinion that, having at first sent Lewis some extracts from it made by himself, he later forwarded a translation of it in full.[b]

The Evans map was also highly regarded. Jefferson says of it:

"I now inclose you a map of the Missouri as far as the Mendans, 12 or 1500 miles I presume above it's mouth, it is said to be very accurate having been done by a Mr. Evans by order of the Spanish government, but whether he corrected by astronomical observation or not we are not informed. I hope this will reach you before your final departure." Again, "in that of the 13th. inst. I inclosed you the map of a Mr. Evans, a Welshman, employed by the Spanish government for that purpose, but whose original object I believe had been to go in search of the Welsh Indians said to be up the Missouri. On this subject a Mr. Rees of the same nation established in the Western part of Pennsylvania, will write to you."[c]

Thwaites, on what grounds does not appear, identifies this "Mr. Rees" with Thomas Rees, editor of the London editions of Lewis and Clark.[d] Evans's name is given Jean or Juan, according as the document is in French or Spanish. Thwaites is in error in calling him "Lewis Evans."[e] The latter map maker died in 1756.[f] The statement that the map was made by Evans in 1804 is a mistake, due apparently to the hasty condensation of a note from Coues.[g]

Thwaites is of opinion that map No. 2 in the atlas to his edition is a copy made by Clark of the Evans map, but the references to Evans in the Original Journals do not support this view,[h] which

[a] The Bancroft collection is administered by the Academy of Pacific Coast History (cited as A. P. C. H.).

[b] Jefferson to Lewis, January 22, 1804, Thwaites, VII, 292; cf. Coues, I, xxiii, n. 7, Jefferson says: "with mine of Nov. 16, I sent you some extracts made by myself from the journal of the agent of the trading company of St. Louis up the Missouri." The identification is supplied in the Bulletin of the Bureau of Rolls and Library, United States State Department, No. 6, July, 1894, p. 269: "1803, Nov. 16 . . . 'Inclosing extracts from journal of M. Truteau.'"

[c] Jefferson to Lewis, January 13 and 22, 1804, Thwaites, VII, 291, 292; cf. Coues I, xxiii, n. 7.

[d] See Thwaites, VII, 502.

[e] Ibid., 459.

[f] Cf. Henry N. Stevens, Lewis Evans, his map of the middle British colonies in America, London, 1905.

[g] Thwaites, I, 162, n. 2.

[h] Ibid., 162, 163, 195, 198, 200.

also leaves unanswered the question why Evans should have given so large a portion of the continent in as much detail as the area of his own explorations. Map No. 2 seems much more like one Carondelet speaks of in an undated, unsigned, and unaddressed draft of a letter to Alcudia(?) in 1796 (?) as illustrating the aggressive movements of the English, showing the line of forts they had established from Lake Superior to "las Montañas de la Roca Negra."[a]

The group of maps (Nos. 1–3) in the atlas, described by Thwaites as "tracings of contemporary French and Spanish manuscripts," requires further study. Map No. 1, in French, may possibly prove to be a copy of the map listed by Thomassy as "Carte d'une partie du cours du Mississippi, depuis la rivière des Ilinois jusqu'au dessous de la Nouvelle-Madrid comprenant, la Louisiane supérieure, connue sous le nom de Ilinois, et la partie des Ilinois dépendante des États-Unis d'Amérique, 1797 et 1798; par Don Nicolas de Finiels, ingénieur extraordinaire au service de S. M. C. à la Louisiane."[b] Map No. 3, in English, is evidently of a later date than the Lewis and Clark expedition, as is shown by such names as "Floyd's River," so named by the American explorers, and "Pike F[ort]" on the upper Mississippi, where Lieutenant Pike wintered in 1805–6.

There is no doubt that Lewis and Clark had a map by James Mackay, although this fact is not stated explicitly either in the journals or correspondence of the expedition. In the first place a map of a portion of the Missouri was made by Mackay. He himself states that "during the years 1795 and 1796 he made . . . a voyage of discovery to the upper and unknown parts of the Missouri, from which voyage he has brought memoirs, and particularly a map, such as never appeared before of this unknown part of the world."[c]

Secondly, certain phrases in the Original Journals can have reference only to such a map. On the 16th of June, 1804, the expedition "came to . . . at the place where Mr. Mackey lais down an old french fort."[d] On the 8th August it "passed the river Souix as called by Mr. Mackay."[e] And on the 14th September the explorers looked for "an old Vulcanoe, said to be in this neighbourhood by Mr. J. McKey, of St. Charles."[f]

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[a] Carondelet to Clamorgan, October 26, 1796. A. S. P. [American State Papers], Public Lands, VIII, 235–236.

[b] R. Thomassy, Géologie pratique de la Louisiane, Nouvelle-Orléans, 1860, p. 220. Nicolas Finiels, said to have been a captain of artillery in the service of the United States, was sent by Irujo from Philadelphia to St. Louis, where he arrived June 3, 1797. Irujo to Finiels, March 20, 1797; Howard to Carondelet, June 7, 1797. A. P. C. H. (Bancroft-Pinart) MSS. Cf. L. Houck, A History of Missouri, Chicago, 1908, I, 325.

[c] Mackay to Delassus, October 12, 1799, translation in A. S. P., Public Lands, VI, 718; VIII, 868.

[d] Thwaites, I, 50.

[e] Ibid., VI, 125.

[f] Ibid., I, 147.

Furthermore, "Lewis's map of 1806"[a] gives "Mr. J. Mackay's Route," along the Loup fork of the Platte and back by way of the Niobrara to the Missouri, and manifestly this would presuppose the possession of Mackay's map by the draftsman.

While the copy of it used by Lewis and Clark has not yet come to light, it would seem that the Mackay map was published in 1805; there is reason to believe, I think, that it was the original of the one published by Perrin du Lac.

Perrin du Lac made a trip up the Missouri which lasted from 18th May to 20th September, 1802. He was accompanied by a man whose name he does not give but whose assistance he acknowledges. "C'est à lui que je dois en grande partie les détails que je donnerai bientôt." This man, who was particularly well informed, had been employed by the "Compagnie du haut Missouri," and as a result of his explorations had furnished the Spanish Government with "Mémoires d'une utilité réelle," of which no use had been made. "Tous ces mémoires sont restés dans les archives, dont je les ai tirés moi-même pour en extraire les parties les plus essentielles."[b] The description, which is of some length, applies in all its details to Mackay. The map included in the volume gives "Traces de Jacques Mackay 1796;" marks the sites of the three posts, which Mackay commanded, of the Company of Explorers of the Missouri; and gives descriptive notes of the country over which Mackay alone had traveled. These points would appear to establish the identity of Perrin du Lac's companion and informant.

Now Mackay had made a map of the Missouri River,[c] and Perrin du Lac had availed himself of Mackay's information in his text, and had used the reports which the latter had presented to the Spanish Government; with these considerations in mind the terms in which Perrin du Lac speaks of his map become significant: "La carte que je joins ici et que j'ai rectifiée . . ."[d] "La carte que j'avois corrigée et tracée dans plusieurs parties . . ."[e] In short, he speaks only of correcting it, and his phrases can not be taken to imply a claim for his

[a] "Lewis's map of 1806," to which Coues makes frequent reference (I, 74 n. 37, 221 n. 4), was sent by Lewis to Jefferson April 7, 1805. I am unable to state whether this original still exists. It was "copied by Nicholas King 1806" apparently for publication. But even in this form it remained in manuscript until 1887, when it was reproduced for the Library of the United States Geological Survey, and appeared, accompanied by an article by Arnold Hague, in Science, X (Nov. 4, 1887), 217–218. It was reproduced full size by Coues in his edition, but is not included in that of Thwaites. It is to be distinguished from "A map of Lewis and Clark's track . . . copied by Samuel Lewis," to which the Library of Congress assigns the date 1806. Library of Congress, List of Maps of America (1901), p. 874.

[b] F. M. Perrin du Lac, Voyage dans les deux Louisianes, Paris, 1805, pp. 196–197.

[c] The latest reference to Mackay in Lewis and Clark (Thwaites 1, 147) is on September 14, when the explorers were just below White River. This was the point to which Mackay conducted Perrin du Lac. With "R. Blanche" the detail ceases on the Perrin du Lac map.

[d] Perrin du Lac, Voyage, p. 198.

[e] Ibid., p. 218.

own authorship. It is therefore admissible to conclude that Perrin du Lac's map may be accepted, in the absence of the original, as being substantially the same as the Mackay map which Lewis and Clark carried with them.

The Company of Explorers of the Missouri was organized in St. Louis on the 15th October, 1793, and the first apportionment of trade under its regulations took place on the 3d May, 1794.[a] The objects of the company were the development of the fur trade of the Missouri River, and the discovery of the Pacific Ocean. In furtherance of the second purpose exploring expeditions were to be sent out in charge of educated men. A member of the company writing some years after its organization said:

> . . . Mr. Zenon Trudeau in suggesting this enterprise, explained to them, that his purpose was, at the same time, to enlighten the age, in regard to that portion of the globe, as yet so little known. To this effect he required that in pursuing this trade, those engaged in it, would pay attention to unite to the employees they might send to the country, enlightened persons, who would use every exertion to penetrate to the sources of the Missouri, and beyond if possible to the Southern Ocean . . .[b]

The first expedition sent out was placed, in accordance with this suggestion, under the leadership of Juan Bautista Truteau, the schoolmaster of St. Louis, and a relative of Zenon Trudeau, the lieutenant-governor.[c] It started in 1794 and consisted of one piragua,[d] with ten men besides the commander.[e] The objective point of the expedition was the Mandan nation.[f] The schoolmaster was not fortunate; his small force was met by a party of Sioux Indians, and, after sacrificing in presents the greater part of its goods, was obliged to turn back and pass the winter among the Poncas, who seemingly took whatever merchandise the Sioux had left. The following spring (1795) Truteau started from the Poncas in an effort to reach his destination but, according to Z. Trudeau,[g] was unable to get as far as the Ricaras. In January, 1796, Mackay, then at Fort Charles, supposed that Truteau had made his way to the Ricaras or Mandans,[h] but Lewis and Clark state that he wintered the second year at the

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[a] A study of the company is in preparation.

[b] Robidoux to Gayoso de Lemos, March 7, 1798. A. P. C. H. (Bancroft-Pinart) MSS., translation in F. L. Billon, Annals of St. Louis, St. Louis, 1888, I, 283.

[c] J. B. Truteau was born in Canada in 1748, arrived in St. Louis in 1774, and died in 1827. Billon, I, 201, 295, 449.

[d] Z. Trudeau to Gayoso de Lemos, December 20, 1797. A. P. C. H. (Bancroft-Pinart) MSS. It is regrettable that a sheet of this letter is missing at the point where Trudeau is giving the history of the explorations of the company.

[e] Z. Trudeau to Carondelet, May 31, 1794. Ibid.

[f] Z. Trudeau to Carondelet, May 31 and November 26, 1794. Ibid.

[g] Z. Trudeau to Carondelet, July 15, 1795. A. P. C. H. (Bancroft-Pinart) MSS. Carondelet, in the draft of a letter to Aleudia (?) says the first expedition arrived at the Ricaras on 15th May, 1794. This date is certainly wrong. That Truteau reached this point seems clear.

[h] Mackay to Evans, January 28, 1795. Contemporary copy, A. P. C. H. (Bancroft-Pinart) MSS.

"Pania [Pawnee] House," which was about opposite the site of the later Fort Randall.[a]

With a letter dated July 15, 1795, Zenon Trudeau forwarded to Carondelet "the continuation of Juan Bta Truteau's diary," and the latter speaks of it in his reply of December 10.[b] This would be a part of the document which was in Jefferson's hands in 1804, and which is described in the following terms by Greenhow in 1844:

> The journal . . . made by M. Truteau, in 1794, has been preserved in the archives of the Department of State at Washington; it is, however, devoted chiefly to the numbers, manners, customs, religion, etc., of the natives on the banks of the Missouri, particularly of the Arickaras, inhabiting the country under the 46th parallel of latitude.[c]

The second expedition of the company was even more unfortunate than the first. Under Lecuyer it started in April or May, 1795, to join Truteau at the depot he was supposed to have established among the Mandans. As the expedition met with difficulties, aid was sent to it under Antoine Breda, but the assistance arrived too late; the equipment was pillaged by the Ponca Indians and the engagés joined Mackay in October.[d] One of these is mentioned by Mackay: "Tabeau un des engagés de la voiture de Lecuyer non seulemen doit etre privé de ses gages mais encore devrait étre severemen punis pour servir d'exemple a l'avenir; cest un infame coquin."

It is quite probable that this is the Antoine Tabeau, one of the renegade whites mentioned by Lewis and Clark[e] and John McDonnell.[f]

Truteau's engagement had been for two years only, and as a consequence it was necessary that a new man should be sent to succeed him at the end of his term of service. There being no inhabitant of the district available who had the necessary qualifications, James Mackay,

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[a] Coues, 1, 112, n. 27; Thwaites, 1, 142; VI, 254; H. M. Chittenden, American Fur Trade, N. Y., 1902, III, 952. The Original Journals (Thwaites, I, 142) say "where he wintered in 96;" Biddle (Coues, I, 112) expands this to "wintered in the years 1796–97." As we do not know when Truteau returned it is not possible to say explicitly that the amplification in Biddle's text should have been "1795–96," but this would seem to be the correct date.

[b] Z. Trudeau to Carondelet, July 15, 1795. Carondelet to Z. Trudeau, December 10, 1795. A. P. C. II. (Bancroft-Pinart) MSS.

[c] Greenhow, The History of Oregon and California, Boston, 1844, p. 265, note. Cf. Van Tyne and Leland, Guide to the Archives of the Government of the United States, 2nd ed., Washington, 1907, p. 44.

[d] Z. Trudeau to Carondelet, July 15, 1795; Mackay to Clamorgan, October 24, [1795]. Contemporary copy. A. P. C. II. (Bancroft-Pinart) MSS.

[e] Coues I, 28 n. 60, 159 n. 30, 160, 207, 239, 241, 252, 258 n. 9. Thwaites 1, 184 n. 1, 185, 188, 233, 267, 269, 283, 286; V. 392 (? the same); VI, 151, 270.

[f] But the name was common in the vicinity of St. Louis, cf. index to A. S. P., Public Lands, II. Morice says: "A la date du 2 mai 1794, John McDonnell mentionne dans son journal un Tabault qui était alors de résidence non loin de la fourche de la rivière Qu'Appelle. Ce traiteur était probablement le même individu qui dut finir par s'établir au sud du théâtre de ses premières opérations commerciales." A.-G. Morice, Dictionnaire historique des Canadiens et des Métis français de l'Ouest, Québec, 1908, p. 280.

a Scotchman who had become a Spanish subject, was proposed by the company and approved successively by Trudeau and Carondelet.[a]

Writing, presumably at Kaskaskia, on December 11, 1795, André Michaux mentions that he had been informed that Mackay, a Scotchman, and Even, a Welshman, had started at the end of July, 1795, from St. Louis to ascend the Missouri in a four-oared barge.[b] The expedition arrived at the mouth of the Platte on October 14, 1795, and ten days later, from a village of the Otoctata, probably the one shown on Perrin du Lac's map, Mackay wrote to Clamorgan, director of the company.[c] The letter was written in all probability on the eve of departure from this place, for on the 27th of the month Mackay dates a postscript "eight leagues above the river Platte." It is largely concerned with the future policy of the company, and gives little information about the journey; but the concluding remark, "J'ai une tache dificile a remplir mais je ne perds pas courage," would indicate that difficulties of a very practical nature had been encountered. The winter was passed at Fort Charles, the name given by Mackay to their encampment. Perrin du Lac's map marks it "Entrepôt de la Compagnie," and Lewis and Clark camped on August 13, 1804, "opposit to the place Mr Ja: Mckey had a tradeing house in 95 & 96 & named it Fort Charles." It stood about 6 miles below the present Omadi, Nebraska.[d]

It is unfortunate that "the account of Mr. Mackay's travel to the Maha nation," which Clamorgan sent to Carondelet,[e] is not available,[f] but the copy of Mackay's "Instructions given to the party going to the South Sea," received by Carondelet at the same time, is now in the Bancroft-Pinart collection. The document is headed:

"Instruction donée a Jean Evans pour traverser ce continent et decouvrir un passage depuis les sources du Missouri jusqu'a la mer Pacifique suivan les

[a] Z. Trudeau to Carondelet, July 15, 1795, with Carondelet's marginal note on this letter. Carondelet to Z. Trudeau, December 10, 1795. A. P. C. II. (Bancroft-Pinart) MSS. Perrin du Lac describes Mackay (?) as "un ancien traiteur de la rivière des Illinois." Voyage, p. 196. Cf. Houck, Missouri, II, 70–71.

[b] Michaux's Journal, Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, XXVI (1889), 127; translation in Early Western Travels, ed. Thwaites, vol. 3, Cleveland, 1904, pp. 79–80. There is some conflict as to the date of the start. Howard to Carondelet, May 13, 1797, says that the expedition left in July; but Z. Trudeau to Carondelet, July 15, 1795, says that it will set out about August 15; and Mackay to Clamorgan, October 24 [1795], says he arrived at the Platte on October 14, after forty-four days of travel; this would make the date of his departure September 1, which would be in substantial agreement with Trudeau's expectation.

[c] Mackay to Clamorgan and Reylhe, October 24 [1795]. Contemporary copy, A. P. C. II. (Bancroft-Pinart) MSS.

[d] Coues, I, 74 n. 37; Coues, Manuscript Journals of Alexander Henry and of David Thompson, N. Y., 1897, II, 778, n.; Thwaites, I, 50, n. 1, 109; Chittenden, American Fur Trade, III, 951.

[e] Carondelet to Clamorgan, July 9, 1796, translation in A. S. P., Public Lands, VIII, 235; also in 32d Cong. 1st sess. Senate report 354, August 28, 1852, p. 18. Fort Charles was a few miles south of the "Village des Mahas," so this account may have been a chronicle of the whole trip of 1795.

[f] Since this paper was written I have been informed by Dr. Jameson that the Missouri Historical Society has obtained from Spain a copy of an "Abstract of the journal of Mackay," which carries the account up to January, 1796.

ordres du directeur de la Comp[e] Don St Yago Clamorgan sous la protection de son Excelence Mgr le baron de Carondelet gouverneur general de la province de la Louisiane et de Mr Zenon Trudeau lieutenan de gouverneur de la province des Illinois." Dated "Fort Charles Janvier 28 1796." [a]

Mackay's "Instruction" antedates Jefferson's instructions to Lewis by seven and a half years, and anticipates the latter to a marked extent both in spirit and detail. Inasmuch as Jefferson acquired Truteau's diary and the map Evans made upon his journey, it would not be remarkable if it should ultimately appear that a copy of this also had come into his hands. No problem, however, of a possible literary indebtedness should be allowed to obscure the real merit of this document. Written by an inconspicuous fur trader, in the wilderness, in the depth of a Nebraskan winter, it is worthy of comparison, as well in thought as in expression, with the finished product of President Jefferson.[b]

Jean, Juan, or John Evans, so intrusted with the execution of the great enterprise of the company, appears first in the reference, quoted above, made by Michaux to the expedition. Whether Jefferson had reliable information in regard to him [c] is a question, for Evans did not go as an independent explorer, as Jefferson's words would seem to imply.[d] No information in regard to him has been preserved by Lewis and Clark, beyond the fact that he reached the Mandan Indians, who complained that he had failed to keep his promise to return and bring them guns and ammunition.[e] Mackay reported in 1797 [f] that Evans had passed the Mandans, but there is nothing to show how far he went or when he returned, though a last glimpse of the man after his return has been preserved. Writing to Mackay in 1799, Gayoso de Lemos, then governor-general, says:

> Poor Evans is very ill; between us, I have perceived that he deranged himself when out of my sight, but I have perceived it too late; the strength of liquor has deranged his head; he has been out of his senses for several days, but, with care, he is doing better, and I hope he will get well enough to be able to send him to his country. [g]

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[a] Mackay to Evans, January 28, 1796. Contemporary copy. A. P. C. H. (Bancroft-Pinart) MSS.

[b] A "rough draft" of the instructions was sent to Lewis a month earlier than the finished document. Thwaites, VII, 223, 247.

[c] See Jefferson to Lewis, January 13 and 22, 1804, quoted above.

[d] It would be of interest to know whether the director of the company, Clamorgan (? Glamorgan) was not also of Welsh extraction. For an example of the endless literature on the "Welsh Indians," see A. Stoddard, Sketches . . . of Louisiana, Philadelphia, 1812, pp. 465–488.

[e] Coues 1, xxiii n. 7, 169 n. 38, 195; Thwaites 1, 223. The complaint, however well founded, is scarcely a justification for the curt note with which Coues dismisses Evans: "The island is said to be named Carp 'by Ivens' elsewhere called 'Evins' and discredited."

[f] Howard to Carondelet, May 13, 1797. A. P. C. H. (Bancroft-Pinart) MSS. ". . . Du Juan Evans . . . havia atravezado feizmente la nacion mandana en demanda de las Montañas relucientes, alias blancas, alias pedrejosas . . ." Cf. Houck, Missouri, I, 334, n. 48.

[g] Gayoso de Lemos to Mackay, May 20, 1799, translation in A. S. P., Public Lands, III, 306.

Mackay was employed as "principal explorer and director of the company's affairs in the Indian country,"[a] and, in addition to a share in the profits of the company, was to receive 400 pesos per annum.[b] But while he made the excursion shown on the Perrin du Lac and Lewis maps, it must soon have become apparent that his duties as Indian agent would take precedence over his activities as an explorer. The company was confronted by a persistent hostility on the part of the Indians, which had not been anticipated, and which was attributed to the activities of the English traders who had established themselves upon the Upper Missouri. Mackay said later that through his hands "were distributed, principally, the presents of merchandise necessary to secure the friendship of the Indians, and to estrange them from the influence and traffic of the British, Northwest, and Hudson's Bay Companies."

In order that the Indians might be subdued and the English expelled from Spanish territory, Carondelet approved the plan of the company for establishing a line of forts beginning at the mouth of the Platte River and extending ultimately to the "South Sea." The company was authorized to employ 100 militiamen,[c] and Mackay says they "were actually raised and distributed in the forts and establishments of said company." Carondelet also provided "ten swivels for the service of the company's forts:"[d] There is no statement as to how many forts were established. Perrin du Lac's map gives three: "P^{er} Poste de la Compagnie du haut Missouri," opposite the mouth of the Platte, "Entrepôt de la Compagnie," or Fort Charles, and "second Poste de la Compagnie," above the mouth of the Niobrara on the left bank of the Missouri, doubtless intended for Trudeau's "Pania House." Carondelet also speaks of the decision to erect three forts, among the Otos, Mahas, and Poncas. Over these Mackay was commissioned commandant.[e]

But the affairs of the company in St. Louis had by this time become much entangled, and although the original plan had contemplated an absence on Mackay's part of six years,[f] he returned abruptly in May, 1797.[g]

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[a] Mackay's affidavit, March 7, 1817, in A. S. P., Public Lands, III, 306.

[b] Z. Trudeau to Carondelet, July 15, 1795. A. P. C. H. (Bancroft-Pinart) MSS.

[c] A statement of the troubles which grew out of this authorization belongs properly to the history of the company; see, however, Carondelet to Clamorgan, September 18, October 26, November 5, November 8, 1796, and Morales to Clamorgan, May 24, 1797, translation in A. S. P., Public Lands, III, 305–306; VIII, 235–236; 32d Cong., 1st sess., Senate Rept. 354, August 28, 1852, pp. 18–21.

[d] Carondelet to Clamorgan, May 11, 1796, translation in A. S. P., Public Lands, VIII, 234; 32d Cong., 1st sess., Senate Rept. 354, August 28, 1852, p. 17.

[e] Clamorgan to [Carondelet], April 10, 1796. A. P. C. H. (Bancroft-Pinart) MSS.

[f] Mackay "produced a passport from Zenon Trudeau to him, as agent of the Commercial Company of the river Missouri, on a voyage of discovery up said river, undertaken by the orders of the Baron de Carondelet, and which was to last six years." A. S. P., Public Lands, VI, 720.

[g] Howard to Carondelet, May 13, 1797. A. P. C. H. (Bancroft-Pinart) MSS.

That the Spanish Government was not unappreciative of services rendered to it, is evident in Mackay's case. After his return he made a report in person to Gayoso de Lemos, Carondelet's successor as governor-general, at New Orleans,[a] and received considerable rewards both in appointments and lands. Between May 31, 1797, and October 27, 1799, he was granted over 55,000 arpents,[b] including one grant of 30,000 arpents made apparently as a reward for his explorations. He was commissioned "captain of the first company of militia in Missouri," May 1, 1798,[c] and was promised "a grade in the army;"[d] was appointed a deputy surveyor, a post he held until May 3, 1806;[e] and was made commandant of Bonhomme or St. André. This was a new settlement consisting in 1798 of 29 American families,[f] mostly, Jefferson says,[g] emigrants from Kentucky. It is of interest to notice that Trudeau, in writing to Gayoso de Lemos about Mackay's appointment, says he is "the only one who speaks the French language of those who hold land in the said district;"[h] a knowledge of Spanish was not expected. Mackay evidently was alert and Gayoso commends his administration: "I see with pleasure," he says, "the arrangements you have taken, opening roads and establishing good regulations of military and civil police, in the view of aggrandizing your post."[i]

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[a] Mackay to Delassus, October 12, 1799, translation in A. S. P., Public Lands, VI, 718; VIII, 868. Testimony of Charles Frémon Delauriere, ibid., VI, 720. Z. Trudeau to Gayoso de Lemos, November 15, 1798. A. P. C. H. (Bancroft-Pinart) MSS., Pinart copy.

[b] Judge J. H. Peck, A. S. P., Public Lands, VIII, 838. An account of Mackay's land claim litigation would occupy too much space. He was accused by American officials of extensive land frauds in partnership with Trudeau and Soulard, the Spanish surveyor-general. Cf. Jefferson's message to Congress, February 29, 1804, transmitting a letter from Stoddard; Stoddard, Sketches, pp. 253–258; Judge Peek in A. S. P., Public Lands, VI, 226. Mackay carried his claims to Congress and to the Supreme Court, and ultimately was sustained, Laws of United States, Washington, 1822, VI, 347–348; Isabella Mackay, widow, and John Zenon Mackay, and others, *vs.* The United States, 10 Peters, 340–342. Reports of congressional committees on Mackay's claims, A. S. P., Public Lands, III, 406–407, 407–409, 418–419; VI, 391–392. References to the hearings before the land commissioners in some of the more important cases may be given. Claim for 400 arpents, granted May 31, 1797, A. S. P., Public Lands, II, 464; III, 406–407, 705; VI, 865. For 4,460 arpents, granted December 23, 1797, ibid., II, 601; III, 338; VIII, 848. For 282 arpents, granted October 9, 1799, ibid., II, 465, 685; III, 338; VI, 796. For 30,000 arpents, October 13, 1799, ibid., II, 470; VI, 718–721; VIII, 868.

[c] A. S. P., Public Lands, VI, 720–721. Delassus refers to him as "captain of mounted dragoons of militia," ibid., VI, 718.

[d] Mackay to Delassus, October 12, 1799, translation in A. S. P., Public Lands, VI, 718; VIII, 868.

[e] Testimony of Albert Tison, A. S. P., Public Lands, VI, 714. Testimony of Antoine Soulard, ibid., VIII, 866.

[f] Z. Trudeau to Gayoso de Lemos, February 28, 1798, with "Plan ideal de las habitaciones del riachuelo bon homme cuyas tierras no se hallan aun apeadas." A. P. C. H. (Bancroft-Pinart) MSS.

[g] Account of Louisiana, N. Y. [1803?], p. 8. Billon, Annals of St. Louis, I, 489. Thwaites, VI, 30.

[h] Z. Trudeau to Gayoso de Lemos, February 28, 1798. A. P. C. H. (Bancroft-Pinart) MSS.

[i] Gayoso de Lemos to Mackay, May 20, 1799, translation in A. S. P., Public Lands, VI, 719. "The largest and best settlement in this district is that called St. Andrews . . . and is composed of excellent farmers, who have introduced a more correct agriculture than is commonly practised." Stoddard, Sketches, p. 221. Bradbury, however, encamped in 1811 "opposite the remains of the village of St. Andrew, which is now abandoned." Early Western Travels, vol. 5, p. 41, and note 11 which requires some revision.

When the transfer of Louisiana to the United States took place Mackay was commandant of St. André and St. Charles; the latter comprehended "all the country north of the Missouri, with the exception of the small district of Portage des Sioux."[a] At the request of Captain Amos Stoddard, who received Upper Louisiana for the United States, Charles Dehault Delassus, the successor of Zenon Trudeau as lieutenant-governor, prepared a list of the officials who were serving under him. Among these he mentions "Mr. James Mackay" and commends him as "an officer of knowledge, zealous and punctual; he formed the settlement of St. Andrew (Bonhomme bottom along the Missouri above St. Charles); he caused roads and bridges to be constructed by the inhabitants to communicate with the chief place—he is not litigious, and has adjusted dissensions between the people as much as lay in his power, and he keeps them in good order with judgment. I think him a recommendable officer with many good qualities—he reads and writes French."[b]

Mackay received some recognition after the American occupation,[c] and was still living in 1819.[d]

In conclusion, it is hoped that the results here presented may suggest possibilities in the further study of the Lewis and Clark journals, and lead to the investigation of the sources from which Jefferson derived his information regarding Louisiana.

[a] Testimony of Charles Frémon Delauriere, A. S. P., Public Lands, VI, 720. Cf. ibid., II, 539.

[b] Billon, Annals of St. Louis, I, 367.

[c] Ibid., II, 9, 49.

[d] A. S. P., Public Lands, VI, 725; VIII, 112.

XI. THE HISTORICAL VALUE OF THE CENSUS RECORDS.

By JOSEPH A. HILL,

Chief of the Division of Revision and Results, Bureau of the Census.

THE HISTORICAL VALUE OF THE CENSUS RECORDS.

By Joseph A. Hill.

At a neighboring university where I received a portion of my early training in historical and economic studies I was told on excellent authority that history is past politics and politics present history. I presume that that statement applies to political history. I am not certain that we could say, with equal truth and profundity, that social and economic history is past statistics and statistics present social and economic history. Certainly it would be difficult to write history either social or economic or indeed political without statistics, and it would be a very defective economic or social history of the United States that ignored the statistics compiled by the United States census.

That much I think I may say without undertaking to define the relation of statistics to history and without unduly magnifying the value to historians of the data and records gathered by the office with which I am connected.

I may appropriately introduce my subject with a brief historical sketch of the growth of the population census, not as an organization, but as a compilation of statistical data of widening scope and increasing detail.

The United States census traces its lineage back to the Constitution. It is this fact which awakened the admiration of that French economist who, writing in the first half of the nineteenth century, declared that the United States presented in its history a phenomenon which had no parallel, namely, that of a people who instituted the statistics of their country on the very day when they founded their Government, and who regulated in the same instrument the census of the citizens, their civil and political rights, and the destinies of the nation.

This enthusiastic tribute to the wisdom of the fathers was not altogether appropriate. There were some eminent statisticians among the framers of the Constitution, but they were not thinking of statistics or of the interests of statistical, historical, or sociological science when they introduced in that instrument a provision that there should be an enumeration of the population of the United States with-

in three years after the first meeting of Congress and every ten years thereafter. The connection makes it perfectly clear that the purpose of this provision was purely political. A count of population was an essential feature of the form of government which was established, since population was to be the basis of the apportionment of representatives and direct taxes among the several States composing the Union. Had the alternative proposal of giving the States equal weight in the federal legislature prevailed, while we might have at the present day a national census in common with other civilized nations, it is safe to say that this census would not have been provided for in the Constitution or inaugurated within three years after the establishment of the National Government. The United States would not have been the pioneer among census-taking nations. At the outset the task of enumerating the population and collecting statistical data through the instrumentality of a census would doubtless have been left to the individual States to be provided for or neglected as their varying policies might dictate. Many decades might have elapsed before the census became nationalized; and complete population data covering the earlier portion of our history might never have been recorded. But under the adopted form of government it was almost inevitable that a function so vital as an accurate, periodic count of the population, should be undertaken by the central Government itself and provided for in the Federal Constitution. So far as I am aware it is not on record that any one in the constitutional convention protested against a national enumeration of population as an undue assumption of power on the part of the Federal Government or an infringement upon the rights of the individual States. Yet among the influences which have tended to nationalize the United States and strengthen the central Government the decennial census of population and resources may be included.

From the standpoint of statistics, the fathers, when they adopted the constitutional provision for a census, builded better than they knew. Even the First Census, taken in 1790, went somewhat beyond the mere constitutional requirements and introduced a certain amount of detail not essential to the apportionment. The distinction that was made between slaves and free persons, of course, was essential, the slaves being those "other persons" of whom only three-fifths were to be counted in determining the apportionment. But going beyond this, the Congress which enacted the law for the First Census introduced the distinction of sex and color in the enumeration of the free population, and having in view, probably, the importance of determining the military strength of the newly created nation, introduced an age distinction—under 16, and 16 and over—in the enumeration of the free white male population.

At the next census, that of 1800, the age classification was given in more detail, comprising five age classes—under 10, 10 to 16, 16 to 26, 26 to 45, 45 and over—and this classification was applied to free white females as well as free white males.

The census of 1810 conformed exactly to that of 1800. But in 1820 another advance was made in direction of a more complete and scientific census. An age and sex classification was introduced for the slave and free colored population which had hitherto been enumerated without distinction of either age or sex. This census asked also for the number of unnaturalized foreigners, an indication that the subject of immigration was already beginning to attract attention. It included, furthermore, the rudiments of an occupation census, enumerating the number of persons engaged in agriculture, in manufactures, and in trade and commerce.

The occupation question was not repeated at the census of 1830. The age classification was given in greater detail than before, and questions were introduced regarding the number of deaf and dumb and blind.

At the census of 1840 the occupation question reappeared with greater detail. It asked for the number of persons engaged in mining, agriculture, commerce, manufactures and trade, navigation of the ocean, navigation of canals, lakes, and rivers, and learned professions and engineering. The question as to the number of unnaturalized foreigners which had been included in the two preceding censuses was not repeated. To the defective classes previously enumerated, viz, the deaf, dumb, and blind, there was now added the insane. Questions were introduced in regard to the number of colleges and schools of different grades and number of scholars. This census also marks the first introduction of an illiteracy question, by asking for the number of white persons over 20 years of age in each family who could not read and write.

Up to this time the unit in the compilation of the census data had been the family. That is to say, the census enumerators, who in those days were appointed and controlled by the United States marshals, entered on the schedules the name of the head of the family and classified the members of the family by sex, age, and color, according to the scheme of classification which the law required. The schedule would show, for instance, that the family of Richard Doe comprised 3 white males under 10 years of age, 1 white male between 30 and 40 years of age, 2 white females under 10, 1 between 20 and 30, 2 female negro slaves between 24 and 36 years of age, and 1 male negro slave between 36 and 55. Thus the task of tabulating and classifying the data, which at present devolves upon the central office, was in those days performed by the agent in the field or the enumerator.

This practice, as I have said, prevailed up to and including the census of 1840. The census of 1850 marks the introduction of the present method of recording the facts for each individual separately. From that time until the present the population schedules of each successive census contain the name of every individual in the United States from that of the newly christened infant to that of the aged grandfather, and opposite the name, the age, sex, and other data. The central office then classifies, correlates, and tabulates the data in any way that may be deemed of sufficient value and significance to justify the labor involved.

In 1850 the personal data recorded on the schedule for each individual enumerated included name, sex, age, color, profession, occupation or trade, value of real estate owned, place of birth, whether married within the year, whether attending school, whether unable to read and write (for persons over 20), and whether deaf, dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict.

The changes since 1850 in the scope of the population census have consisted simply in the addition or rejection of detail, and may be briefly summarized.

The questions regarding the estate owned were repeated with some modification in 1860 and 1870, but not in any later census. The question whether married within the year was continued up to and including the census of 1890, and was superseded in 1900 by a question asking for the number of years married. To the birthplace question has been added a question asking for the birthplace of each parent. This was introduced in 1880, although the census of 1870 inquired whether either parent was of foreign birth. The question regarding conjugal condition—whether single, married, widowed, or divorced—now recognizied as one of the fundamental questions in a population census, first appeared in 1880, but the data obtained at that time have never been tabulated. In 1890 and 1900 the question was repeated and the returns were tabulated and published as they doubtless will be in all future censuses.

The census of 1880, which was the most comprehensive census we have ever undertaken, attempted to enumerate not only the blind, deaf, dumb, insane, idiotic, maimed, and crippled, but also those persons who were sick or temporarily disabled on the census day so as to be unable to attend to their ordinary business or duties, and asked for the nature of their sickness or disability. At the following census, that of 1890, the question was restricted to those suffering from acute or chronic diseases, with name of the disease and length of time afflicted. These attempts to secure statistics of morbidity through the instrumentality of the census were complete failures and will, it is safe to say, never be repeated.

Under the subject of occupation the census of 1880 introduced the question as to unemployment, or number of months unemployed during the census year. This question has been repeated in each subsequent year, although the data obtained are not believed to be very reliable or significant.

The census of 1890 introduced a group of questions applicable to immigrants, asking for the year of immigration to the United States, whether naturalized, and whether able to speak English. These questions were repeated in 1900 and will be retained in the census of 1910.

The censuses of 1890 and 1900 asked the number of children born to each married woman. But the data thus obtained have not yet been tabulated and published. Questions regarding the tenure of home or dwelling were introduced in the census of 1890 and repeated with less detail in the census of 1900, the object being to ascertain the number of homes owned and number rented, distinguishing those owned free of incumbrance from those mortgaged.

I have thus indicated the class of facts compiled by the population census, which at present forms only one branch or division of the work carried on by the Census Bureau. The census reports in which these facts have been tabulated and published form a well-known and easily accessible source of information for the student or writer of economic or social history. It seems hardly necessary that I should emphasize the value of these materials, and I should not consider that this association needed to be instructed regarding their use in historical research, even if I felt qualified to give such instruction.

But I may perhaps render some slight service to the students of American history if I call atttention to the original material in possession of the Census Bureau and make some suggestions regarding its further use for historical purposes.

The bureau has in its archives practically all the population schedules as far back as 1830, the only considerable omission being that of the 1860 schedules for the Territories of Colorado and Washington.

For the earlier censuses, 1790 to 1820, inclusive, the schedules of several entire States are missing. All the population schedules have been bound except those of the census of 1890. They are arranged by States and districts, and usually the schedules relating to any particular locality may be found without much difficulty.

It might seem at first as if this material, which has already been once exploited for statistical purposes, had little remaining value except in connection with local or family history, biography, and genealogical inquiries. For these purposes its value is readily apparent and unquestioned. But while the individual investigator might find the schedules of little service for any historical studies

of broader scope, it is fairly certain that the published census reports have by no means extracted everything of value to be derived from these schedules.

For the first time the Census Bureau, being a permanent office, is in a position to consider the advisability of using for historical purposes the accumulation of original materials in its possession. The crucial question always is whether the additional ore to be obtained would justify the cost of working over this material. The office has already felt justified in undertaking some work of this character. It has published the names of the heads of the families enumerated at the First Census (1790), with the necessary omission, of course, of those States for which the schedules have not been preserved. There may not be much in a name; and yet when the name begins with a Van or a Mac, or when it is Smith or Murphy, it affords a pretty good clew to the antecedents of its possessor. In other words, on the basis of names it is possible to make a fairly accurate and satisfactory classification of population by origin, race, or stock; and the Census Bureau is at present engaged in making such a classification based on the nomenclature of population enumerated at the First Census in the year 1790. The classification will be shown by counties and townships as well as States. In the absence of any better statistics for that early day or any better source of information regarding the composition of the original population of the United States, it is believed that this work will be a valuable contribution to our social history. The same kind of classification could, of course, be applied to later censuses, either for the entire country or for any particular State, county, or township. It is hardly probable, however, that the Census Bureau will carry this work any further, at least for the present. The immediate or recent origin of the present population is now indicated by means of the birthplace question, which, as I already stated, was introduced at the census of 1850 and extended at the census of 1880 to include birthplace of parents.

I am convinced that much valuable information regarding the birthplace question, which, as I already stated, was introduced at the schedules. The earlier schedules, from 1790 to 1840, gave the number of slaves in each family, and, beginning with the census of 1820, classified them by age and sex. The censuses of 1850 and 1860 provided separate schedules for the enumeration of slaves. On these schedules may be found under the name of each slaveholder a list of his slaves, with the age, sex, and color (whether black or mulatto) of each; also the number of slaves manumitted, the number of fugitives from the State, and the number deaf and dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic. The 1860 schedules recorded also the number of slave houses.

With one exception, to be noted presently, little use has been made of the data relating to slavery beyond classifying the slave population by sex, age, and color. It is evident, however, that on the basis of the data an enumeration could be made of the number of slaveholders at each census from 1790 to 1860, inclusive, and that, furthermore, the slaveholders at each of these censuses could be classified with respect to the number of slaves they held. This has been done for the census of 1850 only, forming the exception to which I have just referred. But it can be done for each of the earlier censuses also and for the census of 1860. Here again the Census Bureau is taking steps toward supplying this omission, being now engaged upon an enumeration and classification of the slaveholders in 1790 and in 1820.

Another class of data contained on the census schedules from the very first census to the present time and as yet only partially exploited is that relating to the family. As I have already explained the earlier census enumeration was by families. But the census reports in publishing the results ignored the family unit entirely and simply presented the aggregate population classified by age and sex. The first census that made a count of families was that of 1850. By dividing the number of families into the total population we get of course the average size of families. These two facts—number of families and average size—have been ascertained for each census since and including that of 1850. In 1890 the office went a step further and classified the families by size, giving, that is, the number of families consisting of one member each—for technically a family may consist of one member—the number comprising two members each, three members, four members, etc. This classification was repeated without further elaboration in 1900. A similar classification is now being made for the First Census, that of 1790.

The data exist for ascertaining the number of families, their average size, and their classification by size at each census back to the very first; and if social history relates to the changes in the social structure or constitution it would seem that this record of the changes in the size of families would be a valuable contribution to that field of knowledge.

Even the recent censuses have hardly touched upon the possibilities contained in the data on the schedule relating to the family. Families have never been classified with respect to the nativity of the head of the family or with respect to his occupation. The difference between the native American and the immigrant, as regards size of families, has never been statistically determined. The differences in this respect between different classes of foreigners or immigrants, between the negro and the white races, between the native white whose parents were immigrants and the native white

whose parents were also natives, between city and rural families, are similarly unknown. Yet the data exist for making these comparisons. That the results would be of deep interest to the historian as well as to the sociologist is, I think, beyond question. But the cost of making compilations of the character suggested on a comprehensive scale would be very great, and perhaps prohibitive. An alternative would be to make the compilation for limited and selected areas. Heretofore the work of the Census Bureau has apparently been conducted on the principle that being a national office its compilations must cover the entire country. I can not say that this principle has ever been actually formulated and proclaimed, but it seems to be implied in the fact that the census has very rarely departed from it. Yet in many lines of statistical or sociological inquiry made possible by existing census data, it is probable that a compilation covering several censuses but restricted to selected States or possibly smaller areas would prove to be a very valuable and interesting contribution to the history of social conditions in this country, and hardly less so than it would be if it included the entire area and population of the United States.

I have mentioned the fact that the marital or conjugal condition of population was included for the first time in the census of 1880, and that the data thereby obtained were never compiled and tabulated. This is another piece of work which might some time be worth doing for its historical value. It would carry the statistics of marital condition one decade further back. At present they date from the census of 1890. But economic and social changes have been so rapid within the last thirty years that the statistics of 1880 might reveal conditions materially different from those indicated by the later censuses and more like those which prevailed in our earlier history.

I will mention one other class of data of great sociological value recorded in the census schedules and not yet utilized. The census of 1890 and also that of 1900 asked in regard to every woman who was or had been married how many children she had borne and how many of these children were living on the day of the census. It is evident that the information thus obtained, which is believed to be in the main reliable and accurate, furnishes the basis for a very interesting study on the important subject of the fecundity of American women. On the basis of the other data recorded on the census schedule, the women to whom this question applied may be classified by residence, age, and nativity or country in which born. Those who were living in the marital relationship at the date of census can be classified by the number of years married and also by the occupation of the husband save in those cases where the husband was not

living with the wife, and therefore can not be identified. The comparison between the different classes thus obtained would be of great significance and interest.

I may say that the task of compiling and tabulating these data is certain to be taken up by the Census Bureau in the near future, though possibly not until after the next census, in which the question as to number of children will probably be repeated.

I have now called attention to some of the neglected or unutilized data recorded on the population schedules. But not infrequently a new correlation or classification of data already utilized may throw new light upon questions of historical and sociological importance. Such possibilities are not apt to be suggested or revealed until one takes up the study of some concrete question. He then discovers, perhaps, that the published census statistics do not give just the precise information that he wants to get. It is not improbable that the data he needs are found upon the original census schedules, but require to be correlated, classified, or segregated in a different method from that adopted in the published reports, although the latter method may have been the best for general statistical purposes. For instance, suppose the subject of special study is the history and influence of the New England country town; the student is considering the decline in its population and the changes in the composition and character of that population. I am confident that new light upon this interesting subject could be obtained by going back to the original census schedules and making new compilations of the data they contain. But without a careful study of the subject it would be hardly possible to make valuable suggestions along this line.

This brings me to consider in conclusion the cooperation that should exist between the Census Bureau and an organization having the aims, purposes, and personnel of the American Historical Association. The data contained in the archives of the bureau, although accessible to the individual investigator, can not as a rule be exploited for the purposes of general as distinguished from local history without the aid of a corps of clerks and tabulators, such as the Census Bureau provides. But it is hardly to be expected that this office of its own initiative will undertake very much work of a purely historical character. Its energies and resources are fully absorbed by the demands of current work, involving the collection and publication of new data. It has no occasion or incentive to seek work or make work for itself. I remember that when the office was made permanent at the completion of the last census there was considerable apprehension lest there would be difficulty in keeping the reduced office force fully and effectively employed in the interval between the decennial censuses. But that apprehension has proved to be entirely groundless.

The office has not yet seen, and I am confident never will see, the day when it is short of work. On the contrary, its normal condition is that of having too much to do.

The Census Bureau, however, was established and made permanent to subserve the interests of statistical science, and indirectly the interests of history and sociology. It is a scientific office exclusively, having no administrative function. It has in its archives a vast store of statistical data of probable value for purposes of historical and sociological investigation. The members of an association like this, being engaged in the study of history and organized to promote the interests of historical research, should be in a better position to judge of the historical value of these records than the Census Bureau itself. It has been the object of my paper to remind you that these records exist and suggest the possibility of their utilization for historical purposes. The achievements and personnel of the American Historical Association warrant the statement that its influence is sufficient to secure any compilation of census data the historical value of which would justify the necessary labor and cost. An appeal to Congress to furnish the requisite funds might be necessary. But, speaking as the representative of the Census and with the authorization of the Director of the Census, I can assure the members of this association that any efforts on their part to promote the compilation of census data for historical purposes will meet with the most friendly cooperation on the part of the Census Bureau.

XII. THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY AS SOURCES OF HISTORY.

By WILLIAM NELSON,

Corresponding Secretary of the New Jersey Historical Society.

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THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY AS SOURCES OF HISTORY.

By William Nelson.

The subject assigned to me is wide in scope, and the treatment of it may depend upon how we define history.

WHAT IS HISTORY?

Shall we say, with the English historian Freeman, that "History is past politics, and politics are present history?" Then our newspapers would furnish us scanty data prior to 1765.

Or, shall we take Emerson's oracular dictum: "I hold that all history is but properly biography?"

Or, the broad view of Terence: "I am a man, and nothing that concerns man can be indifferent to me?"

After all, is not this a truer definition of history?

Macaulay's matchless portrayal of the state of England under the Stuarts was largely due to his marvelous power of absorbing the pamphlet literature of the time, which, in effect, was the forerunner of the newspaper.

The modern newspaper editor regards all acceptable material for his paper as a "good story." Why? Because whatever has a human interest in it has an interest for his readers. "Story" may be considered as an abbreviation of the word "history."

THE COLONIAL PRESS.

The colonial press was hampered by what was practically an official censorship. Nevertheless, the newspapers of the time vividly mirror to us the popular life of their day. We can trace in their pages, too, the gradual evolution of the press toward a broader freedom, as their news items expand from the merest mention of ship news, runaway servants and foreign events, to chronicle the movements of the governors, the doings of the legislatures, and finally aspire even to criticisms (at first in the cautious guise of communications) upon the ruling powers.

The Boston News Letter of 1704, a very small affair of two pages, 12 inches by 8 inches in size, two columns to the page, had a monopoly of the field until 1719, soon after which there were established in the

different colonies the local Gazette, the Weekly Post Boy, the Weekly Mercury, the Journal, the Post, the Impartial Herald, and a host of similar weeklies, devoid of politics. From 1793 on the papers assumed titles significant of their partisan affiliations, such as The Federal Spy, at Springfield, Mass.; The Republican Journal, at Danbury, Conn.; The Independent Federal Register, at Savannah, Ga.; The Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; The Federal Mirror, at Concord, N. H.; The Republican Gazetteer, in 1796, at Concord. These later papers had four pages, 16 inches to 20 inches, by 23 inches to 24 inches, in size, three columns to the page. Early in the eighteenth century the newspapers were filled almost exclusively with foreign "news," sometimes thirteen months old, with less than a column of advertising. The "news" was almost solely European, and particularly English. Gradually larger space is devoted to advertisements, and here we find abundant illustration of the economic and social life and progress in material affairs by the people.

BETTER ROADS, "STAGE WAGGONS," AND "FLYING MACHINES."

Reading the newspapers of Boston, Hartford, New Haven, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Williamsburg, Charleston, and Savannah, you will see that the demand for better facilities for travel to connect those important commercial centers stimulated the setting up of "stage waggons," and "flying machines," very different indeed from the aeroplanes and automobiles of the present day, but affording means of transit whereby the traveler was whirled through the country at the dizzy pace of 4 to 6 miles an hour. The improvement of roads and stages indicates the progress in the development of the various colonies. The newspapers were much interested in this bettering of communication, as it increased their facilities for circulation. James Parker, the publisher of the New York Gazette and Weekly Post Boy, was also comptroller of post-offices in North America, with his office at Woodbridge, N. J. He was a man of broad views and anxious to improve the postal facilities of the subordinate offices, such as New York and Philadelphia, to which end he inaugurated, with the year 1764, a system of mails between these points three times a week, "if the weather permits." The thrifty "comptroller of post-offices" was accused by one of his contemporaries of giving his New York Gazette and Weekly Post Boy special facilities, and even secret rebates, in the transportation and delivery of the mails. So did envy love a shining mark even one hundred and forty-four years ago!

COMMERCE.

Reading the scanty ship news of the day, there seems to have been quite an even distribution of commerce along the whole Atlantic

coast. Perth Amboy was a dangerous rival of New York; Burlington threatened the supremacy of Philadelphia, while Boston, Salem, Baltimore, and Charleston did an extensive shipping business, nearly equal in proportion. Commerce was stimulated by the privateering on French vessels, permitted during the many years that England was at war with France; and we read, too, tales of piracies on the high seas.

IMPROVED HOUSES AND FARMS.

Gradually we notice numerous advertisements of new houses, of brick or stone, with cellars under them, fireplaces in each room, and other provision for the comfort of the occupants, even "sash windows," instead of the humble windowless log cabin of earlier years. The farms offered for sale are much better in character than formerly, with excellent orchards of apple, cherry, and peach trees, fine meadows, and abundance of "English hay," together with cattle, horses, and farm appliances. The improvement in the character of stock is shown by the advertisements of horse racing and of blooded horses with long pedigrees.

PROGRESS IN MANUFACTURES.

While the mother country imposed grievous restrictions on American commerce and industry, still we find accounts of many gristmills, sawmills, tanneries, iron and copper mines, iron forges, and iron furnaces. So early as 1750 there was a steel mill at Trenton, N. J., which the sheriff of the county was obliged by an act of parliament to suppress. The only information we have about this steel mill is from a newspaper of the day, which publishes the return made by the sheriff of Hunterdon County concerning the closing of this mill in accordance with the law.

Probably the greatest and most enterprising ironmaster of America in the eighteenth century was Peter Hasenclever, whose gigantic operations in New York and New Jersey, from Lake Champlain on the north to northern New Jersey on the south, financed as they were in no small part by members of the English nobility, and even royalty itself, gained for him in the popular mind the title of "Baron" Hasenclever. He seems to have located every iron mine in the regions operated by him. Few shafts have been sunk without revealing his earlier explorations. He was the first to inaugurate on a broad scale the plan of conserving water by damming streams and forming artificial lakes and ponds for power purposes. But many details of his operations, not narrated in his pamphlet explaining and defending his management of the affairs of what was known as the "London Company," are set forth at much length in a critique by his successor, Robert Erskine, in a newspaper communication in 1773.

Without this the history of the iron industry in America would be sadly lacking.

These industries above referred to had the usual experiences of pioneer enterprises; their owners were brought to ruin and the properties to a forced sale. From the advertisements by the assignees or sheriffs we are furnished with details as to the extent and character of these mines, forges, and furnaces, nowhere else to be had, and can trace their development almost from year to year.

Some of the colonies sought to encourage new industries by offering bounties for the raising of hemp and flax, and the culture of silk. From the newspaper announcements we gather that the former project met with much success, but that the planting of mulberry trees was no more productive of silk than was the "morus multicaulis" craze of 1839 and 1840.

FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

Another phase of the economic condition of the times is revealed by the advertisements of insolvent debtors, and of the forced sales of lands, houses, and mills for the payment of debts. Some of the colonies enacted laws from time to time for the relief of insolvent debtors, but gradually all such legislation was frowned upon by the King's advisers, and was disallowed by him, causing great irritation in America.

With the growth of the business of the colonies there was an increased demand for money—a demand which, alas, has not ceased even to-day! Some of the colonies, New Jersey among them, passed acts providing for large emissions of paper money, amply secured by loans on real estate and on plate. Provision was made in New Jersey for the annual "sinking" of a large percentage of this emission by taxation, which was practically met by the borrowers. So satisfactorily did this system work that several emissions of paper money were wholly paid off and redeemed by New Jersey before the Revolution. An act passed in 1769, providing for the issue of £100,000 in bills of credit, although unanimously passed by the legislature and approved by the royal governor, was disallowed by the King, to the great disturbance of trade in the colony and the vexation of business men of all classes.

RUNAWAY SERVANTS AND SLAVES.

The number of runaway servants and slaves advertised is noticeable, and the curious garbs worn by them—relics of finery, indicating often their former gentle condition, or the sterner stuff wherewith the common people were clad. For example, a runaway servant was attired in "a linsey woolsey coat and brown jacket, a pair of duckbill shoes, square brass buckles, and a good felt hat." An apprentice

lad had on "a blue broadcloth coat and jacket, fustian breeches, and a pair of wide-checked trousers over them, and a beaver hat." Fancy the picture of a fellow with "red duffel watchcoat, with brass buttons, half-worn sheepskin breeches, gray woolen stockings." Or the runaway negro garbed in a "plain-made bearskin coat, with flat metal buttons, a white woolen vest, wool hat and cap, brown tow shirt, buckskin breeches, wool stockings, a pair of pumps with large brass buckles; he was branded when a boy, in Jamaica in the West Indies, on his left shoulder blade; plays on the fiddle." There must have been a story about Redmond Magre, who might have come from the ballroom rather than from the Trenton "gaol." He was "about 22 Years of Age, fair Complexion, down Look, with light Hair; had on a blue Coat and Breeches, the Coat trimmed with Gold Cord, and the Breeches with Gold Lace at the Knees, a Buff colored Jacket, with Gold Button holes, black or blue Stockings, and a half-worn Hat." What a picture arises in the mind's eye of the fashions of the day from reading these advertisements. What singular contrasts of poverty and flaunting gayety. But there are darker shadows. We are informed that some of these runaway servants and slaves were burnt in the hand or on the cheek, pursuant to some conviction of crime. Some were crippled, evidently as the result of brutal treatment by former masters. And some of the slaves are described as having iron collars riveted about their necks!

LOTTERIES.

The schemes of lotteries advertised for churches, colleges, schoolhouses, roads, ferries, bridges, to pay off debts, and for other purposes, are almost as attractive to the would-be investor as some of the prospectuses of industrial companies at the present day.

THE BOOKS OUR FATHERS READ.

Would you know what books our fathers read in those days? See the announcements of the printer or bookseller of the new books just published and for sale. Or the new consignments of books just received from England. Heavy reading for the most part, sermons and the like, with only occasional mention of lighter literature. No American bibliography can be compiled without consulting these announcements of the early printers.

OTHER ADVERTISEMENTS.

The merchants, with the guile of their guild, catered brazenly to the women of the day, setting forth with unctuous detail the long lists of dry goods, the very names of some of which are now forgotten. The variety of goods and merchandise offered by these shop-

keepers was worthy of a "department store" of the present day. The departure of the women of the day (1760, say,) from the "good old customs" of their paragons of grandmothers (paragons usually belong to a past and gone generation) is sadly bewailed by dolorous and long-winded correspondents in the newspapers. The ladies, especially the young, are wholly given over to frivolity and the extremes of fashion. Their gowns lack the simplicity of an earlier day. Their chief pursuits are parties, dancing, and other trifling amusements. They evince a lack of appreciation of the solid acquirements, the grave and sensible attractions of the opposite sex—meaning, obviously, of the aforesaid correspondents. They are fonder of pleasure than of sober, housewifely duties and cares. How can young men afford to take such light-headed and light-hearted young women to wife? In such disrespectful vein did the amorous and disappointed swains talk of our great-great-grandmothers, who, we know, on the authority of our great-great-grandfathers, were just about the sweetest and loveliest of their sex, model housewives, and adorable mothers. From the almost utter silence of the fair subjects of these criticisms we infer that they were indifferent thereto, or (let it be whispered) were indifferent wielders of the pen.

We note the raising of the entrance requirements at Princeton College in 1768, students matriculating being obliged to have a knowledge of "vulgar arithmetic."

The Philadelphia fox hunters who were denounced by "A Farmer" for their indulgence in luxury and dissipation, were defended by "An Aged Farmer," on the plea that the people who indulged in fox hunting were usually good livers, and created a generous demand for the garden truck sold in Philadelphia. He pertinently asks how the farmers would dispose of their "watermelons if it was not for the assistance of luxury?" Discussing this same subject in 1768, a correspondent bitterly remarks that while the colonists are complaining of the unbearable burdens of taxation, they are, nevertheless, consuming great quantities of tea, sugar, and other entirely unnecessary luxuries. The extravagance, the high living, of the well-to-do sets an unfortunate example for those in humble life, and he appeals to the moneyed class to restrict their expenditures within reasonable and proper limits.

By the middle of the century a certain degree of discrimination was shown in the advertisements for schoolmasters, who were preferably required to be of "sober habits."

THE COLONIES SELF-SUFFICIENT.

Prior to the enactment of the Stamp Act there was very little discussion in the newspapers of the day of public or political events of

any kind. Occasionally there would be brief references to the military movements of the colonies against the French and Indians on the northern and western frontiers. One can readily perceive in these comments, especially in later years, an increased cockiness on the part of the colonies over the prominent part they had taken in these affairs. It is evident they were beginning to feel that they could defend themselves without British help—that the provincial troops were better able to cope with these frontier foemen than were the English regulars. This had been demonstrated in the disastrous encounter between the British and the Indians, in which Washington first came into public notice in 1755. There were similar experiences in other and later engagements. It was felt that the colonies bore the brunt of these fights, contributing the men and the money to carry on the war. It was but natural that there should be those who questioned the importance of the benefit of being linked to England, and this sentiment found veiled expression in the communications which occasionally appeared in the newspapers of the time.

It is somewhat depressing, nevertheless, to find that so long ago as 1747, while the colonies were voting men and money without stint for the purpose of defending the northern frontiers, and repelling the enemy, French and Indian, there were letters published in Parker's New York Gazette and Weekly Post Boy, boldly charging "graft" in the furnishing of antique and useless guns, and of malodorous beef, the same being defended by a correspondent who humorously explains that the guns of that description were supplied by the Quaker commissioners, in order that nobody should be hurt, and that the objectionable beef could be better carried at the cost of a whole colony than at the loss of the unfortunate owner.

On the other hand, we have long articles on that wonderful phenomenon of the religious awakening in New England, stirred up by the whirlwind evangelization campaign in 1740 of George Whitefield and Gilbert Tennent, who aroused the conscience of the people and the indignation of the clergy by the preaching of their novel doctrine of "the danger of an unconverted ministry." The discussion thus provoked is singularly illuminative of the attitude of the public mind on the ethical and moral questions of the day.

EVOLUTION OF A SENTIMENT FOR INDEPENDENCE.

Nowhere can so clear an idea be gained of the public sentiment of the 13 colonies regarding the Stamp Act and the attitude of the people on the subject of allegiance to Great Britain, particularly as expressed through its Parliament, as in the American newspapers of 1765 and 1766. The repeal of the act, instead of allaying the excitement, led to other and continued appeals to the patriotism of

the people. We know from the official records what the Stamp Act Congress of 1765 did and what it did not do. But in the journals of the day there was a ceaseless outpouring of communications, many of them evidently by the brightest minds of the time, gradually taking a broader and firmer stand in favor of an American Union, and against the aggressions of the British Parliament.

This feeling was intensified by a sermon of the Bishop of Landaff in 1767 before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, in which he urged the importance of appointing American bishops to check the growth of "irreligion" and "heathenism" in the colonies. A perfect storm of indignation burst forth in the newspapers of the day, which were filled with acrimonious communications predicting the direst results to the cause of American liberty if this step should be taken by the mother country.

In the newspapers, as nowhere else, will be found detailed reports of the meetings of the merchants and freeholders of the various colonies, from Massachusetts to Georgia, pledging themselves to buy no English importations while the duty on tea or the restrictions on Boston port remained in force. Gradually sterner measures were resorted to, and the modern boycott, tar and feathers, riding on a rail, business and social ostracism, and other means of intimidation were adopted to compel the citizen or merchant anxious to make a good bargain, to sacrifice his temporary interest for the greater public welfare.

THE REVOLUTION.

What a vivid picture of everyday life during "the times that tried men's souls" is presented by the newspapers of yore! The official reports of events, carefully written and revised at leisure, have pruned out of them the little human touches that appeal to the heart. But your newspaper account of a skirmish, a battle, or a raid, written currente calamo, has a dash and a touch of local color that stirs the blood of the reader. Here you shall find accounts of the same event published in royalist and in patriotic newspapers, presented in such opposite language that it is difficult to realize that they are descriptions of the same occurrence. Was it from a desire to be impartial that the same papers would often publish the accounts of both sides, or was it merely a desire to get "copy" with the least expense of time and labor? A newspaper published in New York would frequently publish a story, crediting it as "from a rebel newspaper;" and a journal of the opposite side would as frequently publish an excerpt from "a late Tory paper." The reader could take his choice which story to believe, and thus was cultivated a species of "higher criticism," whereby all the probabilities were carefully taken into account, and there was sifted out an approximately accurate narrative

of the events narrated by the newspapers of opposite faiths, or perhaps I should rather say professions, as it is doubtful if some of these newspaper publishers had any faith—if they were not mere "journalists," whose sole function was regarded as that of a purveyor of news to the public. You will recollect that Hugh Gaine attempted at the beginning of the Revolution, in 1776, to serve both sides, by publishing a Tory edition of his paper in New York, which lauded the King and his army and all of his servants, and fittingly berated the patriot cause, while at East Newark he issued for some weeks a patriot edition of his Gazette, which heaped scorn and contumely on the British cause.

THE FIERY CROSS OF LEXINGTON.

One of the most soul-stirring episodes of the outbreak of the Revolution was the carrying of the news of the battle of Lexington by relays of swift messengers from Boston to Savannah, the account of the battle being receipted for by the successive messengers. It was like the bearing of the fiery cross through the Highlands of Scotland, with its summons to the clans. Even yet it stirs the blood to read the story in the newspapers, from week to week, and to trace the progress of that soul-thrilling appeal to arms, as it swept from north to south through the country.

BRUTALITY OF BRITISH RAIDS.

The official reports are generally silent, too, regarding the raids made by parties from the opposing armies into exposed territory, or the daring expeditions of attacking parties on outlying posts. The brutal savagery which characterized the British march through New Jersey in the fall of 1776 is nowhere detailed in the official reports, but in the newspapers of the times you shall find it set forth in all its bare and hideous cruelty. It did a great deal toward solidifying the public sentiment in favor of absolute independence.

PATRIOTS V. LOYALISTS.

Here, also, is described, as you can not find it elsewhere, the intense bitterness between the patriots and the Tories, the latter frequently acting as spies upon their neighbors, and leading parties of British soldiers to attack them treacherously by night, with cruel slaughter. What wonder that the patriots adopted a policy of confiscation and expulsion, insisting upon driving out these recreant citizens with their whole families?

There has been a disposition of late years to regret this expulsion of the loyalists, and a feeling that the country lost by their expulsion; but one who reads the journals of the day and the stories of the

barbarities and treachery too often perpetrated by adherents to the royal cause can not but feel that while many of these people were unwisely punished, in New Jersey at least the patriots were justified in the exercise of the sternest measures of retaliation. New Jersey was the principal theater of the movements of both armies during the Revolution. It was intolerable for her to harbor within her borders thousands of families whose able-bodied men were openly and actively fighting in the British ranks, or were covertly giving aid and sympathy to the enemies of the country. The intensity of feeling on the subject was shown in communications and occasional news items in the newspapers. We have official accounts of the legislation enacted for the confiscation of the property of those who had joined the enemy, but only in the newspapers can we find the record of the results of this legislation, in the shape of advertisements setting forth court proceedings declaring the persons named to be attainted of treason, their property confiscated, and ultimately sold at public auction by the commissioners of forfeited estates for the several counties, such advertisements describing the property with all the particularity of a sheriff's sale of to-day.

Reading between the lines one can see that many of these loyalists, even though attainted of treason, were so highly respected by their neighbors that they were permitted to retain their residence, or at least were suffered to remain within the State. It is a curious fact that some who served in the British cause as officers, after the Revolution were allowed to return to their former places of abode, and for years drew half pay from the British Government.

SPIES OF THE REVOLUTION.

A chapter of rare interest might be written on the spies of the Revolution. We know that a great many were employed on both sides. Washington's "Account" details various expenditures made by him for that purpose. In the newspapers, as we have said, are advertisements of the confiscation and sale of property of over 1,000 persons in New Jersey who were attainted of treason in "joining the enemy." Where such persons subsequently returned to their former homes they usually remained under a cloud of obloquy, and were looked at askance by their neighbors. Many years after the Revolution some of these persons saw fit to vindicate their reputations by publishing in the newspapers well-authenticated declarations that they had been spies in Washington's employ, while nominally serving in the British ranks and suffering themselves to be attainted as traitors and their property confiscated. Such are some of the curious and interesting side lights thrown on the Revolution by the

"Gazettes" and "Journals" and "Mercurys" of the day. Do they not confirm General Sherman's declaration that "War is hell?"

LEGISLATION AS A SOLVENT FOR ALL TROUBLES.

"Caius," "Senex," "Hortentius," "True Patriot," "Farmer," "Freeholder," and other writers with familiar pseudonyms found expression in long-winded articles, sometimes criticising the army, but more frequently the legislatures, and proposing all sorts of Utopian remedies for bettering the times, removing the financial stringency, making the poor richer and the rich poorer, and in short for making everybody happy. Committees of citizens in various counties adopted resolutions fixing the prices of labor and of the staple commodities; but the laboring man and the owner of the commodities refusing after a while to sell or exchange at these prices, the schedules had to be revised from time to time, while the fiat Continental currency steadily depreciated in value.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The months and years immediately following the Revolution constitute one of the darkest periods of our history. The state of practical anarchy into which the country had fallen is clearly exhibited by the journals of the time. But very slight interest was felt by the people in the proposed Constitution. It was only when Hamilton, Madison, and Jay sprang into the arena to defend the new instrument through the columns of the newspapers and over the signature "The Federalist," that men awoke to the greatness and the possibilities of the new form of government. Writers of less weight and influence criticised the novel document. Other topics of varied public interest were discussed by scores of writers, and there was something of an awakening of a public spirit, indicating the revived interest that the people were taking in their affairs. The election and inauguration of Washington were hailed by the newspaper writers of the day as the inauguration of a brilliant era of the Republic. One can see an increased confidence in the stability of our institutions, indicated by the exploiting of new enterprises in manufactures, commerce, and in the settlement of the frontiers, all of which were cleverly advocated by enthusiastic and skillful newspaper correspondents.

THE COMING OF THE EDITORIAL.

The editorial, heretofore practically unknown, now gradually made its appearance, at first in the shape of a modest paragraph, suggesting some course of action, or criticising what had been already done

or proposed. Toward the close of Washington's second administration we find the newspapers taking opposing sides in politics, indicating a positive and distinct cleavage in party lines. Much of the partisan warfare of the day was carried on in pamphlets, but it is to the journals of the time that we must look for the history of the growth of parties; it is to the newspapers of the day that we must resort if we would find the real iniquities of the party criticised, and the merits of that advocated by the writers of the time. In these exposures of the weaknesses and foibles of the opposing parties we apprehend the real difficulties and dangers that confronted the young Republic.

At the same time we have a more cheerful picture in the progress chronicled in the advertisements of the day, showing the great and steady strides that were being taken by the country at large in the development of manufactures, home industries, roads, means of transportation, better living, better housing, literary culture, religious observances, and a general era of prosperity.

Thus imperfectly and briefly, within the limited time at my command, have I presented some of the more salient features of the "American Newspapers of the eighteenth century as sources of history." I recollect talking once with Mr. George Bancroft, in his charming home in Washington, about the methods of writing history, when he exclaimed: "But you can not write history from newspapers!" Nevertheless, from what has been set forth in this paper, I think it will appear that the historian who ignores that field will miss a great and invaluable mass of material.

XIII. THE WILDERNESS CAMPAIGN.

1. GRANT'S CONDUCT OF THE WILDERNESS CAMPAIGN.

By Gen. EDWARD P. ALEXANDER, C. S. Army.

2. LEE'S CONDUCT OF THE WILDERNESS CAMPAIGN.

By Col. WILLIAM R. LIVERMORE, U. S. Army.

3. THE WILDERNESS CAMPAIGN FROM OUR PRESENT POINT OF VIEW.

By Maj. EBEN SWIFT, U. S. Army.

1. GRANT'S CONDUCT OF THE WILDERNESS CAMPAIGN.

By Gen. Edward P. Alexander, C. S. Army.

The subject assigned me for this evening's discussion is the Wilderness campaign, or so much of it as time will permit. I will assume a general familiarity with the principal armies and their forces by all of my hearers. At the opening of the campaign, in which Grant took the aggressive, he lay north of the Rapidan in command of two armies; the Army of the Potomac, under Meade, comprising the Second, Fifth, and Sixth Corps; and the Ninth Corps, under Burnside, which was organized as a separate army, taking its orders direct from Grant, as also did the Army of the Potomac under General Meade. This was distinctly a bad arrangement. There are few axioms of war better established than those which condemn divided commands and in this case experience again pronounced against it. It is never an economical arrangement and adds much to the duties of staff officers. It was apparently solely for reasons of this sort that a change was finally made, when on May 24 the Ninth Corps was formally taken into the Army of the Potomac. Already the awkwardness of having so much to look after had so hampered Grant in his plans that he had allowed them to consume several unnecessary hours which, had they been spent in marching, might have carried him beyond the fields both of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania. Or, if the Sixth Corps had been assigned to the duty of guarding the trains of the army, they might have been concentrated and cared for on such duty during the passage of the Rapidan and Wilderness, and delivered to their respective corps as they emerged into the open country beyond. Had Grant done this there would have been no battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, but probably a battle on a line behind the North Anna.

The question arises whether Lee could have himself saved time and arrived earlier? He could have done so had he brought Longstreet's corps, on its way up from Bristol, to the vicinity of Louisa Court-House and encamped it there, behind our right flank instead of behind our left, instead of stopping it where he did, southwest of Gordonsville. Had he done this he might have met Grant's army face to

face in the Wilderness. But we must assume that he practically did this, for Longstreet's corps did arrive in time.

It was Lee's policy to fight his battles under cover of the Wilderness, and he practically won a victory by bringing Longstreet into the action just in the nick of time; and perhaps we must say that Grant lost the battle by his faulty organization of having two separate armies under independent commanders operating in the same field.

It is a little surprising to find that Grant, having the initiative and the greater force of artillery, did not make a greater effort to get himself clear of the Wilderness before he encountered Lee's army. Evidently, however, he considered himself abundantly able to meet Lee on any ground, and, finding him in the Wilderness, he at once took the aggressive with such vigor that, had he had sufficient daylight, he would have made Lee regret his mistake in locating his supporting infantry under Longstreet behind his left flank; for he fully expected Grant's attack upon his right, as it actually occurred. The Wilderness country was very fertile in tricks and surprises, as it had already shown itself. It was now about to repeat upon each of the combatants some of its famous tricks of the year before. In 1863 Jackson had hidden his army in the woods and marched completely around Hooker, and then surprised him by a flank attack. Longstreet was now about to repeat Jackson's maneuver, and like Jackson, was to fall by the fire of his own men just at the moment of victory. The battle of the previous day, May 5, had ended after dark with the advantages decidedly in favor of the Federals, but the arrival of Longstreet's two divisions had now restored the equilibrium. This was accomplished and the roar of the battle (which had already impressed General Grant as fiercer than he had ever listened to before) began to slacken, when word was brought to Longstreet that an old unfinished railroad track, passing our flank on the right, presented a fine opportunity to attack the enemy. He at once formed a scratch division, bringing together Davis's brigade of Heth's division, Mahone's of Anderson's division, Wofford's of Kershaw's division, and G. T. Anderson's of Field's division, and placed them under the command of a particularly gallant officer who had heretofore been on his personal staff as adjutant, Col. G. Moxley Sorrel. This command was rapidly gotten together, though all of different divisions, and they were as rapidly pushed through the Wilderness and thrown upon the enemy's flank. The usual result happened. The first two brigades, Frank's and McAllister's, were practically overrun, and the confusion quickly extended to the adjoining troops who retreated rapidly. Even the personal bearing and influence of Hancock and Birney were unable to rally the fugitives until they were finally re-formed in two lines on the Brock road, over a

mile distant, whence they had advanced before daylight. They were not pursued more than about half this distance; for the attack was not kept up. It paused. A volley had been fired by our own men, the Twelfth Virginia of Mahone's brigade, which volley shot Longstreet through the throat and killed Jenkins and two of his staff officers. Just before it was fired Jenkins had congratulated Longstreet on the success they were making and said that they would put Grant across the Rapidan before night. A detachment of Mahone's brigade in the forest had seen Longstreet with his staff and officers passing where they had very recently been firing at fugitives from Wadsworth's division. Jenkins's brigade leveled to return the fire, but Kershaw shouted "F-r-i-e-n-d-s" and arms were recovered and the men lay down. Lee was sent for and after several hours' delay continued the attack. Meanwhile the enemy recovering from their panic and having reoccupied and fortified their lines were able to repulse our attack. Gen. A. A. Humphreys writes of this attack: "Could it have been made early in the day, and followed up, it would have had important consequences."[a] This is very likely; for beside Jenkins's large brigade with Anderson's and Field's divisions, McLaws's division would have overwhelmed the already disorganized masses to which Wadsworth's and Birney's divisions had now been reduced. Prisoners whom we captured on this occasion said that they had been in the fourth line of battle which was put to flight. It was really too late in the evening when the renewed attack was made to undertake an affair of such magnitude; but nevertheless Jenkins's brigade carried the intrenchments of Ward's brigade and a portion of Mott's. Hancock compliments both the attack and the defense.

Still later, too, another surprise was sprung upon Grant. Early in the day Gordon's brigade had found itself where by a short march it could surprise two brigades of the enemy by an attack on their flank and rear. He reported the situation to both Generals Early and Ewell, but both of these officers thought that Grant had Burnside's Ninth Corps in support of the Sixth near the federal position. In vain Gordon urged that the Ninth Corps was not there. In vain he begged Early to come and see; and in vain he appealed to Ewell. The whole day was allowed to pass until late in the evening, when General Lee arrived on the ground, and asked if nothing could be done upon that flank. Gordon's proposal was mentioned, which Early at once combated. Lee listened to his excuses for nonaction in grim silence, and at once gave the orders for the attack. A third brigade was added and the attack was as imme-

[a] Andrew A. Humphreys, The Virginia Campaign of '64 and '65 (N. Y., 1883), p. 47.

diately and as brilliantly successful as Longstreet's had been, capturing two brigadiers and several hundred prisoners. Although the War Records have shown that the Ninth Corps was never in support of the Sixth, Early never would admit that he had been mistaken.

On the morning of the 7th Grant did not renew his attack, but instead inaugurated a foot race for the possession of Spottsylvania Court-House. Lee saw the movement of Grant's trains about 3 p. m., and ordered Anderson, commanding Longstreet's corps, to march at 8.30 p. m. for the blockhouse, a controlling position about 12 miles distant. Fitz Lee's cavalry held a position in front of it, and Hampton defended Corbin's bridge across the Po, by which it could be approached. Both Fitz Lee and Hampton had cut down trees and defended their positions so well that during the hours of darkness they could not be moved. After daylight Warren's division was advanced and told to use the bayonet in clearing the road. They made a gallant charge, but now found that Fitz Lee's brigades of cavalry had just been replaced by Benjamin G. Humphreys's and Kershaw's infantry and they were driven back with a severe loss. Sedgwick's corps soon reenforced Warren's and the entire day was consumed in the battle which ensued. Late in the afternoon Ewell's corps arrived and extended our line to the right, and on the next day, the 9th, the whole of both armies were occupied in taking position opposite each other and intrenching themselves. General Sedgwick was killed by one of our sharpshooters. Sheridan was ordered to concentrate his cavalry and move upon our communications as far as the James River, there renew his supplies, and then return to the army. During these movements of the troops, a part of Burnside's corps encountered on May 9 some dismounted cavalrymen, whom they mistook for Longstreet's men moving toward Fredericksburg. This was reported to Grant, and led to his ordering Hancock to cross the Po River and turn our left flank. Hancock at once put three divisions to cross at different points. The farthest upstream met a stout resistance from dismounted cavalry, but it was soon driven off by troops crossing below, where a second division met but feeble resistance and a third division none. Pontoon bridges were thrown at each point and troops pushed downstream toward the "Shady Grove" bridge. Darkness, however, soon forced a halt and the river was found not fordable. At dawn Hancock reconnoitered, but found Mahone's brigade too strongly posted opposite to be attacked. About 10 a. m. Hancock was ordered to return two divisions of his three to the north side of the Po, to take part in an assault at 5 p. m. Birney's and Gibbon's divisions returned, leaving Barlow's below. Meanwhile, when Hancock had crossed the Po the day before, Lee had sent Heth to cross the Po below our left flank, turn to his right, and find Hancock's flank and attack it. Heth's

division was composed of only three small brigades; Barlow's, the only one of Hancock's divisions left, had four large brigades. Fortunately for Heth he did not find Hancock's flank until Birney's and Gibbon's divisions had been withdrawn, which left him only Barlow's to deal with. But he found it. He made two spirited charges upon all four of Barlow's brigades, drawn up behind the crest of a ridge; two brigades supported by two in the rear. Both charges were repulsed with severe loss and General Walker was badly wounded. Meanwhile a fire broke out in Barlow's rear and Meade ordered him withdrawn. One gun was lost by becoming wedged between trees in the withdrawal, and our artillery across the Po also fired heavily upon Barlow's retreat. At night Heth's division was returned to the north side of the Po.

During the day of the 10th heavy shelling had been kept up along all our lines, and during the afternoon three unsuccessful federal assaults were made at different points. One carefully planned assault had been fixed upon for 5 p. m., but at 3.30 Warren thought the moment so favorable that he made it without further delay, wearing his full uniform to inspire his men, who were of Cutler's and Crawford's divisions and Webb's and Carroll's brigades. Their advance was through dense thickets which concealed their approach until quite near. Then our artillery opened on them through the thickets whence they emerged in bad order and were soon driven back with heavy loss, which included General Rice mortally wounded. Not satisfied with this effort Hancock tried a second one at 7 p. m., but it was also repulsed with a heavy loss.

The enemy had found a place, however, where they might approach our intrenchments within 200 yards without being seen. Here a special assault was ordered on the evening of the 10th, under the direction of Colonel Upton, who was a distinguished tactician and leader of troops. His troops were in 12 regiments formed in 4 lines. No commands were given while moving into position. Muskets were loaded and bayonets fixed, but only the front line of men had their pieces capped. Upon reaching our works the first line would divide, half sweeping to the right and half to the left. During the advance each officer would continue to repeat the shout "forward." This attack fell upon Doles's Georgia brigade, of Rodes's division, and Upton thus describes how the charge was met: "Here occurred a deadly hand-to-hand conflict. The enemy, sitting in their pits with pieces upright, loaded, and with bayonets fixed, ready to impale the first who should leap over, absolutely refused to yield the ground. The first of our men who tried to surmount the works fell pierced through the head by musket balls. Others, seeing the fate of their comrades, held their pieces at arms length and fired downward, while others, poising their pieces vertically, hurled them down upon their

enemy, pinning them to the ground. * * * Numbers prevailed and like a resistless wave the column passed over the works quickly, putting hors de combat those who resisted, and sending to the rear those who surrendered."[a]

Mott's division was to have supported Upton on the left, but it did not appear. When it attempted to advance it found itself the target of a severe artillery fire under which it broke. Meanwhile the confederate brigades on the right and left had attacked Upton on both flanks, and Battle's brigade, brought up from the rear, had attacked him in front. He brought up his fourth line in vain in a hard fight, but was finally driven back with loss, which he states at about 1,000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners, probably about 20 per cent of his command.

On the next day, the 11th, Grant planned a much more powerful attack to be made by the whole of the Second and Ninth Corps, in preparation for which the corps commanders were ordered to ascertain the least force which could hold their lines, leaving the remainder available for service elsewhere. They were also directed to press their skirmishers forward, so as to allow the closest possible reconnoissance of our works. Later he decided upon the salient angle, which has ever since been known as the "Bloody Angle," as the point of his attack and gave all the necessary orders for carrying it into effect.

On May 8 Ewell's Corps, to occupy some commanding ground in his front, had gone nearly a mile north, and had then returned making a right-angled salient and coming back near to the position of Doles's brigade, before resuming an eastern course. There resulted the great salient, which was a piece of bad engineering, certain to invite an attack as soon as the enemy understood it. This it only required a little while to do in spite of the sharpshooters. The fire of the sharpshooters coming over the parapets in front had begun to injure the men on opposite sides of the opposing parapets, and these men protected themselves by building inclined parapets inside of their lines which were easily modified afterwards into rows of pens, in which the men soon sheltered themselves closely. On the 11th General Miles was sent to reconnoiter across the Po, but some movement was entirely misunderstod by Lee, who seemed to anticipate that night an attack upon his right flank, for all of our guns were ordered withdrawn at sundown so that if ordered for any movement to the flank during the night it could be done quietly. Orders were sent to each chief of artillery to this effect, but on the line of Longstreet's corps I ventured to accomplish the same result, and still retain all my guns in position. I had visited every battery

[a] Official Records Union and Confederate Armies, Serial No. 67, p. 668.

and had its chests mounted, and roads so improved in the rear that the guns could be handled without noise. Hill's chief of artillery, Walker, and Ewell's chief, General Long, withdrew during the night 22 guns of Page's and Cutshaw's battalions from the very lines which Grant was preparing to assault in the morning. The withdrawal of these guns was the one fatal confederate blunder of this whole campaign.

What the particular movement of what particular division or what particular brigade of any division which first suggested or inspired the issuance of this fatal order by General Lee could have been, the most careful study of Humphrey's narrative does not permit me to suggest. The orders were issued about 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Both Page's and Cutshaw's battalions of artillery were withdrawn during the night, but being called for by the infantry they attempted to return, and all of them except the two rear guns were captured on their way back.

Meanwhile the enemy, having taken Major-General Johnson, Brigadier-General Steuart, and about 4,000 prisoners, attempted to pursue their advantage, but were met by the brigades of Gordon from the right and of Daniel and Ramseur from the left, who all attacked with great spirit. The enemy soon became so crowded and disorganized that no progress could be made and soon the fire from men in rear, who occupied positions on the outer slopes of the parapets, swept all the available space inside with a terrible fire. As an illustration of its intensity there is yet exhibited in Washington an oak tree 22 inches in diameter which was cut down by musketry fire alone, a fire that killed the whole forest in its front and even whipped the logs into basket stuff. Many of the federal infantry, being liberally supplied with ammunition, fired over 300 rounds. The defense made by Gregg's and Harris's brigades was heroic; General Perrin was killed and General Gregg severely wounded. The trenches ran with blood, and it became necessary, more than once, to clear them of the dead bodies. This furious fighting lasted throughout the livelong day, and when night approached federal brigades were designated to keep up the fire during the night. These brigades kept it up at least until after 3 a. m. One feature of the occasion which added much to its discomfort and suffering was the rain which fell almost incessantly for two nights and a day.

We may here pause in our narrative to draw an obvious conclusion from it. It is that there is a maximum limit to the force which can be judiciously employed in an attack. An excessive force may paralyze its own efforts, and this was the practical outcome of this day's battle.

We may now pass to the left to Longstreet's front, which lay opposite Warren's corps, the Fifth, and which had a very strange experience still unexplained. Warren had opened artillery all along his line and pressed forward his skirmishers, hoping soon to see us sending forces to our right to meet Hancock's victorious advance. But, as we have already seen, Hancock had overdone his effort, and his advance was but brief. All of our guns were behind their parapets and opened their fire as vigorously in reply to the federal guns as they had done the day before. Warren saw no encouragement to attempt an attack, so he waited. At 9.15 he received an order from Meade "to attack at once at all hazards and with his whole force if necessary."[a] About 10.15 a. m. we saw his men advancing across the open field, where they had made their first assault on the morning of May 8. By common consent both our artillery and infantry reserved their fire and let them approach until they were within 50 yards. Then both opened fire and the line was driven back with heavy loss to them, but little or none to ourselves. In falling back they inclined to the left and disappeared down a considerable hollow making up from the direction of the Po River. We followed their disappearance with a random fire of artillery as long as we could see them. I can still remember the morning very distinctly, and can recall that there was a severe musketry fire heard, out of our sight down in the direction in which they had retreated, which was kept up for a long time. Personally my recollection can not fix the duration of this noise of conflict, but I can distinctly recall it and conversing with General Bratton about it, and he tells the following story about it in his official report of the battle:

> It seemed a heavy battle, and we had nothing to do with it. Skirmishers from the First and Fifth (South Carolina) regiments were ordered up to the crest to discover what it meant. They found them lying behind the crest firing at what did not clearly appear, but they, the skirmishers, with great gallantry, charged them with a yell, routed and put the whole mass to flight, most precipitate and headlong, capturing some 40 prisoners. In their haste and panic a multitude of them ran across an open space and gave our battery and my line of battle on the right a shot at them—the skirmishers, too. We kept up a most effective fire on them, and that field also was thickly dotted with their dead and wounded.[b]

No federal report is to be found of a single officer of a single regiment of either Griffin's or of Cutler's divisions, though all were on the ground, and engaged and presumably made reports, none of which reports seem to have been preserved or ever afterwards heard of. Griffin reported for the brigades of Ayres, Sweitzer, and Bartlett; and Cutler for those of Cutler, Rice, and Stone. Griffin says his force was engaged for "three hours" on the morning of the 12th.

[a] Official Records, No. 68, p. 663.

[b] Official Records, No. 67, p. 1066.

Cutler estimates the time he was engaged as "four hours." Warren's account of the action gives suspiciously few details, not even noting the divisions engaged. Here is the whole of Warren's account:

I also again assailed the enemy's intrenchments, suffering heavy loss but failing to get in.[a]

Can it be that these two federal divisions, partly masked by intervening woods, exchanged fire with each other for some hours that morning and that all reference to the incident has been suppressed in the official reports of the day? It would seem so. For the official diary of Longstreet's corps describes the action only as "two violent assaults," between 9 and 10 that morning, "on a part of Field's line,"[b] What, then, can have prolonged the engagements of Griffin and Cutler between three and four hours?

Having enjoyed the pleasure of a very free and frank correspondence with Col. H. H. Humphreys, a son of Gen. Andrew A. Humphreys, who was General Grant's chief of staff during this campaign, I addressed him on the subject of this incident, and have a letter from him, from which I quote an additional portion of General Bratton's same report and also Humphreys's conclusion of the whole matter:

I find on page 1066 of Serial No. 67, Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, that the official report of General Bratton does mention such an occurrence, in the following language, to wit: "Unfortunately the commander of the battery informed me [Bratton] that his orders were to save ammunition, and to fire only when he was certain of doing execution. I could not be certain of this, and fearing that ammunition might be scarce, ordered him to cease firing, and thus saved the lives of many Yankees. They kept up an active fusillade—indeed, a terrific roar of musketry—all the while. Our men were quietly awaiting their appearance over the crest. This continued so long (for some hours) that we began to suspect that by some happy mistake they were fighting themselves. It seemed a heavy battle and we had nothing to do with it."

My own recollection of this occasion is very clear, a messenger coming from Captain Parker's battery, begging permission to keep up the fire the battery was maintaining without being able to see the effect of their shot, but feeling sure that it was effective. General Humphreys's book throws no light on this subject beyond this footnote:

I was overlooking the right of the army, and gave the order for the assaults there to cease as soon as I was satisfied they could not succeed, and directed the transfer of the troops to the center for the attack there.[c]

Colonel Humphreys's letter explains that "had such an affair taken place Meade would certainly have brought the officers concerned before a court of inquiry, for it would have been a reflection upon

[a] Official Records, No. 67, p. 541.
[b] Ibid, p. 1057.
[c] A. A. Humphreys, op. cit., p. 101, n. 3.

the discipline of the corps." Those two divisions of the Fifth Corps were subsequently sent to the aid of the Sixth Corps, which were attacking the west front of the Bloody Angle, Crawford holding his own front, as well as the front of the other two divisions of the corps, and Humphreys thus sums up his conclusion of the matter in the following verdict:

It is possible General Bratton's description may have been regarding their firing there aiding the Sixth Corps. But nevertheless, his language is emphatic. I can not explain it, and am of the belief it will remain one of those cases in which one side says it did and the other says it did not. Something like a Scotch verdict "not proven."

2. LEE'S CONDUCT OF THE WILDERNESS CAMPAIGN.

By Col. WILLIAM R. LIVERMORE, U. S. Army (retired).

The facts of this campaign and the general features of the military operations are so well known, especially after the interesting account by General Alexander, that it would not be courteous in me to occupy your attention with a detailed description of them, except so far as they have a direct bearing upon General Lee's conduct.

At the opening of the campaign the general situation was as follows: Vicksburg and Port Hudson and Chattanooga had fallen and the great anaconda had wrapped its huge form around the Confederacy. Great Britain was not willing to go to war for the sake of cotton. Supplies could no longer come from abroad or from the west of the Mississippi as in the early years of the war. The movements of the Federal Army were no longer directed by the politicians in Washington. Grant's policy was that of the administration and the administration in its turn supported him as it had never supported the commander of the Army of the Potomac before.

Richmond was the capital of Virginia and of the Confederacy, and the factories there were one of the main sources of supply for its war material. If Richmond should fall, Grant could knock away the defenses of the Atlantic seaports from the north as Sherman did in the following year from the south. With the sea and the navy as a base of operations, the federal armies could advance to the interior. The only hope of the Confederacy lay in foreign intervention or in the political success of the peace party of the North. The fall of Richmond would soon have ended the war. The fall of Washington would probably have influenced the Europeans. The immediate effect would have been favorable to the hopes of the Confederacy. Both cities were strongly defended by earthworks and neither could be carried by assault if properly garrisoned. At all events Lee's problem was to defend Richmond and, if strong enough, to attack Washington.

For about two years Lee had defended the line of the Rappahannock against Pope, Burnside, Hooker, and Meade. In placing himself between Grant and Richmond, he was also separating Grant on

the Rapidan from Butler, who soon appeared on the James. Grant's army has been estimated at 115,000 men, Lee's at 70,000, and Butler's at 30,000. If Lee chose to fall back at once behind the fortifications of Richmond, Grant could not possibly prevent him; but Lee did not wish to abandon a large part of Virginia and allow Grant to unite his own army with that of Butler and to reenforce it with perhaps 30,000 men from the garrison of Washington.

On the Rapidan, Lee's numerical strength was about 60 per cent of Grant's. His troops were veterans of several hard campaigns in this region, and the best proof of their efficiency is found in the law of natural selection or the survival of the fittest. On the other hand, the hardships that they had endured were a severe strain on the constitutions of even the strongest. They were poorly clad and seldom fed. The northern troops were, on the whole, not as well seasoned and not as experienced in warfare of the Wilderness. Perhaps two-thirds were well-seasoned soldiers and one-third raw recruits who had been induced to join the ranks by requirements of the draft or the allurement of a large bounty. On the other hand, in the rank and file of the northern army many were skilled in trades or educated in sciences that found some application in war. The northern army was perhaps as well fed and clothed as any army in the world, and taking this into consideration it would be safe to consider the two armies equal, man for man, and the northern upon the whole superior to the southern in the ratio of 100 to 60.

It has been said that Lee had the advantage of the defensive, because he was fighting behind breastworks, where one man was equal to more than four of the attacking force. This would be perfectly true in a narrow pass where neither flank could be turned, but it would not otherwise be a fair measure of relative strength. Where the attack is twice as strong as the defense, it should be able to choose its own ground. The advantage of the initiative may be equal to that which the defense derives from its fortifications. In the Wilderness campaign the numerical strength appears to be a fair measure of the relative advantages of the opposing parties on land; but on sea Grant had the navy and the sea for a base on which he could fall back and from which he could draw his supplies. I think it will appear from this paper that it was due to Lee's skill that he fought behind breastworks, and his skill can perhaps be better understood by considering the dangers to which he was exposed.

Grant, as we all remember, crossed on the 4th of May. Lee at once gave orders for a march by the right flank. General Alexander suggests that Longstreet's corps should have been moved up to the north of Louisa Court-House. I think it should have been moved much farther, and that Ewell and Hill should have halted until all were in supporting distance.

The Wilderness had been the home of Lee's army for many months, and if his troops should be scattered they could find a rallying point at every opening. He thought that if he were to meet the enemy it should be there, and not in the open ground, where the federal troops could maneuver and use their powerful artillery. Just a year ago, in this very Wilderness, Lee had played with Hooker's army and had moved the pieces on both sides of the chessboard, and it is not surprising that he was tempted to make the same experiment with the same army, though under a different leader. If Grant should cross the Rapidan it was right for Lee to attack him, provided he could throw a large part of his army upon a small part of Grant's before Grant could concentrate to oppose him, or if he could get possession of Grant's trains without exposing his own army to destruction. It will be remembered that when Hooker spoke of crossing the Rappahannock again after Chancellorsville, President Lincoln cautioned him not to be rash and get his army like an ox jumped half over a fence, where he can neither gore the dogs in front nor kick those behind him. There is no better way to destroy an army than to catch it in such a position, but in this case the ox jumped over the fence at one bound.

On the evening of May 5 a gap of about a mile separated the two wings of Lee's army. Longstreet had not joined Lee and Burnside had not joined Grant. Lee was in great danger. Sheridan's cavalry held the Brock road, on Hancock's left, and if Grant should extend Hancock farther around Hill's right and send Warren and Burnside through the gap on Hill's left and rear, Hill's two divisions might be routed, and if Longstreet should come up he might share Hill's fate. Probably Lee realized the danger, but believed that in such a maneuver his enemy would be entangled in the Wilderness.

On the 6th, on Lee's left, Sedgwick and Warren attacked Ewell's breastworks in vain. On Lee's right, Hancock advanced along the Plank road, outflanked Hill, and drove his men in confusion for more than a mile down the road. Then Longstreet came up. General Lee tried to lead the attack, but his men shouted: "Lee to the rear! Turn back, Marse Robert!" and seized his horse by the bridle. Longstreet relieved Hill, and after hard fighting drove Hancock back in disorder, but I think it extremely doubtful whether all of Grant's right wing would have been routed even if Longstreet had not been wounded. The fight and the march through the thicket had disorganized the attack as well as the defense. It is true that Longstreet had fresh brigades in reserve and that Hancock's first line was rolled up and broken into fragments, but north of the Plank road his regiments were generally entire. South of the road many were broken into companies or squads, but he had two lines of breastworks, his artillery, and five fresh brigades on the Brock road. The advance

which Lee made after Longstreet was wounded was not pushed so far as to involve the rout of his own army if it failed. It showed that Grant was strong on that wing and probably weak on the other, and Lee's object was to find a weak spot and concentrate his forces upon it.

Just before dark the extreme right of the federal line was surprised and some prisoners captured, when darkness put an end to the fight. Like Joshua at Jericho and Stonewall Jackson at Chancellorsville, Lee would have been glad to have more time to fight. He had a chance to turn Grant's right. It is not certain that he would have succeeded, for here as elsewhere the assailants were disorganized in the woods and suffered from the fire of their own men. Grant was in greater force than Lee on this wing and had at least two brigades in reserve. The fact, however, that Lee had a fair chance of success on each flank fully justified these experiments.

Although Lee was the aggressor in this battle, the fights were so conducted that his men fought much of the time on the defensive. Grant's attacks were more persistent; Lee felt his way more skillfully, but still I think a little too boldly. The Federals were more disorganized in marching through the woods and more frequently outflanked and dispersed. This time Lee's opponent was not Hooker, nor yet was he Napoleon. Lee did not drive the Army of the Potomac across the Rapidan, but he escaped with his own army from the danger to which it was exposed.

Grant had said to Meade, "Lee's army will be your objective point. Wherever Lee goes, there you will go also." And as long as Grant fought it out on this line, wherever Meade went there Lee sat down before him and behind a parapet. At Spottsylvania, at North Anna, and at Cold Harbor friend and foe united in praise of Lee's skill in meeting all Grant's efforts to turn his flank. This fact can not be dismissed by saying that the defender could always intrench before the aggressor appeared. With such disparity of force it would have been impossible, if his adversaries had made the very best use of their forces in every instance.

This paper is not concerned with the division of responsibility between Grant and his subordinates, nor with the question whether upon the whole he did not do as well as could have been expected against so skillful an adversary. Lee's conduct of the campaign was brilliant, but, of course, not perfect. Unless he were favored by fortune or by his own superior skill, his problem was impossible. He could not hope to keep Grant from taking Richmond or shutting him up in its fortifications. With Grant's superiority in infantry and cavalry, he might have cut off at least a large part of Lee's army at one of the halts between the Rapidan and Richmond.

On the 7th of May, as both sides were intrenched, neither Grant nor Lee had any desire to attack. As Lee thought that Grant's next move would be by his left flank, he gave orders to have a road cut leading from his own right flank toward Spottsylvania. In the afternoon Stuart's cavalry reported that Grant's trains were moving off and Lee gave orders for intercepting him. At night Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry felled trees in the road over which Grant's leading corps was to march, and Anderson with Longstreet's corps was the first to reach Spottsylvania. There he intrenched on the morning of the 8th and in the afternoon Ewell, who followed him, intrenched on the right, but extended his flank so far to the front that he had to bend it back again at what was afterwards known as the Salient or the Bloody Angle. When Lee saw the line, he said he did not see how it could be held. It was here shaped like an acorn or a huge irregular bastion and each face was exposed to enfilade and reverse fire from an enemy attacking the other. That Lee did not at once draw back his line to the gorge of the Salient is one of the very few points in the conduct of this battle for which he can be criticised.

Two motives may have influenced his conduct in holding this line which Ewell had taken up. Fitzhugh Lee says of his uncle, "Lee to the strong courage of the man united the loving heart of the woman. He had a reluctance to oppose the wishes of others or to order anything that would be disagreeable or to which they would not consent." Another motive, I think, was his natural combativeness, and the delight which a strong intellect derives from overcoming great obstacles. He knew the Salient would be assaulted and probably by heavy columns and, as General Alexander has explained, he so posted his artillery as to strike these heavy masses where one shot would do the work of twenty.

In the battle of Spottsylvania Grant tried repeatedly to turn Lee's flanks, but in every case he found them defended, and he repeatedly dashed his troops against Lee's breastworks with heavy loss to the assailants. In the attacks on the Salient he captured several thousand prisoners before he fell back. On the 13th, Lee drew in his line to the gorge of the Salient.

On the 19th, suspecting that Grant was beginning a flanking movement toward his left, Lee sent Ewell forward to feel his right. After a fight of several hours, Ewell found that the federal army had not left and retired with considerable loss. Lee was doubtless right in ordering this reconnoissance, but such a manenver should be tentative and in this instance Ewell pushed it too far.

At Spottsylvania, Lee fought behind breastworks, except in his counter attack to recover the Salient. There his men were exposed to fire from the front, flank, and rear as they would not have been if the line had been properly laid out. Lee's losses at the Salient were

about equal to Grant's. Elsewhere they were very slight, while Grant's were terrific.

After Lee's line had been broken at the Salient it might possibly have been cut in two and rolled up by the assailants pouring in through the gap supported by a frontal attack on their right and left, but this is doubtful. The assailants would be exposed to a front and flank fire from Lee's supports, and he generally had a second line of defense to fall back upon. In any event, Lee's defensive tactics did not hang on so slender a thread as to break down whenever his line was pierced.

If while Grant was assaulting the Salient he wanted to distract the rest of Lee's forces, I think it would have been better to extend one of his wings, leaving thin lines to keep up the demonstrations, instead of heavy lines to make desperate assaults against the breastworks.

On the 9th of May Sheridan's cavalry rode off to Richmond. It was superior to Stuart's in numbers and equipment, and if Grant had kept it with him he could have detached as much infantry as might be required to support it. If it had been present to watch Lee's movements, to block them as Fitzhugh Lee had blocked Grant's, and to intercept spies who brought Lee information of his movements, the result might have been different. Grant might, perhaps, have turned Lee's flank and routed his army. Lee very wisely retained about half of Stuart's cavalry with the army and sent off the rest to follow Sheridan. If Grant's cavalry had held the ground on Lee's flanks, Lee would have had to fall back, and in falling back he would have been exposed to attack in the open unless he could intrench as fast as cavalry could gallop.

It is apparent that Lee was not attempting a passive defense, but was waiting for an opportunity to take Grant at a disadvantage by throwing the main force of his own army upon a small portion of Grant's, and that Grant's object was now either to outflank Lee or compel him to leave his intrenchments and fight in the open on an equal footing. It occurred to Grant that if he should detach a portion of his army Lee would probably attack it and place himself at a disadvantage. Hancock's corps, which was to serve as a bait for Lee, moved far down on a circuitous road toward Richmond and intrenched.

Very early on the morning of the 21st Lee, having learned of the movement through his cavalry, brought Ewell to his right and posted him across the direct road to Richmond. The movement of Grant's other corps could not be concealed. The bait was perhaps at the wrong end of the fish line. Lee did not attack the three corps that were left behind, nor did he go in pursuit of the detached corps, knowing, as he did, that the rest of the army was following, but,

taking the direct route which Grant had failed to seize, he moved to the south side of the North Anna and took up a strong position across Grant's path. There he was joined by reenforcements of 8,000 or 9,000 men. Grant arrived on the 23d, and Warren crossed the river above Lee's position. Lee was indignant that Hill, who was guarding his left, allowed Warren to cross.

On the 24th Hancock crossed on Lee's right and Burnside tried in vain to force a passage in the center. Both sides were intrenched. Lee's front rested on the North Anna and each wing, thrown obliquely to the rear, rested on Little River. Here, thought Lee, was a chance to throw all his forces on one flank of Grant's army, while the other flank would have to cross the river twice in order to come to its rescue, but Lee was sick and confined to his tent. He cried out in impatience: "We must strike them. We must never let them pass us again." But the success of such a movement would have been very doubtful, as the federal positions were strong, and Lee's officers advised against it. On the 24th Sheridan's cavalry returned and on the night of the 26th Grant withdrew from Lee's front for another flank march on the east side of the Pamunkey River. Lee learned of the movement on the morning of the 27th and moved at once by a shorter road to intercept him or to cover Richmond.

On the 28th Grant recrossed to the south bank, only to find Lee again drawn up to oppose him along the Totopotomoy. The efforts to drive him from his position, which was extended from time to time, gave rise to the battle of Cold Harbor where the maneuvers of Spottsylvania were repeated, excepting that here there was no Salient in Lee's line to invite an attack. On the other hand, Lee was far from contenting himself with a passive defense, but seized upon every opportunity to strike at a weak point whenever it was, or appeared to be, presented. Lee's sickness continued, but he kept at the front each day. He sent to Beauregard for reenforcements.

On the 30th Grant's army came up and drove back Lee's skirmishers. On his left Sheridan drove Fitz Lee back to Cold Harbor. Lee thought that Grant would make another flank movement to the south and in the afternoon sent Early forward from his right to intercept it by attacking Grant's left before it could fortify. After a partial success Early was driven back.

On the 31st Sheridan drove Fitz Lee from Cold Harbor, intrenched and occupied it with his dismounted cavalry armed with breech-loading carbines, and held it against a counter attack by Fitz Lee reenforced late in the day by Hoke's division of infantry which had come up from Beauregard. No infantry had yet appeared to extend Grant's left, but Lee was now satisfied that he would continue his flanking march, and during the night Anderson was withdrawn from his center to fill the gap between Hoke and Early. Lee's plan was

for Anderson and Hoke to drive Sheridan from Cold Harbor and turn Grant's left and sweep along his line from the flank while Hill and Ewell attacked from the front. General Lee was far from well and was not with the right flank. Anderson and Hoke did not fully comprehend what was expected. The two brigades on Anderson's right attacked the dismounted cavalry, but were driven back and all the line intrenched.

When we consider that Sheridan with part of his cavalry had held Cold Harbor so long against the attacks of infantry, we can perhaps realize the danger to which Lee would have been exposed if this cavalry had been thrown across his path when Grant was trying to outflank him on the marches and battlefields from the Rapidan to Cold Harbor.

At 6 p. m. Wright and Smith formed at Cold Harbor, attacked Anderson and Hoke in their intrenchments, carried the advanced line, and penetrated an undefended gap between them, but were surrounded and driven back from the main line. Meanwhile Lee made a demonstration from his left to relieve the pressure on his right, but nothing was accomplished there.

On the morning of the 2d Lee learned that Hancock's corps had gone from the right of Grant's army. He moved Breckenridge and Hill from his own left to his right. Having a shorter march they arrived before Hancock and extended Lee's line to the Chickahominy. In the afternoon Lee told Early, then on his left, to cross the lines which had been deserted by Hancock and sweep down to the right. Burnside was driven back in confusion, uncovering Warren's right. Warren changed front and after a hard fight Early was forced back, but held an advanced position across Grant's right flank.

The details of the bloody assault on Lee's intrenchments on the 3d of June need not be repeated. Lee's position was made strong throughout by intrenchments. There were few supports, but the line was so strong that if it should be penetrated men could be spared from the right and left to surround the intruders and drive them back. Lee's right rested on the Chickahominy and his left on the wooded swamps at the head of the Totopotomy and of the Matadequin. Grant attacked all along the line, but in greatest force on Lee's left center, with the result that is too well known as the climax of the hammering tactics. On Lee's left Early was attacked by infantry in front and flank and by cavalry in his rear. He lost some ground, but the attack was withdrawn after the repulse of the main attack on his right. If on the night of the 2d Grant had concentrated a heavy force of infantry and cavalry on his right, Lee would have been in great danger. This chance he was willing to take. A passive defense was distasteful to him. These bold thrusts that he was always making restricted Grant's movements, and by keeping the federal troops in constant alarm wore out their activity, their health, and

their endurance. There was always a chance of finding a weak point to strike a blow which if successful could be followed up in greater force. Such maneuvers made with a delicate touch are essential to an active defense.

After the battle of Cold Harbor the army under Lee became involved in operations in other fields than those of the Wilderness from the Rapidan to Richmond, and it would be hard to do justice to all the military and political problems that arose without exceeding the time allotted to this paper.

Lee returned Hoke's division to Beauregard and sent Early and Breckenridge to defend the valley of the Shenandoah. On the 11th of June Grant's forces began to withdraw from Cold Harbor, but this time to the rear and not by the flank. Lee had but two corps left and did not think it wise to move far enough from his base to follow. Grant by a skillful maneuver crossed the James and attacked Petersburg. Beauregard repeatedly asked for aid, but did not convince Lee that it was required. Badeau, who was Grant's friend and biographer, says that a withdrawal to the south side of the James would have weakened Grant's hold on the nation, and that this among other considerations influenced him in ordering the assault at Cold Harbor. Several times before, Beauregard had failed to convince Lee of the accuracy of his judgment, and strong evidence was required to satisfy him that Grant would give up the determination to fight out the campaign on the line from the Rapidan to Richmond if it took all summer.

Grant's hammering tactics had proved more damaging to his own army than to Lee's. Of the army that crossed the Rapidan only about 60 per cent reached the James, and the loss fell heaviest on the best and the bravest, and a large part of the officers who literally led their men were killed or wounded. Lee's loss is not accurately known. It was surely much less. Some of those who defend the hammering tactics say that it was as great or greater in proportion to his strength, but less in number because he fought behind breastworks. It was due to Lee's superior skill that his troops fought behind breastworks. If Grant had been as fortunate and had conducted the campaign with the same skill as Lee, the loss that he inflicted would have been proportionate to his own numbers, and not to those of his adversary. It would have been five-thirds and not three-fifths of that which he suffered. In other words, it would have been two or three times as great as it actually was.

There are few campaigns that furnish as rich a field for military study as that of the Wilderness, and it is now more than ever engaging the careful attention of the officers of European armies. Lee saved Richmond and a large part of Virginia and conducted the campaign in a manner that won for him the esteem and respect of both friend and foe, and this campaign alone would entitle him to the high place he so justly holds among the great commanders of the world.

3. THE WILDERNESS CAMPAIGN FROM OUR PRESENT POINT OF VIEW.

By Maj. Eben Swift, U. S. Army, General Staff.

The battles of the present day are fought by soldiers who shoot five times faster, five times farther, and five times more often than the soldiers who fought in the Wilderness campaign.

The artillery of 1864 was so uncertain that I will not venture to describe its effectiveness. At the present day a battery of four guns firing shrapnel can accurately place 10,000 bullets on a 10-acre lot, two miles away, in two minutes. By the method of indirect fire a single observer can direct the fire of artillery which is sheltered behind a hill in such a way that it can fire over the hill and hit its target just as accurately as if it were firing in the open.

In the Wilderness campaign the smoke of the powder gave information of the position of the enemy, obscured the view, and made the aim uncertain. Now, with smokeless powder, it is exceedingly difficult to locate the firing lines, but aiming is easy for both sides. The smoke of the battle hid many of the sights which are now in plain view and which add to the nervous strain.

In the Wilderness campaign commanders kept in touch with their troops by messages sent by orderlies and staff officers. Now, the field telephone enables the general to hold every element of his army within the sound of his voice and to order movements as easily as in a game of checkers.

In the Wilderness campaign the field intrenchment, commonly called breastwork, received great development as an adjunct to a mobile field force, equally ready for offense or defense. Now, every man carries an intrenching tool and in a very short time builds a fortress for himself deep enough for him to stand in, and where he quickly provides cover for the head.

Under these circumstances our first impulse is to wonder if we have reached the point so long the dream of many good people, the point where war is so terrible that it can not be engaged in without the total destruction of the combatants. That time is still distant.

The Wilderness campaign called for a braver and a better soldier than ever before fought in war. It was no longer possible for small armies of well-drilled soldiers to destroy great armies with little danger to themselves. Instead of being a morning's exercise, battles lasted for a week. The loss by death which had been insignificant in the victorious armies of Cæsar and Alexander, quite noticeable

under Frederick of Prussia, and sometimes large under Napoleon, now became so great as to test every high quality of the soldier. Now, for the first time victory meant a longer death roll for the victors than for the defeated. The greatest efforts and the most reckless expenditure of life generally obtained negative and partial results. These were some of the changes wrought by the use of a missile instead of a hand weapon, and by the increased power of a man to defend himself and to inflict injury when armed with a breech-loading gun.

Since the Wilderness campaign the increase in the destructive power of weapons has merely acted to lengthen the range at which battles begin. They end where they always did.

These efficient man-killing weapons also decrease the depth of battle lines. It has been going on slowly for several thousand years. The early forms of the Grecian phalanx were the first attempt to make an art of war, and they had 100 men to each yard of front. At the battle of the Wilderness, if you estimate Grant's battle line at four and one-half miles long, his troops available to hold it at 100,000 men, his artillery at 316 guns, we have 13 men to a yard and 4 guns to 100 yards. If we estimate Lee's army at 54,000 officers and men of artillery and infantry, his guns at 224, his battle front at three and one-half miles he had 9 men per yard and 4 guns for each 100 yards.

Forty years later, during the battle of Liao Yang in the Russo-Japanese war, the Japanese numbered about 110,000 men and attacked on a front of about 17 miles or about three and one-half men to a yard. Thus the Japanese line of battle was about equal to the distance from Germanna Ford to Spottsylvania Court-House, and they attacked on the entire line with a force not much larger than that of General Grant.

At the battle of Mukden the Japanese flanking attacks were carried out with about 5 men to a yard of front, and their defensive lines were held by much less, sometimes by less than 2 men yer yard.

This points to the modern development of the battle, with the arms and methods of to-day. The line from Germanna Ford through the Wilderness would be held by an intrenched line, strengthened by machine guns, while half of Grant's army would march by Catharpin and Pamunkey roads to turn or envelop Lee's flank.

The next battle would probably be fought along the North Anna and Pamunkey. You remember that Lee never made strenuous efforts to defend a river line, but preferred to choose strong natural positions in rear. At the present day I think he would show all his skill in defending that line and seeking for a chance to catch the federal army in the act of crossing. But the battle of positions is becoming obsolete on account of the great extension of the modern battlefield.

The tendency of modern war is to lengthen the duration of battles. Thus Liao Yang lasted eight days and Mukden twelve days, but if we may join the Wilderness and Spottsylvania in one we may say that it also lasted eight days. The comparison may be continued further, for the eight days at Liao Yang included only about three days of continuous hard fighting, while at the Wilderness and Spottsylvania there were four days.

At Liao Yang the Japanese had 5,000 killed, or 4.54 per cent of the force engaged. At Spottsylvania-Wilderness Grant lost nearly 5,000 killed, or 4.68 per cent of the force engaged.

If we take the whole country from the Wilderness to Cold Harbor we find it about the size of the modern battlefield of Mukden. The struggle between Grant and Lee lasted about twenty-nine days. The Japanese and Russians fought for twelve days; Grant lost nearly 8,000 killed and the Japanese lost 15,000, but the Japanese army was more than three times larger than Grant's.

It is not so easy to discuss the question of generalship and strategy, although the two great leaders may be fairly compared without prejudice to either. Lee stands alone as a general of Napoleonic type, and whether greater or not, who shall say? All great soldiers before him inherited a ready-made army, but Lee made his own army. None of the others probably encountered as dangerous an adversary as Grant, and none of them except Hannibal, and Napoleon in the last two years, were opposed to soldiers as good as their own. The odds of numbers were greater against Lee in the Wilderness campaign than they were against Napoleon in the Waterloo campaign. But Lee had his army at the end and Napoleon's disaster was complete. In the Wilderness campaign Lee inflicted losses in killed and wounded almost as great as the army he commanded. Lee made five campaigns in a single year; no other man and no other army ever did so much. Napoleon's "lucky star" often brought victory which his combinations had not prepared and saved him from disaster which he had not foreseen. On the other hand, we may well ask where luck and good fortune ever retrieved a mistake of Lee or where the happy inspiration of a subordinate gave him victory or saved him defeat. Lee's originality was shown in the battle of the Wilderness. The ancient generals prepared their battles in the open plain. Napoleon screened his troops by hills and valleys and river lines. When Lee sought battle in a forest he broke all precedents. It was a duel in the dark. Such a battle had not been fought since Hermann destroyed the Roman legions in the forest of Teutoberg. Lee planned the same result, but modern conditions made it impossible. As an example of the use of natural features to neutralize a superior force, it will always be a model. Lee practiced his own theory of the art of war. Although indebted to Napoleon, he

treated each problem as a concrete case, which he solved according to circumstances, and he had his greatest success when he departed furthest from established rules. Napoleon formulated the principle at St. Helena that you must never uncover your line of retreat or fight a battle with a front to a flank. Lee's violation of that rule placed Grant's plans in the Wilderness in greater danger than they ever were at any period of the campaign. But Lee's art seems to have died with him. Up to the present he has taught no pupil and he has inspired no successor. What he would have accomplished under modern conditions, with youth, a superior army, and abundant resources we can not say. Lee's opponent belonged to a different type. He was the modern embodiment of force in war. He cared not for ruse or strategy in its accepted form. Although he made many flanking movements between the Rapidan and the James, he made about the same number of frontal attacks. Strategy was reduced by him to a study of objectives, and objectives were reduced to one—the hostile army.

Grant's campaign was hardly over when another great strategist came upon the field of war. Moltke conquered Austria in 1866 and France in 1870–71. He introduced many new elements into the art, but his generalship was of the same character as Grant's. In his five days' battles around Metz his loss in killed was about 4.3 per cent of his army of 250,000 men. Again, in the great war in eastern Asia, we watch Oyama's battles, and we are tempted to believe that he is modeling himself upon the strategy of U. S. Grant. Grant has been criticised for wasting his men in useless attacks, but the great wars of the last forty-four years have not changed his tactics. We will find the same thing again and again, the same driving of human flesh against the modern bullet. An extreme class of strategists have gone so far as to argue that every battle is a blunder, that a general who knows his business should be able to maneuver his troops so that if he had the superior force and other conditions in his favor, as Grant had, he could place the opponent in such an impossible position as to force him to surrender. With equal skill on both sides such a campaign would continue indefinitely.

In the campaigns I have mentioned we observe a remarkable coincidence in the loss of life in modern battles of great armies. It is between 4 and 5 per cent of the troops engaged. If this means that the limit of endurance has been reached, there will be more fencing and less hammering in future battles. But I do not believe that we can yet say that this will be the case or even if it is desirable.

The only lesson that I see in modern experience is that, whatever the genius of a commander and the devotion of his troops, they will never win against good troops unless they have greater numbers. Having numbers they must also be strong enough to stand greater sacrifice of life than ever before.

XIV. NINTH REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES COMMISSION.

WITH APPENDICES.

DECEMBER 31, 1908.

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NINTH REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES COMMISSION.

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NINTH REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES COMMISSION.

DECEMBER 31, 1908.

To the executive council of the American Historical Association:

The Public Archives Commission of the American Historical Association submits the following report of its work for the year 1908:

The investigation of the public archives in a number of the States has been continued by its adjunct and associate members in accordance with the general policy which has been followed since the establishment of the commission. The following persons have been added to the corps of workers representing the commission:

Delaware.—Mrs. J. Ernest Smith, Wilmington, Del., associate member. Mrs. Smith is also a member of the Delaware Division of Public Records.

Illinois.—Mr. Theodore C. Pease, of the University of Illinois, Urbana, associate member.

Montana.—Dr. Clyde A. Duniway, president of the University of Montana, Missoula. This State has not been previously represented.

As a part of the results of the work which has been in progress during the past few years contributions are presented from three States which have not previously reported and are herewith submitted:

Maine.—A report upon the state and local archives of Maine, by Prof. Allen Johnson, Bowdoin College.

Missouri.—A report upon the state archives of Missouri, by Prof. Jonas Viles, of the University of Missouri.

Washington.—A report upon the archives of the State of Washington, by Prof. Jacob N. Bowman, at present with the University of California.

Extended investigations have been made among the archives of California by Dr. C. A. Duniway, now of Montana, but recently of Leland Stanford Junior University; among the archives of New Mexico, by Prof. John H. Vaughan, of the Normal School, Las Vegas, and among the archives of Kentucky, by Prof. I. T. Myers and Mr. I. T. Reid, of Transylvania University. In addition, reports are in progress upon the state archives of Illinois by Prof. Clarence W. Alvord and Mr. Theodore C. Pease, of the University of Illinois;

upon the state archives of Louisiana, by Prof. W. L. Fleming, of the State University; upon the archives of Nebraska, by Mr. E. A. Sheldon, director of the field work of the Nebraska State Historical Society; and upon the state archives of West Virginia, by Mr. Virgil A. Lewis, state historian and archivist.

The commission presents in connection with this year's report, as its bibliographical contribution, a List of Acts and Journals of the Councils and Assemblies of the Thirteen Original Colonies in America, now preserved among the colonial papers in the Public Record Office in London. This list was ready for publication last year, but was held over, inasmuch as space was not available for its inclusion in the Report for 1907. The delay in publication was fortunate, inasmuch as the reclassification, which has been made of the papers in the Public Record Office, has necessitated a thorough revision of the references cited in these lists, in order to bring them into harmony with the new arrangement. These papers were secured and arranged for publication by Prof. Charles M. Andrews. His grouping of this material has made it possible to present a record of the sessions of the councils and assemblies in the several colonies, indicating the material in each case which is to be found in the possession of the Public Record Office. From this a list of sessions can be drawn more complete than any which has previously been prepared.

Some progress has been made in the preparation of a list of the local published archives of the several States; but owing to the magnitude of the task and to several practical difficulties, it has been decided by the commission not to press this work at present.

In accordance with the practice of previous years, the work of supervising the transcription of documents in the British archives for the Library of Congress has been continued under the direction of a subcommittee of this commission, of which Professor Andrews is chairman. A list of the transcripts from the British Museum and the Bodleian Library, already acquired by the Library of Congress, has recently been published by the Carnegie Institution.[a]

As in previous years the commission has endeavored to keep itself in touch with the movement in the several States for the better care of the public archives and wherever its aid has been sought has endeavored, through the proffer of advice or through the furnishing of information, to promote legislative activity to this end. At the last annual meeting of the association (1908), a conference of the commission with its adjunct and associate members was held and reports were presented by the representatives of eighteen different

[a] See Guide to the Manuscript Materials for the History of the United States to 1783 in the British Museums, in Minor London Archives, and in the Libraries of Oxford and Cambridge. By Charles M. Andrews and Frances G. Davenport. Washington, 1908. Pp. 431–445.

States, which, in general, were most encouraging, and indicated an awakened public interest in the majority of the States heard from with regard to the care and preservation of public records. In fact, so many States have established departments of history and archives, historical commissions, or the office of state archivist that the suggestion has been made that at the next annual meeting of the association (1909) a conference should be held to consider the problems connected with the care and classification of manuscript archives, and other matters of similar interest. It is hoped that such a plan can be carried out.

During the past year there has been considerable legislative activity in the States in the enactment of minor measures relating to the preservation and publication of archive material, especially that relating to the civil war. Perhaps the most important of these laws is the following:

AN ACT.

Be it enacted by the people of the State of Oklahoma:

SECTION 1. It shall be lawful for any official or other person within this State, having custody of any seal, record, original paper or other document not required by the laws of this State to be retained as a part of the records of a public office, to transfer the same to the Oklahoma Historical Society, and such certified copy shall be received in evidence and have the same force and effect as the original; the fees for such certificates shall be paid by the party applying therefor, and shall be in amounts such as is allowed by law to officials for like services; and all fees so received shall be for the benefit of the society: *Provided*, No fees shall be charged for certified copies when required in the transaction of the business of the State.

SEC. 2. An emergency is hereby declared, by reason whereof it is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety, that this act take effect from and after its passage and approval.[a]

Approved, April 24, 1908.

The remaining legislation of the States may be summarized as follows:[b] Maryland has passed an act authorizing the commissioner of the land office "to have transcribed or rebound such records in his custody as may absolutely require copying or rebinding in order to replace or preserve the originals." For this purpose the sum of $3,000 annually for the next two years was appropriated.[c] This act, as is set forth in its preamble, appears to have been enacted as a result of the information contained in the report of the public record commission of the State, which called attention to the necessity for such action.

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[a] Session laws of Oklahoma, 1908, ch. 42, act 1, p. 433.

[b] The commission desire to express their indebtedness to Mr. Clarence B. Lester, legislative reference librarian of the New York State Library, for his courtesy in furnishing them with several of the references cited in this connection.

[c] Laws of Maryland, 1908, ch. 606, pp. 169–170.

New Jersey has appropriated $1,000 to enable adequate measures to be taken to preserve the original records of the civil war now on file in the office of the adjutant-general.[a]

Maryland has likewise appropriated $2,000 each year for the next two years to continue the publication of the archives of the State by the Maryland Historical Society.[b]

Massachusetts has amended its laws in order to confer upon the commissioner of public records additional power in requiring the use of a standard ink, typewriter ribbons, and stamping pads in connection with all public record work.[c]

Massachusetts, Virginia, and Louisiana have respectively adopted laws relating to the preservation and publication of the records of the civil war. Massachusetts has amended its previous act for the publication of the record of the Massachusetts troops and sailors in the war of the rebellion by providing that the amount to be expended should be fixed annually by the general court.[d] The legislature has also authorized the purchase, under certain limitations, of 500 copies of the history of any Massachusetts military organization which served during the civil war.[e] Virginia has passed an act for the reappointment of a secretary of Virginia military records and directed him to complete these records in order to prepare the material necessary for the history of Virginia in the civil war. To defray the expenses of this office $500 annually have been appropriated for the next two years.[f] Louisiana authorized the appointment of a commissioner of Louisiana military records. This officer is empowered to collect and preserve and publish the records of Louisiana organizations in the war between the States and to prepare a history of the same; the term of the office to expire in 1912. An appropriation of $1,200 per year for the next two years was made.[g]

Owing to his temporary absence from the country, one of the members of the commission, Prof. Carl R. Fish, has not had an opportunity to participate in the deliberations of the commission nor to give his approval to this report.

Respectfully submitted.

HERMAN V. AMES.
HERBERT L. OSGOOD.
CHARLES M. ANDREWS.
DUNBAR ROWLAND.
CLARENCE S. BRIGHAM.
VICTOR HUGO PALTSITS.

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[a] Acts of New Jersey, 1908, ch. 122, p. 186.
[b] Laws of Maryland, 1908, ch. 91, p. 170.
[c] Acts and resolves of Massachusetts, 1908, ch. 57, p. 46.
[d] Acts and resolves of Massachusetts, 1908, ch. 491, pp. 447–448.
[e] Acts and resolves of Massachusetts, 1908, ch. 241, pp. 203, 204.
[f] Acts of the Virginia Assembly, 1908, ch. 158, pp. 214–216.
[g] Acts of the General Assembly of Louisiana, 1908, ch. 156, pp. 212–213.

NINTH REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES COMMISSION.

APPENDIX A.

REPORT ON THE ARCHIVES OF THE STATE OF MAINE.

By ALLEN JOHNSON, Ph. D.,

Professor of History and Political Science in Bowdoin College.

89160—H. Doc. 137, 61-2—vol 1——17

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THE ARCHIVES OF MAINE.

INTRODUCTION.

There are three epochs in the history of government within the territory now belonging to the State of Maine: (1) The period of proprietary jurisdictions claimed and in part exercised over sporadic settlements; (2) the period of control by Massachusetts, begun in 1652 and continued, with only temporary interruptions, to 1820; (3) the period of statehood. The only records of the early proprietary governments, so far as is known, are contained in the fragmentary and intermittent records of local courts and towns. For the history of the jurisdiction of Massachusetts over the province recourse must be had to records outside the present State. The records of the State of Maine are presumptively in the archives at Augusta. Throughout these transitions from one jurisdiction to another the county courts and town governments continued to function with comparative regularity, and preserved remarkably well the continuity of political life.

A twofold interest attaches to the records preserved within Maine. Not only are the local records older than the State, but they antedate the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, and owe their existence to a colonizing impulse which proceeded directly from England, and not, as in the case of Connecticut and Rhode Island, from the older colony of Massachusetts. Moreover, the relation of Massachusetts to the province was unique. The relation of the Union to the western domain is foreshadowed in the dealing of the general court with this border province. For a full century the province of Maine was the outpost of English settlement toward the exposed French frontier. The history of the colonization of this region in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries has still to be written with the aid of local records.

The sorry condition of the state archives, disclosed in the following pages, has already been brought to the attention of the public authorities, and plans have been made to secure remedial legislation from the next legislature. There are certain initial difficulties, however, which any legislative action will encounter. The constitution provides that the records of the State shall be kept in the office of the secretary of state. The proposal to create a department of archives and history, with the state historian in charge, to which the custody

of the public records shall be given, would thus seem to be of doubtful constitutionality. Yet to leave the records as they are, just as surely defeats the purpose of the constitutional provision. In any event, an enlargement of the office of the secretary of state with ample precautions against fire is the very least that the next legislature can do to preserve the archives of the State. That the other offices are also suffering for want of storage room and properly built vaults will also appear in the following pages. It may well be that a department of archives with the present energetic and capable state historian[a] in charge could be created with advisory powers which would do much for the proper safeguarding of both the state and the local records.

[a] Rev. Henry S. Burrage, D. D., to whom I am under special obligations for suggestions in preparing this report.

I. State Archives.

Since the year 1832, when the seat of government was removed from Portland to Augusta, the capitol has been the depository of the archives of the State of Maine. The original building has been remodeled and enlarged, but it has long been altogether inadequate to the growing needs of the administrative offices. Lack of office room in nearly every department has led to very general carelessness in the preservation of records not in use. As the congestion has become unbearable, one office after another has resorted to various expedients to procure storage room. The adjutant-general's office has taken possession of a closet in the room assigned to the commissioners of pharmacy; the secretary of state's office has dumped many of its older volumes of records in a storage room in the basement; for the relief of other offices, rude wooden shelves have been erected in the basement. And it is to be feared that even these dubious makeshifts do not hold all the "rubbish" consigned to the basement. That this inflammable material, so loosely heaped upon the floor, creates a very real danger to all the records can hardly be denied; but with the indifference which familiarity with such conditions always breeds the officials at the capitol pin their faith to the attendants who maintain a fire guard day and night. So long, however, as reliance is put upon the watchfulness of guards rather than upon fireproof vaults the state archives can not be said to have the care to which they are entitled.

In the following report no attempt has been made to cite printed departmental reports or other state publications. The report is concerned only with the manuscript records found in the several offices, though these records may in some instances have found their way into print.

In the thirty-second report of the state librarian there is printed an Index to Maine Public Documents, 1834–1867, and an elaborate Index to Economic Material in the Documents of Maine has been prepared by Adelaide R. Hasse and published (1907) by the Carnegie Institution of Washington. These two indices are invaluable guides to the state publications.

Office of the Secretary of State.

The constitution of Maine requires that the records of the State be kept in the office of the secretary. More specifically, the constitu-

tion requires this officer to "carefully keep and preserve the records of all the official acts and proceedings of the governor and council, senate, and house of representatives." It needs no searching examination to prove that these instructions have been more honored in the breach than in the observance. Not only are the records incomplete and fragmentary, but no adequate protection is now afforded against loss by fire or neglect. The office of the secretary is in the capitol at Augusta. There is no vault in the office of the secretary; a small fireproof safe contains the original draft of the constitution and a few other valuable documents. Otherwise, all the records are upon open metal shelving in a room which is finished in wood, with unprotected windows on three sides. A room in the basement, in close proximity to what may be regarded as the general dumping ground of the offices, contains the overflow of the secretary's office.

LEGISLATIVE RECORDS.

In the safe of the secretary of state are the following:

Act of separation of the district of Maine from Massachusetts, June 19, 1819; engrossed copy.

Constitution of 1820, written on parchment.

Constitution as amended in 1876, written on parchment.

Deeds to the State, one box.

Contracts, one box.

Indian treaties with Massachusetts, one box.

Bonds, one box.

Miscellaneous deeds, loose documents.

The following records are on the shelves of the office:

Laws of Maine, one hundred and seventy-one volumes, 1820–1907. Volumes 1–82 are written; the remaining volumes are printed.

Resolves, seventy-five volumes, 1820–1907. The first forty-seven volumes are written; the rest are printed.

The original drafts of bills which were passed, together with related papers and documents, are filed away by years in metal boxes.[a]

Revised laws, 1840, five volumes; 1857, five volumes; written.

Journal of the convention for framing the constitution of Maine, 1819, one volume.

Journal of the constitutional commission authorized to consider and frame amendments to the constitution, under resolve of 1875, one volume.

Journal of the senate, seventy-three volumes. 1820–1885, written; 1887–1889, typewritten; 1889–1905, printed.

Journal of the house of representatives, seventy-seven volumes. 1820–1885, written; 1887–1905, printed.

[a] A vault in the corridor contains original papers ("Acts and resolves," according to the statement of the deputy secretary) which have not been transferred to the office files. Drafts or bills which failed to pass the legislature are filed in a room adjoining the visitors' gallery. They have been carefully indexed by the clerk of the senate. These include only bills which were referred to joint committees.

EXECUTIVE RECORDS.

Journal of the council, seventy volumes. 1820–1899, written; 1900–1905, typewritten.

Register of the council, seventy-seven volumes, containing reports of committees, etc. 1820–1884, written; 1885–1899, printed forms.

Original drafts of council reports since 1875, together with vouchers and other papers, are filed in boxes in the office. Earlier reports are said to be stored in a vault in the corridor of the capitol.

Record of executive acts, five volumes, 1820–1907.

Records of warrants of the council, one volume, 1820–1825.

Governor's nomination books. Duplicate series seem to have been kept. (*a*) "Nomination book," 1820–1898, nine volumes. (*b*) "Governor's nomination book," 1835–1886, nineteen volumes. There is also one volume of nominations, bearing no title, for the years 1832–1835. (*c*) Nominations of commissioners out of the State, 1869–1874, one volume. (*d*) Governor's nomination book, commissioners out of the State, 1869–1907, one volume.

Record of appointments by governor and council, six volumes, 1820–1868.

Register of special appointments, orders, etc., one volume, 1831–1841.

Record of commissions of justices of peace in the several counties, seventeen volumes, 1820–1871.

Record of commissions of justices of peace and of the quorum in the counties, twenty-eight volumes, 1820–1880.

Record of commissions to justices of the peace and of the quorum for each and every one of the counties through the State, seventeen volumes, 1831–1907.

Record of commissions of trial justices, seven volumes, 1845–1856; 1860–1907.

Record of commissions to dedimus justices, five volumes, 1820–1907.

Record of commissions of notaries public, ten volumes, 1820–1907. Volume I contains also commissions of coroners, 1820–1826.

Record of commissions to coroners, seven volumes, 1820–1907 (for Volume I, see record of commissions to notaries public).

Record of commissions of county officers appointed, one volume, 1843–1865.

Record of commissions delivered to county officers duly elected, seven volumes, 1842–1907.

Record of commissions issued to ministers to solemnize marriage, thirteen volumes, 1821–1907.

Record of commissions of justices of the supreme court, one volume, 1897–1907.

Record of certificates of the qualification of civil officers, four volumes, as follows: Volume I, 1827–1857; oath recorded before secretary of state. Volume I, 1828–1831; oath taken before one of the council. Volume II, 1828–1830; oath recorded by secretary of state. Volume III, 1831–1851; oath recorded by secretary of state.[a]

Record of commissions to representatives of the legislature, eight volumes, 1865–1906.[b]

Record of commissions to senators of the state legislature, two volumes, 1869–1906.[b]

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[a] Certificates of qualification are now recorded with the commissions. The original papers are filed in metal boxes, and seem to be complete.

[b] Earlier commissions are contained in the record of executive acts or in the record of letters issued from the office.

Record of certificates of Representatives to Congress, one volume, 1830–1907.

Record of certificates issued to presidential electors, one volume, 1876–1896.

Record of commissions out of the State, four volumes, 1837–1907.

Record of commissions to inspectors of fish, two volumes, 1839–1862.

Record of miscellaneous commissions, thirteen volumes, 1820–1907.

Register of commissions delivered, ten volumes. Volumes 3 and 4 (1841–1860) are in the storeroom.

Register of civil officers for the State and counties, three volumes, 1820–1863.

Record of requisitions for extraditions of fugitives from justice, two volumes, 1869–1908.

Record of warrants issued under requisitions, two volumes, 1869–1908.

Record of pardons, two volumes, 1870–1907.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Record of letters issued from the office of the secretary of state, five volumes, 1820–1884. No record of letters is now kept by the office.

Records of documents, one volume, 1827–1831. A miscellaneous collection relating chiefly to the northeastern boundary question. The following were noted: Letters from Henry Clay to the governors of Maine and Massachusetts; letters from the governors to the Department of State; correspondence between the governors; letters of the British ambassador, Charles R. Vaughan; reports of land agents and special commissioners sent to the disputed border; petitions of settlers on the New Brunswick frontier; affidavits and depositions.

Record of letters issued from the office of the adjutant-general. Volume III, 1828–1833; Volume IV, 1834–1836.

ACCOUNTS WITH THE STATE.

Ledgers, eleven volumes, 1820–1907. An account of appropriations and of current drafts upon the several funds, kept for the convenience of the executive office.

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS.

Journal of the commission appointed under resolve of March 24, 1870, to investigate certain charges against towns, one volume.

Journal of the state valuation commission, four volumes, 1844, 1859, 1870, 1880.

Record of state loans, one volume, 1839–1880; one volume, 1864–1869.

Record of registered bonds, one volume, 1870–1889.

Records of certificates of organization of corporations, sixty-three volumes, 1870 to date. (Corporation returns, certificates, and letters are kept on file in metal boxes from 1868 to date.)

Records of changes in corporations, six volumes, 1896 to date.

Records of corporations chartered by special statute, one volume, 1891 to date.

Records of railroad corporations, one volume, 1876–1908.

Records of insurance corporations, two volumes, 1876–1908.

Record of dissolutions of corporations, one volume, 1901 to date.

Record of labels and trade-marks of unions of workingmen, one volume, 1903 to date.

Record of registered trade-marks, two volumes, 1883 to date.
Records of the board of registration of medicine, one volume, 1895 to date.
Record of registered dentists, one volume, 1891 to date.
Record of registered apothecaries, one volume, 1877 to date.
Record of licensed peddlers, one volume, 1889–1896.
Record of license granted for the sale of fertilizers, one volume, 1883–1884.
Record of pensioners of State, one volume, 1845–1881.
Record of state beneficiaries, one volume, 1874–1877.
Record of state beneficiaries admitted to asylums, two volumes, 1864–1900.
Record of divorces, applications and decrees, volume two, 1885–1886.
Record of the organization of plantations, three volumes, 1840–1908.

BASEMENT ROOM OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

A hasty examination of the contents of the storeroom already referred to brought to light the following records:

Records of the board of education, one volume, 1846–1852.

Journal of the board of commissioners under the act of separation, one volume, 1820–1827.

Register of civil officers, one volume; 1811–1820 for Massachusetts; since 1820 for Maine.

Register of appointments, two volumes, 1820–1839.

County treasurers' accounts, one volume, 1820–1832.

Records of passports issued by the governor, one volume, 1828–1851.

"Nominations," four volumes, 1827–1865. Probably duplicates of the records in the secretary's office.

Register of commissions delivered, volumes 3 and 4, 1841–1860. Completing the series in the secretary's office.

Record of election returns, two volumes, 1876–1882. The original election returns have been systematically destroyed after tabulation. Several "Abstracts of returns of votes" were found in a mutilated condition, and it is possible that a further search might bring to light all the tabulated returns.

Disbursements, volunteer regiments, under act of 1861. One volume, "Governor and council;" one volume, "Invoice of disbursements," 1861.

Report of the commission on claims of settlers on proprietors' lands in Aroostook County, under act of 1873, one volume (small).

Letters. A wooden box without cover contains a mass of papers of miscellaneous character. One package consists of letters to the secretary of state, mostly business correspondence. The rest of the papers seem to be recommendations of nominations to state offices.

Papers. A package of papers relating to Passamaquoddy Indians, dated 1885, contains petitions, accounts, and miscellaneous letters.

RECORDS OF THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

IN THE OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR.

Adjoining the governor's office is a small closet, in which are kept the following records:

Record of nominations of trial justices, one volume, 1887–1908.
Record of nominations of dedimus justices, one volume, 1887–1908.

Record of nominations of justices of the peace, one volume, 1887–1908.
Record of nominations of fish and game wardens, one volume, 1887–1908.
Record of nominations of notaries public, one volume, 1887–1908.
Record of miscellaneous nominations, one volume, 1887–1908.
Letter files containing the correspondence of the present governor.

IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

Adjoining the senate chamber is a small storeroom in which the following correspondence was found:

Administration of Governor Bodwell, "Official correspondence" (i. e., letters received), three files, January 1–December 31, 1887.

Administration of Governor Marble, "Official," three files, January 1–December 31, 1888.

Administration of Governor Burleigh, 1889–1892: "Official," thirteen files; "Copies mailed," twenty-four files; telegrams sent, one file; telegrams received, one file.

Administration of Governor Cleaves, 1893–1896: "Official," fourteen files; "official copies," sixteen files; telegrams received and sent, four files.

Administration of Governor Powers, 1897–1900: "Official," four files; "official copies," eleven files.

OFFICE OF THE STATE TREASURER.

The treasurer's office has been provided with a vault which may be regarded as reasonably fireproof. All the records of the office can be accommodated at present in the vault, though the upper section is already somewhat congested, making an accurate examination of the contents extremely difficult. The most important records are as follows:

Cash books: 1820–1824, one volume; 1820–1829, one volume; 1825–1834, "Monies paid," one volume; 1825–1834, "Monies received," one volume; 1835, one volume; 1836, one volume; 1835–1840, "Waste and journal," one volume. The earlier accounting was extremely loose and irregular, so that there was much overlapping and unnecessary duplication. From 1840 the accounts were kept with much greater precision. Volumes 1 to 40 cover the years 1840 to date.

Three isolated volumes may be used to elucidate the foregoing, viz: Rolls of account, 1821–1834, one volume; Journal of the treasury department, Volume A, 1820–1826; Volume B, 1826–1833.

Ledger: 1820–1833, one volume; 1834–1840, one volume. Volumes 2 to 25 cover the years 1841 to date.

Tax ledger: 1820–1821, one volume; 1822–1823, one volume. One volume for each year to 1836. From 1836 to 1840 there were no acts and resolves for the assessment of taxes. One volume for each year to 1856. 1856–1868, one volume; 1869–1882, one volume; 1883–1884, one volume.

Record of taxes on wild lands (continuation of foregoing): 1887–1892, one volume; 1893–1899, one volume; 1899 to date, one volume.

Tax record of unincorporated tracts: 1856–1859, one volume; 1860–1866, one volume; 1866–1870, one volume; 1870–1877, one volume; 1878–1880, one volume; 1881–1886, one volume.

Record of deeds of lands sold for taxes, eight volumes, 1854 to date.

Record of lands sold for taxes, two volumes, 1854 to date.

Record of taxes on corporations, two volumes, 1870 to date.
Record of taxes on reserved lands, two volumes, 1894 to date.
Record of county taxes, eight counties in eight volumes, 1840–1855.
Ledger of surplus revenue, one volume, 1837–1838.
Record of state loans, one volume, 1834–1838.
Record of state bonds: Volume 1, 1821——; volume 2, 1856–1864; volume 3, 1864; volume 4, 1868–1869.
Register of bonds, loan of 1889, one volume.
Record of the sinking fund, one volume, 1865 to date.
Record of notes payable, one volume, 1836–1853.
Record of trust funds, one volume, 1856 to date.
Record of bonds given by state officers, one volume, 1821 to date.
Records of certificates of commissioners on the equalization of municipal war debts, one volume, 1869.
Records of allotment funds, 1862–1865: Volume 1, "Individuals;" volume 2, "Individuals;" volume 3, "Localities;" volume 4, "Localities;" volume 5, "Localities."
Bank books (i. e., bank accounts), thirteen volumes, 1851–1905.

The vault contains also the following documents and papers:

Warrants and receipts, in wooden and paper boxes, complete from 1820 to date.
Orders, filed in boxes, 1833–1879.
Orders to pay rolls of accounts, four boxes, without date.
Railroad returns, in boxes, 1874–1880.
Railroad, express, and telegraph companies' returns, 1881–1882.
Railroad, express, telegraph, and telephone returns, 1883–1899.
Certificates of deposits, 1834–1883.
Land agent's returns, one box, no date.
Certificates of bounty on crows, four boxes, 1890.
Certificates of bounty on seals, eleven boxes, 1892–1906.
Certificates of bounty on animals, thirteen boxes, 1890–1901.
Certificates of municipal war debts, two boxes.
Wild lands letters, four boxes, 1885–1886; four boxes, 1890–1893.
Assessment of county taxes on wild lands, one box, 1875–1888.
Clerk's returns of treasurer, four boxes, 1885–1889.
Executions, five boxes, 1820–1835.
Savings banks' returns, 1872–1892.
County taxes, three boxes, 1843–1868.
Sheriff's returns, one box, no date.
Fines and forfeitures, two boxes.
Temporary loans, one box, 1840–1864.
Public debts, one box, 1838-1841; one box, 1840.
Inventory of property in Maine, one box, 1828.
State claims on United States, one box.
Bounty on wheat, one box.
Lottery, one box.
Peck's investigation papers, one box, 1860.
Justices' fees, three boxes.
Census of 1837, ten boxes for the ten counties.
Public moneys received by towns (from Federal Government), 1837, 10 boxes.
Pension certificates, 1836–1879.
Allotment rolls, thirteen boxes.
Soldiers' allotments, one hundred and three files in boxes.

OFFICE OF THE STATE ASSESSORS.

This is one of the few departments for the accommodation of which ample offices have been provided in the capitol. The office is thoroughly equipped with modern steel filing cases and cabinets. The records of the department are as follows:

Returns of local assessors, bound into yearly volumes, from 1891 to 1904; unbound files for 1905–1906; current files for use in cases.

Returns of savings banks, in filing cases from 1893 to date.

Returns of banking and trust companies, express companies, loan and building associations, telegraph and telephone companies, palace car companies, and trust funds are kept in separate filing cases.

Record of state valuation, four volumes, 1894 to date.

Record of commitments to the state treasurer, one volume, 1891 to date.

Wild lands records: Plans of townships in counties containing wild lands, according to the original field surveys; also reports of explorers sent out by the assessors to furnish detailed information regarding certain townships. These reports by experienced foresters contain data as to the kind, quality, accessibility, and probable value of timber lands in the several sections of a township. Some twenty townships have been thus surveyed or explored

Letter-press books have been kept by the office since 1891.

LAND OFFICE.

The office of the land agent is in the capitol at Augusta. The more important records are deposited in a small vault in the office, but the capacity of the vault has already been exceeded and metal shelving with screens has been provided in the office for the overflow. As the depository by law of all plans and field notes of public land surveys, the office contains the following records:

Surveys made by the direction of the commissioners under the act of separation, one volume, small; also one volume, folio, 1822, a copy of the foregoing.

"Schedule of public lands belonging to Maine which have been surveyed," one volume, no date.

Map of Maine (by Moses Greenleaf, 1822) to exhibit the townships assigned to Maine and to Massachusetts by the commissioners in 1823, one volume.

Field notes of surveys, one hundred and eleven volumes, numbered arbitrarily without regard to chronology. A card index in the office purports to be complete.

Abstract of field notes and plans, one volume, 1794–1860.

Schedule of townships and tracts surveyed and lotted, three volumes, 1824–1872.

Description of lots, Old Town Island, Penobscot Indians, one volume.

DEEDS, LEASES, AND SETTLERS' CERTIFICATES.

Massachusetts deeds, seven volumes, copies. Volume 1 contains records of grants made to revolutionary soldiers.

Record of deeds of the land office of Maine, twenty-nine volumes, 1824 to date. The earlier volumes are numbered as follows: Volume 1A, volume 1B, volume 2B, volume 3, volume 4, volume 4B, volume 5. (The rest are numbered consecutively.)

Joint deeds of Maine and Massachusetts, two volumes, 1845–1853. The land agents of the two States were authorized to deed lands concurrently to settlers upon the undivided lands which had recently been in dispute between Great Britain and the United States. The lands were to be set off by commissioners appointed by the two States.

Treaty deeds of Maine, one volume, two parts. Pages 1–57 contain the records of Noah Barker, appointed to ascertain the rightful claimants of the "Treaty lots," or "Preemption lots," 1868; pages 5–525 contain the deeds (printed forms) made on the basis of the foregoing record, 1869–1879.

Joint deeds of land agents of Massachusetts and Maine, volume 2, 1833–1850. Volume 1 could not be found, but it is probable that all these deeds were copied in the above volumes of records of the Land Office of Maine.

Record of deeds of timber on reserved lands, two volumes, 1850–1875.

Record of tax deeds, three volumes, 1849–1853. Deeds of land sold for taxes under the act of 1848.

Miscellaneous deeds and leases, one volume.

Record of land certificates, volume 1, 1870–1873 (under act of 1871).

Record of settlers' certificates, thirteen volumes, 1842–1884.

SALES AND RESERVATIONS.

Record of the sales of land, three volumes, 1824–1856.

Record of sales of forfeited lands, one volume, 1829–1873.

Record of sales of timber and grass on reserved lands, one volume, 1850–1875.

Record of sales of licenses to cut timber, one volume, 1840–1858.

Schedule of the sale of lands, one volume, no date.

Records of reserved lots, four volumes, 1831–1908. There is also one unnumbered volume containing "Miscellaneous records," 1880–1893.

Journal of lands reserved for public uses, one volume, 1855.

Book of advertisements, one volume, small, 1834—— (scrapbook).

Advertisements of public lands and timber, one volume, no date (scrapbook).

ACCOUNTS.

Ledger, four volumes, 1834–1908.

Journal, Volumes A, B, C, D, 1834–1908.

Waste book, Volumes A, B, C, D, E, 1834–1907.

Bill book, six volumes, 1834–1905.

Account with Massachusetts, volume 1, 1825–1827.

Account with reserved lots, one volume, 1854–1875.

Records of contracts, one volume, 1824–1826.

Records of contracts with actual settlers, one volume, 1824–1828.

Cash account with actual settlers, one volume, 1824–1828.

Mortgages and bonds for settling duties and forfeitures, one volume, small, 1838–1842.

Trial balances, two volumes, 1846–1874.

Register of bills receivable at the land office, one volume, 1834–1867.

Schedule of notes taken by the land agent, one volume, 1825–1838.

Schedule of notes and other securities in the land office, January 1, 1837.

Invoice of notes and other securities in the land office, January 1, 1834.

Letter books seem to have been kept from 1892 to date. Earlier books were not to be found.

FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT.

Ledger, five volumes, 1895 to date.
Record of licenses, two volumes, small, 1889–1905.
Record of petitions, two volumes, 1895 to date.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Records of the board of internal improvements, one volume, 1834–1842. The board was authorized "to explore and examine the great water courses and other parts of the State" where it might be supposed that canals, roads, and railroads could be constructed with profit to the State. Earlier pages contain some reports, but later pages have only the formal minutes of meetings.

Card index. The office contains an elaborate card index to the various plans and field notes, to all records pertaining to the public lots, and to the records of deeds.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF INLAND FISHERIES AND GAME.

A portion of the basement of the capitol has been set aside for the museum and office of this commission. The records of the commissioners were not accessible owing to the accumulation of material for which no adequate depository has been provided. It was ascertained from the clerk that the following records have been kept since 1897:

Record of licensed guides.
Record of camp proprietors.
Record of hunters and trappers.
Record of dealers in skins.
Record of marketmen.
Record of taxidermists.
Record of commissions to take birds' nests and eggs for scientific purposes.
Record of nonresident hunters (since 1903).
Record of unnaturalized foreign-born hunters (since 1907).

Applications and reports of registered guides are bound in some forty-seven volumes covering the years 1897–1901. Since 1901 these papers are filed in vertical cabinet filing cases in the office.

Reports of game wardens are on file since about 1899.

Only selected letters are kept on file in the office; copies of letters sent out are kept. Other records of the commission are in the vault of the land office, as already noted.

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

Owing to the cramped quarters of this department in the statehouse, only records for current use are kept in the office. The office contains neither safe nor vault. The overflow has been deposited in a closet in the room in the basement assigned to the commissioners of pharmacy. The contents of this basement closet will be described later. The office contains the following records:

CURRENT RECORDS.

Records of general orders, nine volumes, 1820 to date.
Records of special orders, six volumes, 1820 to date.
Records of commissions, six volumes, 1820 to date.
Roster of commissioned officers, one volume, 1879 to date.
Roster of ambulance corps, one volume, 1891 to date.
Roster of signal corps, one volume, 1895 to date.
Roster of naval reserves, one volume, 1899 to date.
Roster of noncommissioned officers, five volumes, 1898 to date.
Roster of the general staff, one volume, 1820 to date.
Roster of the national guards: First Regiment, three volumes, 1880–1903; Second Regiment, three volumes, 1880–1903.

"Roll books": First Regiment, one volume, 1901 to date; Second Regiment, one volume, 1901 to date; naval reserves, one volume, 1899 to date; signal corps, one volume, 1895 to date.

Record of retired officers of the national guard, one volume.
Record of discharges, six volumes, 1820 to date.
Record of service chevrons, one volume, 1900 to date.
Record of service medals, one volume, 1876 to date.
Record of medals and bars for perfect attendance, one volume, 1902 to date.

Current papers of a miscellaneous character are filed in boxes under the labels: special reports, enlistment papers, returns of appointments, monthly returns of regiments, return of military property. Most of these seem to date from 1898.

OLD MILITIA RECORDS.

Roster of volunteer militia, thirty-eight volumes, 1820–1861.
Maine Militia rolls, war of 1812, one volume.
Regular Army rolls, war of 1812, one volume.

Aroostook war, drafted militia, one volume, 1839. There is also in the office a box of papers labeled "Draft Aroostook war, 1839;" also three boxes of muster and pay rolls, 1839.

Enrollment lists prior to 1861 are said to be complete. They are stored in a vault in the corridor.

CIVIL WAR RECORDS.

Roster of volunteer troops of Maine in the service of the United States, by requisition of the War Department, three volumes, 1861–1866.

Returns of regiments (for the annual report of the adjutant-general): 1861, five volumes; 1862, nine volumes; 1863, seven volumes; 1864, seven volumes; 1865, two volumes. These returns, by companies, indicate age, residence, date mustered into service, presence or absence, etc.

Record of principals and substitutes, one volume, 1864–1865; also a small paper-covered book, "Drafted men, 1864."

Register of discharges, Volume A, 1861–1863.

Register of commissions: Volume A, 1861–1863; volume 5, 1864–1866.

List of changes in the Veteran Reserve Corps, one volume, small, 1865.

Record of soldiers' service in the war of the rebellion, ten volumes, certified statements of the adjutant-general.

Descriptive book of the Twenty-sixth Regiment, Maine Militia, one volume. Other volumes are in the basement.

Monthly returns of regiments are said to be complete. They are now being mounted upon large linen sheets to prevent mutilation by frequent handling. The mounts are kept in large wooden drawers.

War ledger, one volume, 1861–1866.

Quotas and credits, two volumes, 1862–1865 (by towns). There are also two small volumes labeled "Bangor quota" and "Portland quota, 1862–1865," respectively.

Town bounties and advances, calls of 1863 and 1864, one volume.

Accounts with towns for advances of state bounty to troops, call of 1864, one volume.

Record of state bounty paid by paymasters, 1861–1866, small folio in paper covers.

Record of state bounty paid to recruits for regiments in field, one small volume, 1862; recruits under call of 1863 and 1864, one small volume; "Conscripts," one small volume, 1863; recruits, one small volume, 1864.

Accounts of towns against the State for aid to families of volunteers, one volume, 1862.

Enlistment papers for all branches of the service (1861–1866) are filed in boxes numbered consecutively to 141. They are said to be complete.

State bounty receipts, 1861–1865, are filed in boxes.

Receipts for town advances of state bounty, 1864, are filed in boxes.

Statements for reimbursement to towns for advances on account of state bounty, 1864, are filed in boxes.

Claims of towns for reimbursement, 1868–1869, are filed in boxes.

Reports of battles and casualties, 1862–1863, are filed in a box.

Hospital returns, 1862–1865, are filed in three boxes.

SPANISH WAR RECORDS, 1898.

Record of commissions in Spanish war, one volume, 1898.

Roster of Maine volunteers in the service of the United States, one volume, 1898.

BASEMENT ROOM OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

(Commissioners of pharmacy.)

This room is in no sense a vault, but only a closet separated from the adjoining room by a wooden door. Its general aspect suggests that it has been used as a convenient dumping ground for the office. It is probable that this condition is due to overcrowding rather than to intentional neglect of the records. Any account of the contents of this room must be tentative, until a general house cleaning is undertaken by the department.

The following contents were noted:

Copy of general orders of the adjutant-general of Massachusetts, one volume, 1813–1819. (Paper cover.)

Record of general orders of the adjutant-general: One volume, 1820–1832; volume 4, 1861; volume 5, 1864. It is probable that these volumes are duplicates of those in the office.

Record of general orders received at headquarters: One volume, 1880–1882, First Division (small); one volume, 1883–1887, First Regiment (small); one

volume, 1885–1886, Company B, Second Regiment (small); one volume, 1885–1886, Company H, Second Regiment (small).

Record of special orders: One volume, 1861–1864; one volume, 1865–1889 (small).

Records courts-martial and inquiry, one volume, 1820.

Records courts-martial, volume 3, 1834–1852.

Records circuit courts-martial, volume 1, 1827–1832.

Book of reports, one volume, 1853–1856.

Letters and appointments of the adjutant-general, one volume, April to October, 1861.

Telegrams to and from the adjutant-general, volume 1, 1861.

OLD MILITIA RECORDS.

Ordnance, stores, and camp equipage received of Massachusetts, under act of separation, 1820, and from the United States, 1821–1859, one volume.

Account of military articles and supplies furnished the militia, one volume, 1821–1843.

Record of the annual abstracts of militia, one thin volume, 1820–1828.

Record book of William P. Parrott, deputy land agent at Fort Fairfield, one volume, April to November, 1839.

Accounts of acting quartermaster, 1839: One volume, "Journal;" one volume, "Ledger."

Record of commissions and discharges forwarded, one volume, 1841–1860.

Returns of active volunteer militia, one volume, 1856–1861.

Returns of enrolled militia, one volume, 1856–1862.

CIVIL WAR RECORDS.

Regimental order book: Twenty-fifth Regiment, one volume, September, 1862–March, 1863; Twenty-first Regiment, one volume, October, 1862–July, 1863; Twenty-fourth Regiment, one volume, September, 1862–July, 1863.

Descriptive book: Tenth Regiment, one volume; Second Regiment, one volume; Twenty-fourth Regiment, one volume; First Regiment, one volume.

Enlistments commencing January 1, 1863, one volume.

Record of enlistments, October 17, 1863–June 1, 1864; sixteen volumes, one volume to each county (two for Knox County); lists by towns.

Quota record, volume 3, 1864.

"Deserters, etc.," one volume, 1862.

List of volunteers who have received state bounty under general order of July 17, 1862, one volume (by cities, towns, and plantations).

Credits under call of October 17, 1863, and state bounties advanced by towns in 1864: First district, one volume; second district, one volume; third district, one volume; fifth district, one volume.

Record of enlistment of volunteers in navy, one volume, 1864–1865.

Substitutes in the navy, one volume, 1864.

Naval credits allowed by the naval commissioners, one volume, 1864.

List of rejected and suspended claims, one small volume, 1862–1864.

Claims allowed by the committee on military affairs in executive council: One volume, 1864; one small volume, 1865.

Record of applications for state pensions, under act of February 23, 1866, one volume, 1866–1868.

Applications for state pensions, under act of February 24, 1869, one volume.

Record of indigent orphans of soldiers and seamen: One volume, 1868–1870; one volume, 1870–1871; one volume, 1871; one volume, 1872; one volume, 1873.

LETTERS AND PAPERS.

Records of letters: Volume V, 1836–1837; Volume VI, 1837–1839; Volume VII, 1839–1841; Volume VIII, 1841–1853; Volume IX, 1853–1859.

Letter files, five boxes, each labeled "1820–1855." Letters and papers of the most miscellaneous character. The following titles are typical: Letters to the secretary of state; letters to the adjutant-general; letters to the governor; election returns; petitions; copies of bills passed to be engrossed; reports of legislative committees; applications for pensions; papers relating to projected railroads.

Undated letter files, thirteen boxes without labels. One box contains correspondence covering the years 1861–1865. Among these letters are some from the governor, some from the secretary of state, and some from the adjutant-general. The bulk of the papers in the other boxes, however, seems to belong to the adjutant-general's department. Among these are pay rolls, receipts, inspection rolls, claims, invoices, etc.

Miscellaneous letters to the adjutant-general: Five boxes, 1861; six boxes, 1862; four boxes, 1863; five boxes, 1864; four boxes, 1865; two boxes, 1866.

Letters from military officers, 1861, one box.

Orders, circulars to and by General Hodsdon, one box.

Proposals, etc., and offers of loans by banks, 1861–1862, one box.

General and special orders from the War Department, 1861–1868, one box.

Affidavits and depositions relating to the case of Robert Elliott, 1861, one box.

Letters from various officers, 1861, one box.

Letters to the executive department: Miscellaneous, 1861, six boxes; recommendations, 1861, two boxes; miscellaneous, 1862, eight boxes; recommendations, 1862, five boxes; from orderly sergeants and recruiting officers, 1862, two boxes; from municipal authorities, 1862, three boxes; of transmittal and acknowledgment, 1863, one box; orders of governors to issue commissions, 1863–1865, one box; miscellaneous, 1863, two boxes; recommendations, 1863, four boxes; orders of the War Department, 1863–1865, two boxes; from provost-marshals and United States officers, 1863–1865, one box; from orderly sergeants and recruiting officers, 1863–1864, one box; recommendations, 1864, four boxes; of transmittal, etc., 1864, one box; recommendations, 1865, one box; of transmittal, etc., 1865, one box.

Medical examinations of recruits, three boxes, 1861.

Medical examinations of drafted men or of volunteers in lieu, four boxes, 1862.

United States pension returns, two boxes.

Descriptive rolls of regiments, 1861–1864, four boxes.

Morning reports, 1861–1862, four boxes.

Monthly reports, 1861–1866, five boxes.

Exhibits of troops for service, 1861–1864; papers relative to the number of men furnished by Maine in 1861, one box.

Miscellaneous letters, one box: Letters from United States officers, 1862; communications from the War Department, 1863; letters from Senators and Representatives at Washington, 1861–1862 (from Hamlin, Fessenden, Morrill, and others); petitions for an extra session of the legislature, 1862.

Letters by Governor Washburn, 1861–1862; letters from General Hodsdon during the war, one box.

Letter books containing copies of letters sent out from the adjutant-general's office, 1879–1900, about thirty volumes, apparently complete.

Letter files of letters received in the adjutant-general's office seem to be complete since 1884.

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS.

Roster of Maine Volunteer Militia, one volume, 1868–1880.

Account of military property issued by the adjutant-general, one volume, 1883–1897.

Historical memoranda, war of 1861, compiled by the adjutant-general: Remarks from returns of Twentieth Regiment, one volume; remarks from returns of Tenth Regiment, one volume; remarks from returns of Twenty-ninth Regiment, one volume; diary of Ansel Small, Third Battery, one volume; letters and diary of William M. Harthorn, Fourth Regiment, two volumes (second volume contains also diary and letters of Col. J. W. Welch, Nineteenth Regiment); diary of Gen. J. P. Cilley, First Cavalry, one volume.

Records of the governor and council:[a] One volume, 1850–1852; one volume, 1854.

Journal of the joint legislative committee on state valuation, 1841, one volume.[a]

Proceedings of the council in relation to reports of standing committee on military affairs, with orders issued in accordance therewith by the adjutant-general, one thin volume, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE PENSION CLERK.

The pension clerk occupies an office adjoining the quarters of the commissioner of agriculture. The office is without a safe, and all the records, books, and papers are kept on wooden shelves. The following contents were noted:

Records of state pension certificates, two volumes, 1866 and 1867. The series is continued as "state pension accounts," in yearly volumes, 1868 to date.

Since the year 1876 three small books accompany the foregoing for each year: Record of applications and allowances; record of certificates issued; record of applications (index).

Original application papers are filed in pasteboard boxes. They seem to be complete.

Vouchers are filed in the same manner, and also seem complete.

The office has made no effort to keep records of letters received or sent.

OFFICE OF THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Like most of the older departments of the State, this has outgrown its accommodations in the capitol. A vault in the office is filled to overflowing with papers, and a storeroom in the basement is now also filled to its full capacity. The accessible records may be summarized as follows:

IN THE VAULT.

Returns of free high schools, in boxes, 1878–1892, 1903, and scattered returns for 1900 in an office cabinet.

Returns of superintending school committees, in boxes, several counties to each box, 1868–1882. Since 1883 they have been labeled "School returns."

[a] These records should be in the custody of the secretary of state.

They are apparently complete to 1891; then only for 1892 and 1904. Loose packages, not complete, were found in a cabinet in the office for the years 1900 and 1902.

Fiscal returns, in boxes, 1876–1891, also loose packages for 1892, 1893, 1894, and two large boxes containing the returns in part for 1903 and 1904; other returns for 1902, 1903, 1904, are in the cabinet in the office.

Returns of academies, institutes, and seminaries, one package for 1902.

Returns of superintending school committees in regard to tuition, in boxes, 1903–1907.

Special reports of town superintendents, one package, 1896.

Special returns for educational institutions, eight packages, 1897.

Letters to the superintendent: Two packages, 1869–1871; one box, 1885; one package, 1886; one package, 1887; one package, 1888; one package, 1889.

Copies of letters sent out have been kept in standard letter files since the incoming of the present superintendent of schools (1907). Letters received are now also kept carefully on file. In the vault was found also a large box of papers, which on inspection proved to be copies of deeds to soldiers who served in the war of the Revolution. Their presence in this place can only be explained on the supposition that the land agent left them when he vacated this office for the benefit of the superintendent of schools.

IN THE STOREROOM IN THE BASEMENT.

It is probable that many of the missing returns already noted are among the disordered papers in this room. Returns of free high schools, and of common schools, and fiscal returns were found in boxes for the years 1895–1897, and in packages for 1905–1906. Loose papers for nearly every year from 1889 to 1906 were found on the shelves. When the papers were put away, some effort seems to have been made to separate the returns by years, but they are now in confusion.

Such records as exist of teachers' examinations are said to be in the possession of the special school agent, who has no office at the capitol. The office of the superintendent has a card index of certificates issued to teachers.

OFFICE OF THE RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

The railroad commissioners occupy one of the few commodious offices in the statehouse. Metal filing cases and cabinets afford ample accommodation for the not very numerous records of the department. The existing records are as follows:

Returns of steam and electric railroads from 1889 to date, bound in yearly volumes. Some few returns exist for the years 1886–1889, but returns were not made obligatory upon railroad companies until 1889.

Records of commissioners: One volume (small folio) contains the docket of the commission from 1883 to about 1889, when the commission was reorganized. Volumes 2–9 cover the years from 1885 to date.

Dockets, three volumes, 1895 to date.

Petitions and decisions are kept in a metal filing case. They are said to be complete from 1889 to date.

Maps and plans are on file from 1883 to date.

Letter books are complete as far back as 1889.

Letters received have been filed in boxes in the office since 1889.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

Only current records are kept in the office of the insurance commissioner, owing to lack of accommodations. The inevitable storeroom in the basement has been utilized as a depository for books and papers not in use. Annual statements of insurance companies doing business in the State are complete from 1873 to date. Previous to 1886 they are in packages; from 1886 they are bound in yearly volumes. Application papers of companies admitted are filed in boxes and seem to be complete from 1896 to date. These papers include copies of charters, constitutions, by-laws, etc. Fire reports from municipal authorities are on file from 1895 to date. Letters received by the office seem to have been kept carefully since 1874. Office letter books begin with the year 1885. It is now the practice to keep both letterpress and carbon copies of all letters sent out from the office.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The secretary of the board of health has been registrar of vital statistics since 1891. The records in his office at the capitol, therefore, have mainly to do with the keeping of the records sent in by the town clerks. These returns are copied upon cards which are carefully indexed by names. The original returns are filed by towns.

The records of the board of health consist of minutes, which have been kept of meetings since 1885 (one volume). Letters received have been kept in files since the organization of the board (1885).

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

The records in this office are scanty. All matter of public importance has been published in annual reports. Copies of letters sent out are preserved in letter files from 1892 to date. Letters received in the office have been kept in letter files since 1896; earlier letters are in packages dating back to 1892. There are also in the office two volumes of records of farmers' institutes, covering the years 1892 to date.

OFFICE OF THE BANK EXAMINER.

The headquarters of this department were not established at the capitol until the year 1892. Records earlier than 1891 are not kept

in the present office. The returns of savings banks, loan and building associations, and trust companies are complete and on file from 1892 to date. Letters received have been filed away since 1895. It is now the practice of the department to keep copies of all letters sent out.

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR STATISTICS.

Deeming his duties performed when he has rendered his annual report to the governor, the commissioner of industrial and labor statistics systematically burns all returns on the basis of which he makes up his report. The office, consequently, is not burdened with records. In explanation of this somewhat unusual course, it was said that many returns of inspectors of factories and industries were of such an intimate nature that the manufacturers and employers concerned would deprecate their falling into the hands and under the gaze of the general public. The returns are burned, therefore, as a precautionary measure.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The office of the attorney-general is at present at Ellsworth. The office of the assistant attorney-general is at the capitol. In neither office are any records other than can be found in the printed reports of the department.

II. County Archives.

Nine of the sixteen counties of Maine are older than the State. The form of county organization was therefore determined by the general court of Massachusetts. Counties established subsequent to the separation of Maine from Massachusetts have followed this common New England type. Existing chiefly for judicial and administrative purposes, the county occupies an intermediate position between the towns and the central government of the State. The courts continued to function without intermission after the separation; the county offices remained unchanged. But in the year 1831 an act of the legislature created in each county a board of county commissioners, who were given charge of the highways and all powers formerly exercised by the court of general sessions. In 1839 the court of common pleas was superseded by the district court; and in 1852 the district court, in turn, gave way to the supreme court, whose justices now hold trial terms in each county. In 1868 superior courts with both civil and criminal jurisdiction were created for the counties of Cumberland and Kennebec, the trial terms of the supreme court in those counties now dealing only with civil cases.

The clerk of courts in each county is also clerk of the commissioners and custodian of the records of the county, except such as are committed to the register of probate and to the register of deeds. An act of 1821, still in force, requires the board of commissioners to provide, in the shire town of their county, "fireproof buildings of brick or stone for the safe-keeping of records and papers belonging to the offices of registers of deeds, and of probate and insolvency, and of the clerk of courts, with separate fireproof rooms and suitable alcoves, cases, or boxes for each office." The same act also requires "that the records in the offices aforesaid shall hereafter be made and entered on paper of a firm texture, well-glazed and finished, the principal ingredients of which shall be linen." The provisions of this act have been construed liberally both in respect to protection against fire and in respect to the use of linen paper. Now that the records are commonly typewritten the use of well-glazed paper is a dubious requirement. Very few of the later typewritten records can be handled without smearing.

The records of the county treasurers have not been noted in the following review of the county offices. From 1822 to 1885 they were

required by law to publish in some newspaper a full and fair statement of the financial concerns of their counties. Since 1885 they have been required to publish annual financial reports. Earlier records than these must be sought in the minutes of the county commissioners.

YORK COUNTY RECORDS.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY CLERK.

Among the most venerable records in the State of Maine are the documents styled "Early records of the province of Maine" in the office of the county clerk at Alfred in York County. The region between the Piscataqua River and Casco Bay had already passed under several jurisdictions when Massachusetts secured the submission of the scattered settlements and extended her administration over them. The miscellaneous records of the Gorges régime were then collected and deposited with the county recorder at York, where they seem to have remained until their final removal to the new shire town of Alfred. When Judge David Sewall, of York, examined them in 1774, in the office of the clerk of the inferior court, he found a number of books rudely made by stitching several quires of paper together, some of which were bound in parchment, others in coarse paper covers. He endeavored to reduce this miscellaneous collection to order by lettering the books with red ink as "A," "B," "C," "D," "E," "F," "G." Repeated handling has since disarranged the leaves of these loosely bound books, so that at the present time only "A," "B," "E," and "G" are recognizable. "E" has no covers. One parchment-covered book is without any red letter, but bears the title, "The records of York court begun March 17: 1679/80." Another set of sheets, torn and dog-eared, is inclosed in a worn manila-paper cover without title of any sort. Still another set of sheets is without cover or title. Finally, there is a package of loose leaves rapidly crumbling, which can only be deciphered with difficulty. Only a most careful examination can now reduce these loose sheets to their chronological order.

A transcript of these records was made by Francis Bacon in 1845. From this transcript was made the copy of 1870, which is now in the office of the county clerk. An earlier transcript, now in the state library, was made by Charles Bradbury, acting under a resolve of the state legislature in 1843. A third transcript is in the possession of the Hon. James Phinney Baxter, of Portland.

The contents of these records are too varied to permit of concise description. Extracts from them were published in the first volume of the collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and more extended extracts were published subsequently in the first volume of

the collections of the Maine Historical Society. The earliest entries are records of the court of commissioners sitting at Saco, in the year 1636.

In the office of the county clerk, at Alfred, are kept also the records of courts since 1687, when the judiciary act was passed by Governor Andros and council. By this act provision was made for an "Inferior court of common pleas" in each county and a court of "Quarterly sessions." By the acts of 1692 and 1699, these courts were reorganized, though they retained much the same jurisdiction. After 1692 the inferior court of common pleas became known simply as the court of common pleas and was held in each county by four judges specially appointed, while the court of quarter sessions was styled after 1699 the court of "General sessions of the peace." The latter was held by the justices of the peace for the county or by such as were designated. The following records are complete:

Volume VI. Records of the inferior court of common pleas, 1687–1718, pages 1–229; records of the court of quarter or general sessions, 1687–1716, pages 230–400; and in reverse order, 1716–1718, pages 401–423.

Volume VII. At the front, records of the court of common pleas, 1718–1726; at the back, in reverse order, records of the court of general sessions, 1718–1727.

Volume VIII. At the front, records of the court of common pleas, 1727–1730; at the back, in reverse order, records of the court of general sessions, 1727–1730.

Volume IX. At the front, records of the court of common pleas, 1730–1733; at the back, records of the court of general sessions, 1730–1733.

Volume X. Records of the court of general sessions, 1733–1757.

Volume XI. Records of the court of general sessions, 1757–1776.

No number. Small folio. Records of the court of general sessions, 1776–1792.

Volumes XIII–XVI. Records of the court of general sessions, 1792–1833. The records of this court end with Volume XVI, but the serial number is continued for the following:

Records of the county commissioners, Volumes XVII–XXIV, 1834–1899.

The records of the court of common pleas are continued as separate volumes in serial order (following Volume IX, containing also the records of the court of general sessions). This later series comprises volumes X–LVI, covering the years 1733–1839. Volume LVI contains the records of the first session of the district court, in May, 1839.

The records of the district court, which succeeded to the jurisdiction of the court of common pleas, are contained in thirteen volumes, covering the years 1839–1852, when it in turn was superseded by the supreme judicial court.

The records of the supreme court in the county of York are contained in fifty-six volumes numbered consecutively and covering the years 1798 to date.

In the office of the county clerk are the following miscellaneous records:

Record of marriages returned by town clerks, 1854–1888,[a] one volume.

Record of marriages, sheriffs' commissions, etc., 1857–1905, one volume.

Record of deputy sheriffs' commissions, 1836–1907, one volume.

Record of soldiers' and seamans' discharge, 1866–1894, one volume.

[a] The statute which required town clerks to make annual return of marriages to the clerk of courts was repealed in 1887. Returns must now be made to the secretary of state and to the registrar of vital statistics, who is secretary of the state board of health

OFFICE OF THE REGISTER OF DEEDS.

The records of deeds are preserved in 575 volumes, covering the years from 1643 to date. Not all records of conveyances and grants, however, are included in this collection, since it was customary for the county court originally to publish land grants and to hear questions involving land titles. For these earlier records recourse must be had to the "Early records of the province of Maine," already described. Fourteen volumes of these deeds have been printed by resolve of the legislature, first under the supervision of the Maine Historical Society, and since 1903 under that of the Maine Genealogical Society. The original volumes are preserved in the office of the register of deeds, but are withdrawn from general use.

The earlier volumes of the printed "York deeds" contain matter of a much more miscellaneous character than the title suggests, and for this reason the first six volumes should receive special examination.

Volume I. This volume was printed from the original records and from a copy of the original records made in 1731 by order of the court of general sessions. Some twenty-six pages were missing from the original when the copy was made, and many other pages were so badly mutilated that the copy had to be used in place of the original. Following the method of the copyist, the printed volume is divided into three parts as follows: Part I, 1648–1666; Part II, 1643–1645; Part III, Miscellaneous records taken in part from the court records. The volume contains not only conveyances and grants, but private letters, petitions, inventories, accounts, and claims. It includes also correspondence bearing on the claims of Massachusetts to the province of Maine and the proceedings of the Massachusetts commissioners appointed to receive the submission of the settlements north of the Piscataqua.

Volume II. Only one leaf was missing from the original when this volume was printed. It includes the records of deeds between 1666 and 1676, for the county of York, as well as certain records for those settlements in the Duke's Territory east of the Kennebec. Among the records are also numerous documents bearing on the Mason claims. The editor has reprinted in the introduction to the volume the alleged Mason charter of 1635, together with a grant of Gorges to Mason in the same year.

Volume III. This volume is complete for the years 1676–1684.

Volumes IV–VI. These volumes contain the scattered records of fifteen years in the following confused arrangement: Volume IV, records of deeds, 1684–1686, 1696–1699; Volume V, Part I, probate records, begun in 1680; record of deeds, 1690–1696; Part II, 127 pages of court records; Volume VI, record of deeds, 1687–1689. When government was resumed in the province, immediately after the revolutionary movements of 1689, it was found that Books IV and VI had been carried to Boston. Until these were returned Book V, which had been opened as a record book for probate business, was used for the recording of deeds and the minutes of the court.

The remaining volumes of the printed series are free from such irregularities and reflect the more orderly and systematic working of the county offices.

In the office of the register of deeds are also the following:

Record of householders' certificates (under act of 1850), volume 1, 1850 to date.

Record of certificates of incorporation, thirteen volumes, 1881 to date.

Record of certificates of limited partnership, one volume, 1854–1894.

Record of certificates of persons owning stallions (under act of 1873), one volume, 1873 to date.

Record of recognizances, one volume, 1855–1856.

OFFICE OF THE REGISTER OF PROBATE.

The probate records of York County are preserved in the office of the register of probate at Alfred. They are contained in volumes numbered consecutively from 1 to 272. Volume I, covering the period September 14, 1687, to January 8, 1706/7, has been replaced by an attested copy, the original being badly worn through constant use. It is desirable that other early volumes should also be replaced by copies. The records are complete to date. Prior to 1687 the work of a probate court was transacted by the county court, the clerk of court serving also as register of probate.

In the office of register of probate are also the following:

Administrators' bonds, volumes 1 and 2, 1823–1838.

Executors' bonds, volume 3, 1823–1842.

Guardians' bonds, volume 4, 1823–1836.

Bonds for persons non compos mentis and spendthrifts, volume 5, 1823–1842

Bonds on sales of real estate, volume 6, 1823–1842.

Probate bonds, volumes 7–22, 1821–1872. (After this date in the probate records.)

Probate docket: Unnumbered, 1862–1864, 1869–1871; volumes, 1–19, 1872–1908.

Insolvency docket, volumes 1–3, 1878–1898.

Record of assignments and certificates of discharge, volumes 1 and 2, 1878–1899.

By resolve of the legislature, February 25, 1887, those wills which had been recorded prior to the separation of the counties of Cumberland and Lincoln from York were ordered to be printed. They were copied under the direction of the Maine Historical Society and published with the title "Maine wills," 1640–1760.

The original probate papers are stored in this office, but they are in such confusion, the register admits, that "back of the past twenty-five years it would be a hard task to find anything special."

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

An examination of the records of Cumberland County had hardly been completed, when the building, which contained also the records of the city of Portland, was destroyed by fire. It is believed that all the records except those of the probate court were saved, but until they can be brought together again from their temporary places of deposit their exact condition can not be ascertained. The loss of the probate records is irreparable. It would seem as though the loss of

the earlier probate records in the destructive Portland fire of 1866 should have taught the necessity of providing adequate protection against further losses. It should be added that a court-house was already in process of construction when the recent fire occurred, and it is to be hoped that the records may soon rest in fireproof vaults. The following summary of the county archives must be regarded as tentative until they can be reexamined.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY CLERK.

In the office of the clerk of courts were kept all the court records except those of the court of general sessions. The series was not interrupted by the separation of Maine from Massachusetts, the inferior court of Massachusetts becoming the inferior court of Maine. The records of the inferior court of common pleas and of the district court which superseded it are contained in sixty-five volumes, covering the years 1760 to 1852.

The records of the supreme court of Massachusetts in the county of Cumberland comprise five volumes for the years 1798 to 1820. The records of the supreme court of Maine for the county of Cumberland (during the year 1820, for both Cumberland and Oxford) begin in volume 5 of the foregoing and follow, in volumes numbered consecutively to 100, to the year 1906. In 1852 the supreme court succeeded to the jurisdiction of the district court and continued to exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction until 1868, when pressure of work necessitated the organization of a superior court for the county.

The records of the superior court for the county of Cumberland are contained in two series of volumes, as follows:

Civil records, volumes 1–78, 1868–1906.
Criminal records, volumes 1–36, 1869–1906.

The following records were also kept in the office of the county clerk:

Naturalization records of the superior court, volumes 1–14, 1859–1903 (of the supreme court, 1859–1868).
Naturalization records of the superior court, "Soldiers," volume 1, 1868–1902.
Record of soldiers discharged from the service of the United States, volume 1, 1866–1902.
Records of deputy sheriffs' commissions, volumes 1–2, 1830–1907.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

In this office were kept the records of the court of general sessions for the years 1760 to 1831. The records of the county commissioners since 1831 are preserved in the same series, beginning with volume 6, and covering the years 1831 to 1908 in ten volumes.

Among the records in this office were also the following:

Marriage records returned by town clerks: Volume A, 1786–1833; Volume B, 1835–1849; Volume C, 1850–1864; Volume D, 1864–1886.

Journal, Cumberland County jail workshop, Volume A, 1876–1884.

OFFICE OF THE REGISTER OF DEEDS.

The records of deeds are preserved in eight hundred volumes, covering the years 1760 to date. Earlier conveyances and grants must be sought in the records of York County, from which this county was set off in the year 1760. Volume I of the Cumberland County deeds has been replaced for general use by an attested copy, but the original is in a fair state of preservation. To these deeds there is an exhaustive index in thirty-two volumes.

Miscellaneous records in this office were as follows:

Records of attachments, volumes 1–20, 1838 to date.

Records of certificates of incorporation, volumes 1–35, 1870 to date.

Record of certificates of persons owning stallions, Volume I, 1873 to date.

Record of homestead exemptions (under act of 1850), Volume I, 1850 to date.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

The records of the county of Lincoln, since its establishment in 1760, are collected in the court-house at Wiscasset (originally Pownalborough). The usual brick and steel vaults have been provided for the several offices, but none can be regarded as strictly fire-proof.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY CLERK.

In the vault in the office of the clerk of courts are the following records:

Records of the supreme judicial court from 1798 to date, thirty-three folio volumes.

Records of the court of common pleas from 1761 to 1838, when the district court succeeded to its jurisdiction, fifty volumes.

Records of the court of sessions from 1761 to 1831 and of the county commissioners from 1831 to date, twelve volumes, numbered consecutively. Volume V contains the records of the court of sessions, 1817–1834, and of the county commissioners, 1831–1833.

Record of marriages, two volumes, 1828–1866. Later records are missing.

Record of sheriff's and coroner's bonds, two volumes, 1820–1892.

Record of sheriff's bonds, one volume, 1894 to date.

Record of appointments of deputy sheriffs, two volumes, 1830 to date.

Record of recognizances, three volumes (not numbered consecutively), 1813–1850.

Records of declarations of intention and naturalization, one volume, 1905 to date.

Estimates for county taxes, one volume, 1812 to date.

Record of "Mittimuses," one volume, 1891 to date.

"An account of all moneys received in the clerk's office," one volume, 1821–1835. In inverted order, at the back, an account of the county with Nathaniel Coffin, agent for building the court-house

OFFICE OF THE REGISTER OF DEEDS.

Records of deeds for the county of Lincoln are kept in the vault of the register's office. They comprise 323 volumes, covering the years 1761 to date. Volume II contains the records of the grants of the "Proprietors of the Kennebeck purchase from the late colony of New Plymouth," 1760–1784. Volume XXIV contains the records of the Plymouth grants from 1788 to 1831.

Other records in the registry of deeds are as follows:

Record of attachments, eight volumes, 1838–1908.
Record of exemptions, volume I, 1850 to date.
"Horse records" (under act of 1873), one volume.
Records of certificates of corporations and of limited partnerships are kept among the miscellaneous records in the general series.

OFFICE OF THE REGISTER OF PROBATE.

The probate records are contained in 197 volumes, covering the years 1760 to date. The records from 1760 to 1800 have been edited by Mr. William D. Patterson, and published by the Maine Genealogical Society (1895). This volume contains not only wills and brief abstracts of the proceedings of the probate court, but also some papers which were deposited with the register, but for some reason not recorded. Among these probate records are five volumes of records for the eastern district of Lincoln County, from 1844 to 1847. There are six volumes of probate dockets, covering the years 1863 to date. Other miscellaneous records are as follows:

Record of assignments, Volume I, 1850–1879.
Record of assignments and certificates of debtor's discharge, two volumes, 1878–1900.
Insolvency docket, one volume, 1878–1900.

The original probate papers seem to have been preserved, but they have not been filed in any methodical fashion.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

The records of the county of Hancock, established in 1789, are to be found at Ellsworth, where they are housed in a commodious courthouse. Although this building is constructed of brick and the offices are shut off from the main building by steel doors, the window frames are of wood and unprotected. Only one office, that of the clerk of courts, is provided with steel stacks.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF COURTS.

The following records are kept in the clerk's office:

Records of the supreme judicial court, forty-five volumes, 1801–1908. The accompanying dockets are complete.

Records of the court of common pleas, twenty-eight volumes, 1790–1839. The dockets are missing.

Records of the district court, eight volumes, 1839–1852. The serial number of the records of common pleas is continued for these records, i. e., volume 29 to volume 36.

Records of the court of sessions, two volumes, 1790–1831.

Records of the county commissioners, beginning in volume 2 of the foregoing, eighteen volumes, 1831 to date. The dockets of the court of sessions are missing; those of the county commissioners are complete.

Municipal court dockets (city of Ellsworth): Criminal docket, four volumes, 1869 to date; civil docket, five volumes, 1869 to date.

Record of marriages, one volume, 1842–1887. Previous to this date the marriage records were kept in the minutes of the county commissioners.

Records of appointments of deputy sheriffs, four volumes: Volume 1, small, 1830–1847 (also sheriff's and coroner's bonds); volumes 2–4, 1850 to date.

Records of declaration of naturalization, two volumes, 1845–1906.

Records of naturalization, four volumes, 1847–1906.

Record of seamen's discharges, one volume, 1865.

Record of soldiers' discharges, one volume, 1866–1901.

OFFICE OF THE REGISTER OF DEEDS.

In the registry of deeds are the following records:

Records of deeds, four hundred and fifty-one volumes, 1791 to date. Volumes 4 and 6 have been copied. The originals are kept in the office. Several of the earlier volumes have been rebound. The records are well indexed.

Records of attachments, eight volumes, 1845 to date.

Records of certificates of organization of corporations, three volumes, 1879 to date.

Record of clerks and secretaries of corporations, one volume, 1880–1908.

Record of homestead exemptions, one volume, 1851 to date.

Record of horses, one volume, 1873 to date.

OFFICE OF THE REGISTER OF PROBATE.

In the registry of probate are the following:

Probate records, one hundred and forty volumes, 1791 to date. Fully indexed.

Probate dockets, complete from the year 1822. Documents and papers are filed away by court terms in tin boxes.

Record of assignment, one volume, 1853–1878.

Record of assignments and debtors' discharges, one volume: Assignments, 1878–1898; discharges, 1878–1900.

Insolvency dockets seem to be complete.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.[a]

The records of Washington County are at Machias in a commodious court-house. This building is constructed of brick and the several offices can be shut off from the main building by steel doors. The window frames are of iron and all the offices are provided with metal stacks. The county was established in 1789.

[a] For the preparation of this report I am indebted to Mr. Jay Lyman Gray, of Lubec, Me.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF COURTS.

The following records are kept in the clerk's office:

Records of the supreme judicial court, thirty-six volumes, 1821–1908. The accompanying dockets seem to be complete.

Records of the court of common pleas, seventeen volumes, 1790–1839. The accompanying dockets seem to be complete.

Records of the district court, thirteen volumes, 1839–1852. The accompanying dockets seem to be complete.

Record of the court of sessions, one volume, 1790–1831.

Records of the county commissioners, five volumes, 1831–1908. The dockets of the court of sessions are wanting; those of the county commissioners are complete.

Record of marriages, one volume, 1827–1890.

Record of appointments of deputy sheriffs, two volumes, 1859 to date.

Record of intention of naturalization, six volumes, 1854–1906.

Record of petitions for naturalization, two volumes, 1854–1906. Since 1906 the records have been kept in one volume provided by the Federal Government.

Record of soldiers' discharges, one volume, 1821–1902. The few records of seamen's discharges have been kept with the soldiers' discharges.

OFFICE OF THE REGISTER OF DEEDS.

In the registry of deeds are the following:

Records of deeds, two hundred and eighty-three volumes, 1784 to date. All of the volumes are kept in the office. They are well indexed.

Records of attachments, three volumes.

Records of certificates of organization of corporations, three volumes. 1871 to date.

Records of foreclosures, four volumes, 1840 to date.

Record of horses, one volume, 1897 to date.

OFFICE OF THE REGISTER OF PROBATE.

In the registry of probate are the following records:

Probate records, one hundred volumes, 1870 to date. Fully indexed.

Probate dockets, complete from 1894 to date. Occasional dockets from 1825 to 1894.

Documents and papers are filed away alphabetically, from 1785 to date, in filing cases.

Record of assignments and debtors' discharges, one volume, 1879–1899.

Insolvency docket, one volume, 1879–1899.

KENNEBEC COUNTY.

The records of Kennebec County, established in 1799, are stored in the court-house at Augusta. Although the building is a substantial structure of stone, none of the offices have been provided with vaults or safes which can be regarded as fireproof. Pending the construction of a wing for additional office room, the custodians of

the records have allowed their books and documents to accumulate in a damp vault in the basement, where they lie in a chaotic state.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF COURTS.

The following records are accessible in the clerk's office in the main building:

Records of the supreme judicial court: Thirty-nine volumes, 1799–1878; eight volumes, 1879–1902 (several volumes bound under one cover); one volume, 1903; one volume, 1904–1906 (several volumes bound under one cover). The accompanying dockets seem to be complete.

Supreme judicial court, criminal records, one volume, 1852–1878.

Records of the law terms of the supreme court, twenty-two volumes, 1880–1900.

Records of the superior court, thirty-one volumes, 1878–1908. The accompanying dockets seem to be complete. This court succeeded to the criminal jurisdiction of the supreme court in Kennebec County.

Records of the court of common pleas and of the district court are said to be in the vault in the basement.

Records of the court of general sessions, six volumes, 1799–1835. The volume for the years 1809–1811 is missing. Volume 4 contains in an insertion the minutes of the court from 1822 to 1825, which are copied in volume 5. In 1831 the court of general sessions gave way to the court of county commissioners, hence the serial numbers are continued for the following:

Records of the court of county commissioners, volumes 7–17, 1835 to date. Volume 9 contains the records of hearings of petitions and awards of damages in connection with the construction of the Kennebec and Portland Railroad. It covers the years 1848–1853. Volume 12 continues these records to the year 1899. Volume 13 contains records relating to the construction of the new jail, 1857–1858. Volume 11 contains the records of accounts allowed, 1848–1852. The dockets for the foregoing courts are complete from 1825 to date.

"Rescripts," one volume, 1883–1890.

Record of executions returned with bonds, one volume, 1837–1895.

Record of confession notes, one volume, 1840–1860.

Record of marriages, six volumes, 1828–1887.

Record of deputy sheriffs' appointments, three volumes, 1829 to date.

Records of declaration of intention and naturalization, three volumes, 1882–1903.

Records of declaration of intention, three volumes, 1882–1908.

Record of naturalization of minors, 1903 to date.

Record of naturalization of soldiers, one volume, 1882–1903.

Record of naturalization of soldiers and sailors, one volume, 1904 to date.

Record of soldiers discharged, one volume, 1865–1887.

OFFICE OF THE REGISTER OF DEEDS.

Copies of the records in the registry of deeds of Lincoln County, eleven volumes, 1760–1799. These contain copies of deeds recorded as late as 1830 in Lincoln County.

Records of deeds of Kennebec County, 486 volumes, 1799 to date.

Records of grants of the proprietors of the Kennebec purchase: Volume 1, 1799–1812; volume 3, 1810–1863; one volume, not numbered, contains copies of the Kennebec grants in the registry of deeds of Lincoln County, 1761–1818.

Records of the commissioners of Massachusetts, appointed to settle claims affecting the proprietors of the Kennebec purchase, one volume, numbered 2, 1803–1805.

Records of attachments, seven volumes in the series, 1838 to date. Volume 4, following the year 1873, is missing.

Record of certificates of homesteads, one volume, 1850 to date.

Record of certificates of limited partnership, one volume, 1845–1889. After 1889, among the records of deeds.

Record of pedigrees of stallions, one volume, 1873 to date.

Record of certificates of corporations are kept in separate volumes among the records of deeds.

OFFICE OF THE REGISTER OF PROBATE.

Owing to the gross carelessness with which the probate records have been treated, no satisfactory statement can be made regarding the contents of the vaults. Most of the volumes from 140 to 307 seem to be kept in the vault adjoining the court-room. The rest have been left to litter the vault in the basement. The probate records are indexed.

OXFORD COUNTY.

The records of Oxford County, established in 1805, are now in the court-house, erected in 1895, at South Paris. The building is constructed of brick with the usual vaults for the different offices. A short-sighted economy has led to the use of wooden rather than steel stacks in the vaults, all of which have windows.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF COURTS.

Records of the supreme judicial court, thirty-two volumes, 1821–1908. Accompanying dockets are complete.

Records of the court of common pleas, seventeen volumes, 1805–1851. Beginning with the June term, 1839 (volume 12), the court is styled "Western district court." The dockets are complete.

Records of the court of general sessions, one volume, 1805–1830.

Records of the county commissioners: Volume 1, 1831–1846; volumes 3–9, 1846 to date. There is no volume numbered 2. Dockets of the court are complete in six thin folios, unbound, and six folio volumes. Records of locations of roads, 1895 to date, one volume; bills ordered paid, 1886–1902, one volume.

Record of marriages: Volume "A," 1830–1845; volume 1, 1845–1870; volume 2, 1870–1892.

Record of admission of attorneys, one volume, small folio, containing copies of signatures and original signatures from 1807 to date.

Record of appointments of deputy sheriffs, one volume, 1883 to date; one volume, 1853–1882; one volume, 1883 to date.

Bills allowed by the supreme court, one volume, 1854–1866; volume 2, 1872–1900; volume 3, 1901 to date.

Record of soldiers' discharges, two volumes, 1866–1903.

OFFICE OF THE REGISTER OF DEEDS.

Records of deeds, three hundred and four volumes, 1806 to date. Indexed.
Records of attachments, five volumes, 1838 to date.
Record of homestead exemptions, one volume, 1850 to date.
Record of stallions, one volume, 1873 to date.
Records of certificates of corporations and of limited partnerships are kept in miscellaneous volumes in the general series.

OFFICE OF THE REGISTER OF PROBATE.

The earliest volumes are numbered consecutively from 1 to 19. Two volumes are numbered 2. Further than this no serial numbers are used. The records are said to be complete. There are altogether some two hundred volumes from the year 1805 to date. The records have no general index, though each volume is indexed. The greater part of the papers which the present register found in the office have been arranged alphabetically in pigeonholes, but there are still several drawers full of unclassified documents. The probate dockets seem to be complete from 1822 to date.

SOMERSET COUNTY.[a]

The records of Somerset County are in a well-built court-house at Skowhegan. The usual "fireproof" vaults have been provided for the offices. The county was organized in 1809.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF COURTS.

The following records are kept in the clerk's office:

Records of the supreme judicial court, forty volumes, 1821–1908.
Records of the court of common pleas, fifteen volumes, 1809–1839.
Records of the district court, seven volumes, 1839–1852.
Records of the court of sessions and of the county commissioners, nine volumes, 1809–1908.
Dockets, one hundred and forty-five volumes, 1809–1908, covering all the court records; six volumes, county commissioners.
Records of soldiers' discharges, two volumes, 1866–1908.
Records of marriages, three volumes, 1844–1888.
Records of appointments of deputy sheriffs, three volumes, 1850–1908.
County estimates of taxes, three volumes, 1850–1908.
Naturalization records were kept with the supreme court records until the new law of 1903.

OFFICE OF THE REGISTER OF PROBATE.

In the registry of probate are the following:

Records of probate, one hundred and twenty volumes, 1809–1908.
Probate dockets, ten volumes, 1869–1908.

[a] For assistance in preparing this report I am under obligation to Mr. Maurice Palmer Merrill, of Skowhegan, Me.

Insolvency dockets, five volumes.

Documents and papers since 1869 are kept in metal filing cases, numbered to correspond with the dockets. The earlier documents and papers are said to be complete as far back as 1809.

OFFICE OF THE REGISTER OF DEEDS.

In the registry of deeds are the following:

Records of deeds, two hundred and ninety-two volumes, 1809–1908.

Records of attachments, twelve volumes, 1809–1908.

Records of foreclosures and of exemptions are kept with the records of deeds.

Records of certificates of corporations and of limited partnerships are kept in a volume in the general series.

PENOBSCOT COUNTY.

The records of this county are stored in the new court-house at Bangor, which has been the shire-town since the establishment of the county in 1816. The offices are commodious and well arranged, but inadequate precaution has been taken against fire. The building is constructed of brick and stone and each office has been provided with steel doors, but all the rooms have windows without steel shutters. None of the records are kept in fireproof vaults or safes.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF COURTS.

The following records are in the clerk's office:

Records of the supreme judicial court, one hundred and forty volumes, 1821 to date. Dockets are complete.

Records of the supreme judicial court for criminal cases, seventeen volumes, 1852 to date. Dockets are complete.

Records of the court of common pleas, thirty-two volumes, 1816–1839. Dockets are complete.

Records of the district court, twenty-four volumes, 1839–1852. Dockets are complete.

Records of the court of sessions and, since 1831, records of the county commissioners, thirteen volumes, 1816 to date. Dockets seem to be complete.

Records of marriages, seven volumes, 1827–1887.

Records of naturalization of foreigners, 1834–1906: Volume 1, declaration and naturalization; volumes 2–5, declaration of naturalization; volumes 2–11, naturalization.

Record of soldiers' discharges, one volume, 1866–1895.

Record of sailors' discharges, one small volume, 1866–1871.

Records of appointments of deputy sheriffs, eight volumes, 1829 to date.

Record of peddlers' licenses, one volume, 1866–1872.

OFFICE OF THE REGISTER OF DEEDS.

The following records are in the registry of deeds:

Records of deeds, seven hundred and ninety volumes, 1814 to date. Fully indexed. From 1814 to 1816 Bangor was a half-shire with Castine, in Hancock County, and maintained an office for the northern registry of deeds.

Records of attachments, eleven volumes, 1838 to date.

Records of foreclosures, twelve volumes, lettered A to L, 1838 to date.

Penobscot Indian records, two volumes, 1884 to date. Records of lands assigned by the agent to Indian claimants upon determination of claims by a board of commissioners; also records of subsequent conveyances.

Record of homestead exemptions, one volume, 1850 to date.

Records of certificates of organization of corporations, three volumes, 1870 to date.

Record of clerks of corporations, one volume, 1845 to date.

Record of seizures on execution, one volume, 1888 to date.

Record of limited partnerships, one volume, 1842–1896.

Record of log marks, one volume, 1849 to date.

Horse records, one volume, 1873 to date.

OFFICE OF THE REGISTER OF PROBATE.

The following records are in the registry of probate:

Records of probate, three hundred and twenty-one volumes, 1816 to date.

Probate dockets seem to be complete from 1859. The earlier volumes are missing, except two pamphlets for the years 1820–1822 and 1822–1823, and one small book for 1831–1834.

Miscellaneous records, a series of volumes numbered in red ink 1–9 and 15–21. Indexed.

Insolvency records, six volumes, 1893–1898.

Documents and papers are filed by years in steel boxes, 1822–1892, and since 1892 by numbers in boxes.

WALDO COUNTY.

In the court-house at Belfast are collected the records of the county of Waldo, established by act of the legislature in 1827. The building is a brick structure, with a recently constructed addition for the registry of deeds. All the offices are provided with vaults, which are commonly termed fireproof. All these vaults have metal stacks and steel doors, which shut them off from the other rooms, but all have windows which are not protected.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF COURTS.

In the clerk's office are the following records:

Records of the supreme judicial court, thirty-two volumes, 1828–1906. Volume 33, which brings the records down to date, is unbound. The dockets seem to be complete.

Records of the court of common pleas, eight volumes, 1828–1839. Dockets not to be found.

Records of the district court, nine volumes, numbered serially with the foregoing, 1839–1852. Dockets are missing.

Records of the court of sessions and of the county commissioners, seven volumes, 1827–1908. Dockets are complete in ten volumes.

Record of marriages, three volumes, 1828 to 1887.

Index to road records, one volume.

Record of appointments of deputy sheriffs, two volumes, 1839 to date.

Record of soldiers' discharges, one volume, 1866–1898.

Naturalization records were not kept separate from the court records until 1907.

OFFICE OF THE REGISTER OF DEEDS.

In this office are the following:

Records of deeds, two hundred and ninety-one volumes, 1828 to date. Well indexed.

Record of certificates of incorporation: Volume 1, "Corporation and partnership certificates," 1872–1902; volume 2, "Corporation records," 1902 to date.

Record of homestead exemptious, one volume, 1850 to date.

Record of attachments, two volumes, 1874 to date.

Records of stallions, one volume, 1891 to date; one volume (small) "Horse records," 1873–1887.

OFFICE OF THE REGISTER OF PROBATE.

In the registry of probate are the following records:

Probate records, one hundred and thirty-four volumes, 1827 to date. The first six volumes are numbered indifferently 1 or 2. The serial number begins with the volume numbered 7.

The records are fully indexed. Documents and papers are kept in boxes, each paper receiving a serial number.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.[a]

The records of Franklin County, established in 1838, are in the court-house at Farmington. The offices have been recently renovated, and are now well protected against fire. All are equipped with metal stacks and have iron window frames protected by steel shutters.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF COURTS.

The following records are kept in the clerk's office:

Records of the court of common pleas, one volume, 1838–1839.

Records of the western district court, five volumes, 1839–1852.

Records of the supreme judicial court, twenty-six volumes, 1841–1908. Dockets of the foregoing courts are complete.

Records of the county commissioners, eight volumes, 1838–1908. Dockets are complete.

Record of marriages, four volumes, 1842–1887.

Record of appointments of deputy sheriffs, three volumes, 1838–1908.

Record of sheriffs' and coroners' bonds, six volumes, 1838–1908.

Record of declaration of naturalization, two volumes, 1838–1900.

Record of naturalization, two volumes, 1838–1900.

Record of soldiers' discharges, two volumes, 1865–.

OFFICE OF THE REGISTER OF DEEDS.

The following records are in the registry of deeds:

Records of deeds, one hundred and seventy-nine volumes, 1838 to date.

Record of attachments, one volume, 1879–1908.

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[a] Mr. Ernest H. Pottle, of Farmington, has aided me in the preparation of this report.

Record of certificates of organization of corporations and of limited partnerships.

Record of horses, one volume, 1873 to date.

OFFICE OF THE REGISTER OF PROBATE.

In the office of the register of probate are the following:

Probate records, one hundred and forty-four volumes, 1838–1908. Probate dockets are complete.

Record of assignments, one volume, 1879–1898.

Record of debtors' discharges, one volume, 1879–1898.

Probate papers are filed, by estates, in steel filing cases.

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY.[a]

The records of this county, established in 1838, are in the court-house at Dover. The county offices are provided with the usual vaults for the safe-keeping of the records.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF COURTS.

In this office are kept the following records:

Records of the supreme judicial court, twenty-one volumes, 1838 to date. The accompanying dockets are complete.

Original papers forming part of the court records are filed in tin boxes, one for each year, from 1838 to date.

Records of the county commissioners, six volumes, 1838 to date.

Records of marriages, three volumes, 1838–1889.

Record of soldiers' discharges, one volume, 1866 to date.

OFFICE OF THE REGISTER OF DEEDS.

In this office are the following records:

Records of deeds, one hundred and sixty-four volumes, 1838 to date.

Record of attachments, three volumes.

Record of foreclosures, four volumes.

Records of wills, two volumes.

Record of corporation certificates, one volume.

Record of assignments of wages, one volume.

Record of certificates of clerks of corporations, one volume.

Record of lien claims, one volume.

Record of seizures, one volume.

Horse records, one volume.

OFFICE OF THE REGISTER OF PROBATE.

This office contains the following records:

Records of probate, seventy-nine volumes, 1838 to date.

Records of wills, three volumes.

Dockets, three volumes, since 1893.

Insolvency records, two volumes.

Documents and papers are filed in tin boxes and are said to be complete.

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[a] Mr. Ralph Owen Brewster, of Dexter, has kindly prepared this report on the records in the court-house.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY.[a]

The records of this county are in the court-house at Houlton, which has been the shire town since the organization of the county in 1839. The building is constructed of brick, and the several offices are provided with steel doors and fireproof vaults for the safe-keeping of the records.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF COURTS.

Records found in the office of the county clerk are as follows:

Records of the supreme judicial court, thirty-seven volumes, 1851–1908.

Records of the district court, four volumes, 1839–1851.

Records of the county commissioners, sixteen volumes, 1839 to date. Dockets are complete for all the foregoing records of courts.

Records of marriages, four volumes, 1879–1888.

Records of naturalization of foreigners, sixteen volumes, 1839 to date.

Record of soldiers' discharges, one volume, 1866 to date.

Record of appointments of deputy sheriffs, five volumes, 1839 to date.

OFFICE OF THE REGISTER OF DEEDS.

The following are in the registry of deeds:

Records of deeds, two hundred and thirty-six volumes, 1808 to date. Indexed.

Records of attachments, ten volumes, 1839 to date.

Record of foreclosures, eight volumes, 1853 to date.

Record of homestead exemptions, one volume, 1853 to date.

Records of certificates of organization of corporations, one volume, 1882 to date.

Record of clerks of corporations, one volume, 1882 to date.

Record of limited partnerships, one volume, 1874–1885.

Horse record, one volume, 1873 to date.

OFFICE OF THE REGISTER OF PROBATE.

The following are in the registry of probate:

Probate records, Washington County, northern division, volume 1, April, 1836–April, 1838.

Probate records, Aroostook County, sixty-five volumes, 1839 to date.

Probate dockets, seven volumes, 1865 to date. Documents and papers are filed in steel cases by number, corresponding to the number and page of the docket in which the record of the estate is made.

Record of assignments and discharges, volume 3, 1896–1904.

Insolvency dockets, four volumes, 1878–1899.

Insolvency record, one volume, 1892.

Insolvency ledger, one volume, 1893–1901.

Probate and insolvency record, one volume, 1882–1885.

Probate and insolvency, record of orders, volume 4, 1893—.

SAGADAHOC COUNTY.

The records of the county of Sagadahoc, established in 1854, are collected in the court-house at Bath. The court-house is a substantial

[a] The data for this report have been collected by Mr. Aaron A. Putnam, of Houlton, Me.

brick building with vaults for the use of the register of deeds, the register of probate, and the clerk of courts. These three vaults contain windows, but they are protected by steel shutters. All have double steel doors, which are closed when the records are not in use.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY CLERK.

The records of the supreme judicial court are contained in thirty-seven folio volumes, numbered consecutively from 1854 to date. Accompanying these records are the supreme court dockets in smaller folio volumes. A volume numbered 2, but not belonging to the series, contains a record of "Bonds" from 1886 to 1898.

The following records are also in the office of the county clerk:

Record of soldiers discharged from service, one volume.
Record of sailors discharged from service, one volume.
Records of the county commissioners, five volumes, 1854 to date.
County commissioners' dockets, four volumes, 1854 to date.
Record of bills allowed and paid by the county commissioners, volume 4, 1889 to date.
Record of marriages, volume 1, 1853–1887.
Record of deputy sheriffs' appointments, one volume, 1854 to date.
Record of recognizances, one volume.

OFFICE OF THE REGISTER OF PROBATE.

The registry of probate contains the complete records of the court of probate from 1854 to date. The volumes are not numbered consecutively, but they are indexed for ready use.

OFFICE OF THE REGISTER OF DEEDS.

Down to the year 1854, the region now known as Sagadahoc County was included within Lincoln County. Lincoln County was divided for judicial and administrative purposes into an eastern and a western district, separated by the Kennebec River. The records of the western district are in this office. They are contained in forty-three volumes, covering the years 1826 to 1856. The record of deeds for Sagadahoc County from 1854 to date are contained in volumes numbered from 1 to 116.

The office has also the following records:

Record of levies, one volume, numbered 24, 1862–1888.
Record of tax deeds, two volumes, 1867–1890.
Record of certificates of incorporation, three volumes, 1870 to date.
Record of attachments, six volumes, 1838 to date.

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY.

The records of Androscoggin County, established in 1854, are in the court-house at Auburn. The building is constructed of brick and conforms to the letter of the law in providing separate "fireproof" rooms for the several offices. It is open to question, however, whether

the iron window shutters in each office would resist intense heat. Only the office of the register of deeds has metal shelves.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF COURTS.

The records in this office are as follows:

Records of the supreme judicial court, forty-three volumes, 1854 to date. The dockets of the court are complete. Original papers are filed in tin boxes, by successive law terms, from 1854 to date.

Naturalization records are contained in the foregoing until 1895, when separate volumes were opened.

Records of the county commissioners, four volumes, 1854 to date. The dockets are complete in four volumes. There are some six volumes of "Accounts allowed," 1864–1906.

Record of marriages, one volume, 1854–1881.

Records of coroners' and sheriffs' bonds and deputy sheriffs' commissions, Book II: Bonds, 1893–1908; commissions, 1891–1908.

Record of soldiers' discharges, one volume, 1865—.

License records (peddlers, etc.), one volume (small), 1854–1889.

OFFICE OF THE REGISTER OF PROBATE.

The registry of probate contains the following records:

Records of the probate court, fourteen volumes, 1854–1908. Original documents and papers are filed in tin boxes chronologically.

Administrators' docket, nine volumes, 1854–1908.

Executors' docket, seven volumes, 1854–1908.

Miscellaneous docket, three volumes, 1854–1908.

Insolvency docket, three volumes, 1878–1898.

Assignments and discharges, three volumes, 1878–1898.

Guardians' docket, six volumes, 1854–1908.

The office also contains many volumes of records without serial number, such as inventories, notices of appointments, trustees' bonds, guardians' bonds, letters of administration, letters testamentary, etc.

OFFICE OF THE REGISTER OF DEEDS.

The following records are in this office:

Records of deeds and miscellaneous records, two hundred and twenty-three volumes, 1854–1908. Besides the serial number, the volumes bear titles. It has been the custom to keep records, for which separate books are provided in other counties, among these volumes. Records of homestead exemptions, records of limited partnerships, horse records, are scattered through miscellaneous volumes, and can only be found by consulting the card index, which catalogues all matters under the names of "Grantor" or "Grantee."

Records of attachments, six volumes, 1854 to date.

KNOX COUNTY.

The records of the county of Knox, established in 1860, are well cared for in the offices of the court-house at Rockland. The building was erected in 1874. It is apparently well constructed, but open to the same criticism as other county buildings. The vaults have been built with windows, in the expectation that steel shutters would offer adequate protection against fire.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY CLERK.

The vault in the clerk's office contains the following records:

Records of the supreme judicial court, forty volumes, 1860 to date. Volumes 31 to 40 are unbound. The dockets seem to be complete.

Records of the county commissioners, as follows: Volume I, 1861–1874, minutes; Volume II, 1873–1885, minutes; Volume III, 1885–1903, minutes; Volume IV, bills of costs ordered to be paid, 1888–1908; Volume V, bills ordered to be paid, 1888–1908; Volume VI, bills for jail commitment, 1888–1908; Volume VII, county commissioners' bills, 1888–1905; Volume VIII, minutes, 1903 to date; Volume VIII, record of hearings on petition.

County commissioners' dockets, one volume, 1860–1873; one volume, 1888–1908.

Record of marriages, Volume I, 1861–1887.

Record of naturalization, Volume I, 1868–1894; Volume II, 1894–1903; Volume III, 1903–1906.

Record of declarations of intention of naturalization, Volume I, 1868–1906.

Naturalization docket, 1903–1906, one volume.

Record of appointments of deputy sheriffs, Volume I, 1894–1907.

Record of sheriffs' and coroners' bonds, Volume I, 1870–1907.

Record of soldiers' discharges, Volume I, 1866–1899.

County estimates of taxes, Volume I, 1862–1908.

OFFICE OF THE REGISTER OF DEEDS.

Three distinct sets of records are collected in the registry of deeds, as follows:

1. Lincoln records of Knox County, thirteen volumes, 1760–1819. These are copied from the records in the registry of deeds at Wiscasset.
2. Lincoln records, eastern district, thirty-two volumes, 1836–1860. These include the records of deeds in the region east of the Kennebec River, the records of the western district remaining at Bath in Sagadahoc County, as already noted.

   Records of attachments, eastern district, three volumes, 1838–1859.

   Records of executions and levies, eastern district, two volumes, 1841–1859.

   Record of notices of foreclosures, eastern district, Volume I, 1859.

   Record of homestead exemptions, eastern district, Volume I, 1851–1859.
3. Knox County records of deeds, one hundred and forty-six volumes, 1860–1908.

   Record of attachments, three volumes, 1860–1908.

   Record of notices of foreclosures, two volumes, 1860–1908.

   Record of executions and levies, two volumes, 1860–1908.

   Record of seizure on executions, two volumes, 1885–1907.

   Record of liens, one volume, 1896–1908.

   Record of certificates of incorporation, two volumes, 1871–1908.

   Record of homestead exemptions, one volume, 1860–1905.

   Record of horses, one volume, 1873–1908.

OFFICE OF THE REGISTER OF PROBATE.

The records of this office are preserved in the vault in steel cases of approved modern design. The records fill one hundred and seven volumes, covering the years 1860 to date. The original probate papers are kept by estates in index files, and so far as is known they are complete.

III. Proprietary Records.

Some of the most valuable records of the eighteenth century, so far as the local history of Maine is concerned, are to be found in the minutes and letter books of those bodies of proprietors which received grants of lands from the general court of Massachusetts. The Maine Historical Society has been fortunate in securing several series of proprietary records. They are carefully preserved in the vaults of the society in Portland. Two other sets of proprietary records were found; one for the town of Falmouth, which is in the possession of the register of deeds at Portland, and one for the town of Shapleigh, which is in the office of the register of deeds at Alfred, in York County.

PEJEPSCOT RECORDS.

Volume I. Contents: Transcripts of deeds and claims giving title to the Pejepscot lands; record of the confirmation of title by the general court in 1715; mutual bond of the proprietors; records of meetings; advertisement of lands; record of accounts; deeds of the proprietors. In inverted order at the end of the volume are the records of the proprietors of Small Point from March 9, 1743, to August 7, 1751.

Volume II. Records of the meetings of the proprietors, 1767–1818.

Volume III. Contents: Records of the proprietors' clerk for the town of Brunswick; records of town meetings and of allotments to inhabitants; records of meetings of the proprietors of Brunswick, 1717–1763; records of deeds to 1784.

Volume IV. Contents: Deeds, grants, indentures, releases, copies of proprietors' records for the town of Topsham; advertisements, letters, maps, and plans.

Volumes V, VI, VII. Miscellaneous papers and letters.

Volume VIII. Maps, surveys, and field notes.

Volume IX. The title of the Pejepscot proprietors to their lands, as stated for them February 7, 1797, by Josiah Little.

Volume X. Miscellaneous papers and letters.

KENNEBEC PURCHASE RECORDS.

Records of the proprietors of the Kennebec purchase: "First book of minitts," September 21, 1749–January 24, 1753 (small volume); Volume II, 1753–1768; Volume III, 1768–1800; Volume IV, 1800–1811; Volume V, 1811–1822.

Letter books of the proprietors of the Kennebec purchase: One volume, December 3, 1766–July 6, 1809; "Second letter book," July 13, 1809–February 8, 1820.

Record of the grants of the proprietors of the Kennebec purchase: "Third book of grants," 1771–1798; "Fourth book of grants," 1798–1810; "Fifth book of grants," 1810–1816; "Sixth book of grants," 1816–1819.

"Leidger belonging to the proprietors of the Kennebec purchase," March, 1754–November, 1800.

Waste book, May, 1754–December, 1812.

WINDHAM RECORDS.

Proprietors' or grantees' book of the township of Windham, 1735–1804.

Records of the town of Windham (thin folio), 1762–1772.

Records of the town of Windham, 1762–1820. Records for the earlier years are probably copied from the foregoing records.

KITTERY RECORDS.

Records belonging to the proprietors of the common and undivided lands belonging to the town of Kittery, February 22, 1713/14–March 28, 1782.

RAYMOND RECORDS.

First book of records of the proprietors of the township granted to Capt. William Raymond and sundry other soldiers who were in the expedition to Canada, 1690. January 9, 1734/35–March 4, 1799. (This town was first called "Hale's Town," afterwards "Raymond.")

FALMOUTH RECORDS.

Book I. Minutes of the proprietors from April 27, 1730, to September 21, 1731, pages 1–36. Records of allotments of land made by a committee of the proprietors, and minutes of the meetings of the proprietors, to May 23, 1844, pages 115–373. Pages 37–114 are blank.

Book II. Minutes of proprietors' meetings and records of allotments of land, May 2, 1748–August 4, 1784.

Book III. Minutes of proprietors' meetings and records of allotments of land, December 16, 1783–July 11, 1826 (after 1810 the proprietors are styled the proprietors of Falmouth, Portland, and Cape Elizabeth), pages 1–225. Records of deeds, January 21, 1788–March 1, 1825, pages 257–290. Pages 226–256 are blank.

SHAPLEIGH RECORDS.

Book of proprietors' records, 1773–1824. "Belonging to the proprietors holding under Shapleigh."

IV. Local Records.

In the absence of governmental supervision, the care of local records has depended to a great degree upon the temperament and disposition of the official local custodians—the town and city clerks. Consequently the local records exhibit wide contrasts. Some have been kept faithfully and accurately by clerks who have taken pride in their work; others have suffered sorely at the hands of ignorant and careless scribes. Not until 1897 was any effort made by the State to secure the better protection of these public records. In that year the legislature passed an act of the following tenor:

> In cities and towns of more than thirteen hundred inhabitants, the municipal officers shall provide, at the expense of their respective cities and towns, fireproof safes or vaults of ample size for the reception and preservation of all completed books of record and registry belonging to such cities and towns; and upon the completion of each of such books of record and registry, it shall be, by the clerk of such city or town, deposited in such safe or vault and there kept at all times, except when it is required for use.
>
> The clerks of all cities and towns shall, in the month of December in each year, make a return to the clerks of the supreme judicial courts in the several counties, showing the number and nature of such books of record and registry as are in their custody, and where they are kept and deposited; said return shall also show where the books of the municipal officers and treasurer are kept and deposited.

Two circumstances have conspired to make this act practically inoperative: The trivial penalty prescribed (a fine of $10) for neglect to comply with its provisions and the absence of any effective supervision. Many—perhaps most—localities have made some effort to conform to the provisions of the act; but the safes which have been provided are often inadequate. Moreover, the act does not specifically include books of record not directly under the control of the local clerk. The records of selectmen and assessors, therefore, are still left to the caprice of the local authorities. The tax records of cities and towns are in most cases defective.

It need hardly be added that the early records of vital statistics are defective and unreliable. Very rarely are the births, deaths, and marriages recorded regularly and in order. Many such vital records have been made at irregular intervals upon the presentation of lists from private sources. Cases occur where the clerk has interpolated in the early records a list of births and deaths compiled by some family.

The local records which have been examined include those of the five towns first incorporated and others widely enough separated in time and space to warrant some general inferences respecting the care of local public records in the State. It is probably fair to conclude that the older towns and cities are disposed to regard their records with greater pride, though the smaller communities exhibit a singular carelessness in housing their public books and documents. The newer cities seem to take least pride in their records. Repeated losses by fire have failed to teach the need of ordinary precaution.

KITTERY.

The town of Kittery was incorporated in 1647. The records are in the possession of the town clerk, part being kept in a safe in his residence and part in the so-called "townhouse."

TOWN RECORDS.

Volume 1. "First book of records," 1648–1710. Pages 1–12 were copied from the original record by Isaac D. Phillips, town clerk, in 1852. The transcribed portion, covering the years 1648–1663, has been bound into the same cover with the remainder of the original records. The original pages from which the transcript was made are missing.

Volume 2. "Second book of records," 1710–1801. Rebound and transcribed (pp. 1–5) by Isaac D. Phillips, town clerk, in 1851. The original pages from which the transcript was made are missing. The copied pages are bound into the same cover with the rest of the original record. A loose leaf in the book has "Lists of Quakers allowed by selectmen," 1732–1736.

Volume 3. "Third book of records," 1798–1836.

Two volumes are said to be in the townhouse.

Two volumes, 1877–1908, are with the foregoing at the house of the town clerk.

VITAL RECORDS.

The records of births, deaths, and marriages were copied in 1901 by George F. Plaisted:

Records of births and deaths to 1891, one volume.
Records of marriages to 1891, one volume.

Each entry in these copies cites the volume and page of the original record from which the entry was taken. The original records are said to be in the townhouse, in two volumes. The vital records since 1892 have been kept, as the law provides, in four separate books.

FINANCIAL RECORDS.

Such financial records as are in existence are kept in the town office. Until about eight years ago they were kept at the town farm. It is impossible to say without a tedious investigation what records have been preserved. The townhouse is a brick structure, but in no sense fireproof.

YORK.

The records of the town of York are in the possession of the town clerk. A small safe contains only a few of these important records, the rest being left to the mercy of Providence upon the shelves of the clerk's office.

TOWN RECORDS.

Volume 1, 1652(?)–1721/22. The original records of the town are said to have been destroyed by fire in 1692. The records previous to this date were made up from various sources. The earliest record in this volume is for the date 1652.

Volume 2, 1723/24–1801. The latter part of this volume contains lists of county and state taxpayers, 1840–1842.

Volumes 3 and 4 missing.

Volume 5, 1843–1864.

Three volumes, not numbered, bring the records down to date.

VITAL RECORDS.

Record of publishments and marriages, 1724–1816, one volume (small). This book contains also in inverted order at the back a register of "marks of creatures," and a record of licenses, 1795.

Births and deaths, in haphazard order, down to about 1816, one volume; also, at the back, a record of strays and lost goods.

Births, marriages, and marriage intentions, 1816–1839, one volume. Births are in inverted order at the back of the book.

1839–1844, one volume, missing. Probably mislaid.

Record of marriage intentions and marriages, one volume, 1844–1854; also miscellaneous records, such as mortgages, bills of sale, etc.

"Book third." Miscellaneous records. Beginning with page 151, record of marriages and intentions, 1854–1868.

Marriages, 1867–1889, one volume.

Intentions of marriage, 1868 to date, two volumes.

Three separate volumes of births, deaths, and marriages bring the vital records down to date.

The records of births, deaths, and marriages, contained in the foregoing, down to 1892, have been copied by George F. Plaisted.

Births and deaths, one volume.

Marriages, one volume.

The page and volume of the original record is cited in these transcribed records for each entry.

WELLS.

The records of the town of Wells are in the office of the town clerk, which is also his shop. The records are kept in a safe. Until the advent of the present clerk they seem to have been grossly neglected.

TOWN RECORDS.

1643(?)–1709(?), one volume, records of grants of land and of town meetings. The volume consists of loose leaves rudely bound together and numbered by a hand which is not that of the town clerk. The pages are not in chronological

order. There are also, in the same parcel, loose leaves containing vital records, cattle marks, land grants, and miscellaneous records. Many pages are so mutilated as to be almost, if not quite, illegible.

1713–1774, one volume, binding loose and torn; many pages loose.
1775–1810, one volume.
1811–1834, one volume.
1834–1867, volume 5.
1868–1900, volume 6.
1901 to date, volume 7.

PROPRIETORS' RECORDS.

Records of the "Proprietors of the common and undivided lands in the town of Wells," one volume, 1803–1812. Records of meetings and grants. One cover of the volume has been torn off; the first 45 pages are loose; the rest are insecure. In the back of the volume are pasted three large plans of Wells Commons.

VITAL RECORDS.

The volumes of town records already cited contain the earliest records of vital statistics. There are also the following records:

Records of births, deaths, marriages, and intentions, in incoherent fashion, down to about 1811, one volume. The original mutilated leaves have been skillfully mounted upon linen, the town having appropriated money for this purpose. The pages are only partially legible.
Vital records to about 1825, one volume.
Vital records, 1826(?)–1864(?), one volume.
Record of births, 1864–1891, one volume.
Record of deaths, 1864–1891, one volume.
Record of marriages and intentions, 1864–1891, one volume.
Four separate volumes bring the vital records down to date.

FINANCIAL RECORDS.

Record of accounts of selectmen, one volume, 1820; one volume, 1827–1857.
Miscellaneous records, four volumes, 1845 to date.
Records of bonds, agreements, bills of sale, pew deeds, etc.

Other financial records are in the possession of the selectmen. The valuation books begin with 1884, but are not complete. They are not kept in fireproof quarters.

SACO-BIDDEFORD.

The cities of Saco and Biddeford sprang from the settlement known in the seventeenth century as Saco. In 1718 the settlement was incorporated as a town under the name Biddeford. In 1762 the part east of the river was incorporated as a district by the name of Pepperrellborough. In 1805 the name of Pepperrellborough was changed to Saco. Biddeford was incorporated as a city in 1855, Saco in 1867. The early records of the present city of Saco, therefore, are to be found in the old Saco records now in the possession of the city of Biddeford.[a]

[a] In the vault in the office of the city clerk.

RECORDS OF OLD SACO AND BIDDEFORD.

Volume I. What were once the pages of this first volume are contained in a package. The leaves are sadly mutilated and disfigured by age. Mary pages are totally illegible. Some of the leaves crumble to the touch. The contents may be summarized as follows: A single entry relating to a "comition court," 1633/34; records of the "freemen" or "townsmen" of Saco beginning with the year 1653; grants of land and records of deeds; records of a "comision court;" minutes of town meetings; vital records; records of "town debits and credits;" sheep marks; etc. This volume covers the years 1653–1688 and 1717–1732. The records for the years 1688–1717 are missing.

Volume II. This and succeeding volumes are still in their original bindings and are in fair condition. This volume, covering the years 1734–1779, contains chiefly records of meetings and of land grants, and vital records.

Volume III, 1780–1815. A long, narrow volume, with many vital records.

Volume IV, 1816–1846.

Volume V, 1847–1855.

Two transcripts have been made of the first two volumes of the foregoing records, one by F. D. Edgerly in 1859, and another, typewritten from the Edgerly transcript, in 1906. The Edgerly transcript is very inaccurate, and the typewritten copy has repeated most of the errors with many additions. Both copies are kept in the vault of the city clerk with the originals. Both copies are incorrectly dated. The records in the second volume do not go to 1786, but only to 1779.

RECORDS OF THE CITY OF BIDDEFORD.

Records of the board of aldermen, eleven volumes, 1855–1908.

Records of the common council, four volumes, 1855–1908.

VITAL RECORDS OF OLD SACO AND BIDDEFORD.

Records of births, deaths, and marriages were kept in a desultory way in the town records down to about 1808; thereafter separate vital records were kept, as follows:

Records of births, marriages, and intentions of marriage, from 1808 to 1838; and in inverted order, at the back, the record of deaths from 1814 to 1838, one volume, a long, narrow book.

Births, 1838–1850; marriage intentions, 1844–1850, together with some marriage returns, one volume.

Intentions and returns of marriages, 1850–1855, one volume.

VITAL RECORDS OF THE CITY OF BIDDEFORD.

Record of births, three volumes, 1855 to date.

Record of marriages, four volumes, 1855 to date.

Record of intentions of marriage, four volumes, 1855 to date.

Record of deaths, two volumes, 1855 to date.

FINANCIAL RECORDS OF THE CITY OF BIDDEFORD.

The valuation books were found complete. They are in the vault adjoining the room of the assessors. The tax records of the town

are said to have been destroyed by fire. No records were found ante-dating the incorporation of the city, in 1855.

TOWN RECORDS OF PEPPERRELLBOROUGH-SACO.

The records since the incorporation of Pepperrellborough, in 1762, are kept in the office of the city clerk, in the city hall. The vault is now overcrowded, and the overflow has been deposited in the lower part of the vault in the basement. Repairs which were going on made this lower vault inaccessible. The upper vault contains the following:

Book No. 1, record of town meetings and miscellaneous records (such as pew deeds, estrays, vital records), 1762–1807. The binding is loose and some of the pages are mutilated, but the writing is generally legible.

Records No. 2, 1807–1818.

Book No. 3, 1818–1830.

Book No. 4, 1830–1843.

Volume 5, 1843–1860.

Volume 6, 1860–1863.

1863–1867 missing.

RECORDS OF THE CITY OF SACO.

Records of the mayor and board of aldermen, volumes 7–18, 1867 to date.

Miscellaneous records of the board of aldermen, one volume, 1881 to date.

Record of ordinances, one volume, 1867 to date.

Records of the common council, four volumes, 1867 to date.

VITAL RECORDS.

Volume 1, records of marriages, 1796–1832; record of deaths, 1792–1840; record of births, no chronological order. The volume is disintegrating, and a copy has been made and printed by the city.

Record of intentions and marriages, 1832–1850, one volume. This volume is also in bad condition. A copy is being made.

Volume 3, record of marriages, 1867–1891.

Volume 3, record of intentions of marriage, 1867–1891.

Volume 3, record of deaths, 1867–1891.

Volume 3, record of births, 1865–1891.

Volumes 4 and 5, record of marriages, 1892 to date.

Volume 4, record of intentions of marriage, 1892 to date.

Volume 4, record of deaths, 1892 to date.

Volume 4, record of births, 1892 to date.

FINANCIAL RECORDS.

Valuation books, twenty-nine volumes, 1867 to date.

Tax books. Only the recent volumes were in the city clerk's vault.

Records of the proceedings of the selectmen and assessors of the town of Saco, one volume, 1797–1830.

Miscellaneous office books are also in the vault, among which were noted a few town valuation books, records of pew deeds in the various churches, etc.

KENNEBUNKPORT.

The records of the town of Kennebunkport are kept with reasonable care in a safe in the store of the town clerk.

TOWN RECORDS.

Records of Arundel, "alis Cape Porpus," one volume, 1719–1822. The name of the settlement is spelled in a great variety of ways in the original records—Arondell, Arundell, Arondol. In 1821 the name was changed to Kennebunkport. The volume is in bad condition. At the end of the volume are several loose leaves containing some vital records and records of certificates of church membership.

Records of Kennebunkport: One volume, 1822–1847; one volume, 1847–1873; volume A, 1874–1906; volume B, 1907 to date.

PROPRIETARY RECORDS.

First book of the proprietors of Arundel, 1725/26. Records of meetings extend to 1784, records of grants to 1796.

VITAL RECORDS.

The earliest vital records are, of course, in the town records. The following separate records were found:

Record of births, 1821–1891, one volume.
Record of marriages and intentions, one volume (small), 1824–1862.
Record of marriages and intentions, one volume, 1863–1891.
Four separate volumes bring the vital records to date.

BRUNSWICK.

The town of Brunswick, originally part of the Pejepscot proprietors' lands, was incorporated in 1738. The early records of the settlement must be sought in the records and papers of the Pejepscot proprietors, in the possession of the Maine Historical Society.

RECORDS OF TOWN MEETINGS.

These records are carefully preserved in a safe in the office of the town clerk. With the exception of the first volume, which is dog-eared and often barely legible by reason of the fading of the ink, the records are in good condition.

"Town book" I contains not only the minutes of town meetings from 1739 to 1812, but vital records and matter of a most varied character, such as deeds of pews, marks of mill logs, sheep and cattle marks, records of stray beasts, notices of people warned from town, records of bounds, of collectors' land sales, and of school district divisions.

Book II, minutes of town meetings, 1813–1829; vital records; miscellaneous records.

Volume 4, minutes of town meetings, 1830–1856.
Volume 5, minutes of town meetings, 1857–1872.
Volume 6, minutes of town meetings, 1873–1889.
Volume 7, minutes of town meetings, 1889–1904.
Volume 8, minutes of town meetings, 1904 to date.

VITAL RECORDS.

These records are contained in part in the foregoing volumes and in part in the following, also in the office of the town clerk:

Records of births, deaths, and marriages (fragmentary records) are in Book I down to 1813.

Marriages, 1808–1836, and marriage intentions, 1813–1838, as well as births and deaths, are in Book II.

Vital records from 1837 to 1860 are scattered through Book III and Book IV, which contain also miscellaneous records.

Records of marriages and deaths from 1860 to 1892 are in Book V.

Records of marriages, of marriage intentions, of births, and of deaths, from 1892 to date, are kept in separate volumes.

FINANCIAL RECORDS.

The vault in the office of the selectmen contains the following:

Records of valuation, 1827 to date.
Tax books, 1818 to date.
Order accounts of the board of selectmen, 1807 to date.
School district accounts, 1820–1885.
Book of records for town's poor, one volume (small), 1817–1838.
Pauper accounts, one volume (small), 1855–1884.
Town farm accounts, one volume (small), 1884–1888.
Pauper notices, one volume (small), 1848–1869.
Pauper notices, one volume (small), 1869–1888.
Bonds of 1864, "To whom sold," one volume.

There are also in this vault the following records:

Selectmen's records (minutes of meetings, etc.) four volumes, 1827 to date.
Book of warrants, one volume (small), 1832–1844.
Warrants for school meetings, one volume (small), 1826–1860.
Register of oaths to town officers, one volume (small), 1831–1868.
Record of sheep marks, one volume (small), 1822–1883.

WALDOBORO.

The town of Waldoboro, in Lincoln County, was incorporated in 1773. Only current records are given adequate protection against fire.

RECORDS OF TOWN MEETINGS.

Volume I, 1773–1801, minutes and vital records.
Volume II, 1801–1812, minutes and vital records.
Volume III, 1812–1822, minutes and vital records.
Volume IV, 1823–1837, minutes and vital records.
Volume V, 1837–1853, minutes. There are no records of vital statistics from 1837 to 1854.
Volume VI, minutes and vital records, 1853–1872.
Volume VII, 1872–1892, minutes and vital records.
Volume VIII, 1892 to date, minutes.

VITAL RECORDS.

Records of births, deaths, and marriages are in the foregoing volumes to 1892. After this date there are separate volumes, as follows:

Volume I, deaths, 1892 to date.
Volume II, births, 1892 to date.
Volume III, marriages, 1892 to date.
Volume IV, intentions of marriage, 1892 to date.

These records are kept in the clerk's house without protection against fire.

FINANCIAL RECORDS.

Inventories since 1896 are in the selectmen's office. Only current volumes are kept in the safe. No trace could be found of the earlier tax records.

THOMASTON.[a]

The town of Thomaston, in Knox County, was incorporated in 1777. It was originally part of the Waldo Patent. Its records are now deposited in a large fireproof vault in the office of the town clerk.

RECORDS OF TOWN MEETINGS.

Volume I, 1777–1825.
Volume II, 1825–1847.
Volume III, 1847–1870.
Volume IV, 1870–1897.
Volume V, 1897 to date.

VITAL RECORDS.

Volume I, births, deaths, and marriages, 1777–1838.
Volume II, marriage intentions and marriages, 1838–1886.
Volume III, marriages and intentions, 1886–1892. Indexed.
Volume IV, marriages only, 1892–1908.
Volume V (small), marriages, 1908.
Volume VI, intentions of marriage, 1892–1908.
Volume VII (small), intentions of marriage, 1908.
Volume VIII, births and deaths, 1838–1891.
Volume IX, births, 1891 to date.
Volume X, deaths, 1891 to date.

FINANCIAL RECORDS.

No tax records prior to the year 1857 could be found. From this date they are complete, as follows:

Volume I, 1857–1871.
Volume II, record of taxes collected in 1869.
Volume III, 1872–1885.
Volume IV, 1885–1903.
Volume V, 1903 to date.

[a] Mr. Jasper Jacob Stahl, of Waldoboro, has kindly prepared this report, as well as the one upon the records of Waldoboro.

BELFAST.

Belfast was incorporated as a town in 1773 on land which had been bought by certain associates from the proprietors of the Waldo Patent. It became a city in 1853. The records are now kept in the office of the city clerk, in a fireproof vault.

TOWN RECORDS.

Volume 1, 1773–1806, contains not only the minutes of town meetings, but also records of births, deaths, and marriages, as well as records of cattle marks and estrays. The earlier pages are somewhat dog-eared, but they are still legible.

Volume 2, 1807–1825.

Volume 3, 1826–1850.

Volume 4, 1850–1879, city records begin with the date 1853.

Volume 5, 1879–1896, miscellaneous city records.

Volume 6, 1896 to date, miscellaneous city records.

CITY RECORDS.

Records of the board of aldermen, seven volumes, 1853 to date.

Records of the common council, three volumes, 1853 to date.

VITAL RECORDS.

Volume 1 of the town records contains the record of intentions and marriages to 1815. Marriage intentions and marriages from 1815 to 1873 are recorded in the volume labeled "Deaths." Further records of intentions are contained in two volumes, 1874 to date. Marriage records are contained in two other volumes covering the years 1874 to date.

Births and deaths are recorded irregularly in volume 1 of the town records. A separate volume contains the record of births fom 1892 to date. Three volumes contain the records of deaths from 1859 to date.

FINANCIAL RECORDS.

Selectmen's records, "Miscellaneous, 1806–1835."

Record of inventories or valuations, 1853 to date.

Record of assignment of wages, one volume.

Records of mortgages of personal property, eight volumes.

BATH.

The records of the town of Bath are said to have been destroyed in the fire of 1838. The only records now preserved are scattered through the so-called vaults of the city hall, a dilapidated and ill-kept building. A few volumes of council records were found in a mouldy condition in the vaults. They seem to cover the years from the incorporation of the city (1847) to date. The records of the town from 1838 to 1847 could not be found. The gross neglect of the records by the authorities is a disgrace to the people of the city. Some volumes of vital records are preserved, but only a laborious examination of the litter of rubbish in the vaults will reveal the real state of the town and city records.

PORTLAND.

The town of Portland was incorporated in 1786, by the division of the town of Falmouth, which had been erected into a town in 1658. Until the recent destruction of the city hall by fire, the records of the town and city were kept in the office of the city clerk. They narrowly escaped the fate which overtook the probate records. Pending the action of the city government regarding their ultimate disposition, the records are in temporary quarters.

The records of the town and city are contained in thirty-five folio volumes and are complete from the establishment of the town in 1786.

In the possession of the city clerk are also copies of the original records of the town of Falmouth, in two volumes, from 1719 to 1773. A third volume of original records was destroyed by fire in Falmouth, before copies were made. These records include not only proceedings of town meetings but also grants of land and vital statistics.

Since the incorporation within the city of Portland of the town of Westbrook and the city of Deering, the records of these places have been deposited with the city clerk. The records of Westbrook consist of four volumes, bound in one folio volume, and cover the years 1814–1871. The records of the town of Deering, which was set off from Westbrook in 1871, are in a single volume. Since 1892, when Deering was incorporated as a city, its records are contained in four volumes, covering the years 1892–1899.

The records of births for the town and city of Portland are contained in volumes numbered from 4 to 11 and including the years 1814–1907. Volume 3 contains the records of births, deaths, and marriages from 1786 to 1814. For earlier vital statistics recourse must be had to the records of the town of Falmouth already cited (hence referred to as volumes 1 and 2 of this series).

The records of deaths in the town and city of Portland are in volumes numbered like the foregoing from 4 to 10, from 1814 to date.

The records of marriages in the town and city of Portland are in volumes numbered like the foregoing and covering the same years. Down to 1892 a separate record was kept of marriage intentions in volumes numbered from 4 to 9. Since this date, marriage intentions have been kept in the books of marriage records.

The records of vital statistics in the town and city of Deering are complete and are in the possession of the city clerk of Portland.

BANGOR.

The town of Bangor, formerly the plantation of Kenduskeag, was incorporated in 1791. It became a city in 1834. Town and city records are now kept in a safe in the office of the city clerk.

TOWN RECORDS.

Volume 1 contains the records of town meetings from 1796 to 1818. Sewed into this volume is a pamphlet of some dozen pages, containing the plantation records from 1787 to 1789. The volume contains also many items of local interest, such as a list of certificates returned by "the religious society called Methodist;" records of "Stray beasts" (in juxtaposition to the foregoing), etc.

Volume 2, 1819–1834, minutes of town meetings, selectmen's orders, etc.

CITY RECORDS.

Minutes of the board of aldermen, thirteen volumes, 1834 to date.

Minutes of the common council, seven volumes, 1834 to date. Three volumes are in the city clerk's office, three in the vault of the office of the board of trade, and one in the safe of the city treasurer.

Records of fence viewers, one volume, 1849–1902.

Record of ordinances, one volume, 1834–1881.

VITAL RECORDS.

Record of births, one volume, 1789–1834. Contains also "Publishments and marriages" and record of licenses to retailers and innholders. The record of births for the city is in two volumes, 1834–1908.

Record of marriages, fifteen volumes, 1834 to date.

Record of deaths, three volumes, 1834 to date.

FINANCIAL RECORDS.

Record of mortgages, volumes 1–6, are in the vault of the board of trade; volumes 9–32 are in the city clerk's vault. The other volumes could not be found.

Record of foreclosures, two volumes, 1862 to date.

Tax records are in the vault of the city treasurer. It was impossible to note whether the series was complete, owing to the accumulation of papers in the vault.

Record of assignments of wages, four volumes, 1889 to date.

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS.

Record of pew deeds, one volume, 1834–1865.

Record of licenses for shows, circuses, etc., occupying streets, and for the erection of wooden buildings, one volume, small, 1859–1892.

Record of licenses, "Auctioneers," one volume, 1843–1883.

Record of licenses, miscellaneous, two volumes, 1823–1880.

PARIS.

The town of Paris, formerly known as Plantation No. 4, was incorporated in 1793. The following records were found in the office of the town clerk:

RECORDS OF TOWN MEETINGS.

"Book of records," 1793–1813. Contains not only minutes of town meetings, but also vital records, cattle marks, records of perambulations of the bounds, records of deeds, and records of estrays.

Volume 2, 1813–1828.

Volume 3, 1829–1848.

Volume 4, 1848–1876.
Volume 5, 1877–1893.
Volume 6, 1894–1906.
Volume 7, 1906 to date.

VITAL RECORDS.

Records of births and deaths are contained in the first "Book of records" (see above). There is also a volume without title which contains entries from 1828 to 1887. There are also two volumes for the years 1892 to date (see also Marriages below).

Records of marriage intentions are contained in two paper-covered books, from 1818 to 1830; and in two folio volumes, from 1828 to 1902.

Records of marriages are found in the "Book of records," and in three volumes from 1831 to date. The second of these three volumes contains also some records of births and deaths.

AUGUSTA.

The town of Augusta was incorporated in 1797, when it was separated from Hallowell. It became the shire town of Kennebec County in 1799 and the capital of the State in 1831. It received a city charter in 1849.

RECORDS OF THE TOWN OF AUGUSTA.

Records of town meetings: Volume II, 1831–1844; Volume III, 1844–1850. In the vault of the office of the city treasurer in the city hall.

RECORDS OF THE CITY OF AUGUSTA.

Journal of the board of aldermen: Volumes 1–6, covering the years 1857–1879, are in a vault in the city hall. Volumes 7, 8, 9, 1879–1896, and an odd volume, 1850–1854, are in a private vault connected with the office of the city clerk. The volumes from 1896 to date are said to be in existence, but they were not found.

Journal of the common council, three volumes, 1850–1878. In the vault of the office of the city treasurer in the city hall.

VITAL RECORDS.

Volume 1, births and deaths, 1780–1885.
Volume 2, record of deaths, 1845–1890; also another volume 2, record of deaths, 1866–1891.
Volume 3, record of deaths, 1892–1903.
Volume 4, record of deaths, 1903 to date.
Volume 3, record of births, 1892–1906.
Volume 4, record of births, 1906 to date.
Volume 3, record of marriages, 1852–1891.
Volume 4, record of marriages, 1892–1905.
Volume 5, record of marriages, 1906 to date.
Volume 6, record of intentions and returns, 1906 to date; also two unnumbered volumes, record of marriages, 1845–1871; 1871–1890.

All these volumes are in the office or in the safe adjoining the office of the city clerk.

FINANCIAL RECORDS.

In the vault of the office of the city treasurer at Augusta are the following records:

Assessors' records, annual volumes from 1850 to 1875 and from 1879 to date. The missing volumes were probably destroyed by fire.

Valuation books, annual volumes from 1851 to date. Complete.

Valuation book of the town of Augusta, one volume, 1836. Apparently the only surviving volume of the series.

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS.

In the vault of the city treasurer are also the following:

Memorandum of town orders drawn by the selectmen of the town of Augusta, one volume, 1806–1831.

Miscellaneous records, one volume, 1848–1879. Oaths of city officers, treasurer's notices, licenses, etc.

Record of pew deeds, one volume, 1810–1857.

ELLSWORTH.

The town of Ellsworth was incorporated in 1800, having been previously known as Plantation No. 7 or New Bowdoin. It was incorporated as a city in 1869. Such records as have survived numerous fires are kept in a vault in the office of the city clerk.

TOWN RECORDS.

Records of selectmen, one volume, 1850—. Contains miscellaneous orders, licenses granted, road reports, and minutes of meetings.

Minutes of town meetings, two volumes, 1850–1869. Volume 1 contains also marriage intentions.

CITY RECORDS.

Minutes of the board of aldermen, eight volumes, 1869–1872; 1876 to date.

Minutes of the common council, one volume, 1869–1878.

VITAL RECORDS.

Records of births, one volume, 1892 to date; also one volume of miscellaneous entries, evidently compiled from private sources in the effort to make good the loss of earlier records.

Records of deaths, one volume, 1892 to date; also one volume compiled like the earlier volume of births.

Record of marriages, three volumes, 1864 to date. Earlier entries have been inserted in the first of these volumes.

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS.

Tax records are incomplete. Those only for recent years were to be found in the vault.

Record of state and municipal elections and of appointments, two volumes, 1869 to date.

Records of the municipal court are kept in the court-house.

ROCKLAND.

The city of Rockland was once the town of East Thomaston, having been set off as a separate town from Thomaston in 1848. In 1850 the name of the town was changed to Rockland, and four years later the city of Rockland was incorporated. The records of the city are kept in a vault in the office of the city clerk.

RECORDS OF TOWN MEETINGS AND CITY BOARDS.

Records of East Thomaston, one volume, 1848–1854.
Records of the board of aldermen, ten volumes, 1854–1908.
Records of the common council, five volumes, 1854–1908.
Record of city ordinances, one volume, 1854–1905.

VITAL RECORDS.

Record of births and deaths: Town of East Thomaston, one volume, 1848–1854; city of Rockland, one volume, 1885–1892; one volume, births, 1892–1908; one volume, deaths, 1892–1908.

Record of marriages: Town of East Thomaston, one volume, 1848–1854; city of Rockland, five volumes, 1854 to date.

Record of intentions of marriage: City of Rockland, three volumes, 1858 to date.

FINANCIAL RECORDS.

Tax records are complete from 1854 to date.
Records of mortgages of personal property are complete from 1854 to date.

NINTH REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES COMMISSION.

APPENDIX B.

REPORT ON THE ARCHIVES OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.

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THE ARCHIVES OF MISSOURI.

INTRODUCTION.

As a part of the Louisiana Purchase, the territory now included in the State of Missouri was successively under French, Spanish, and, nominally, French jurisdiction before becoming a part of the United States. During the first French period, however, before 1762, there was but one settlement in Missouri, at St. Genevieve, and that, with the lead mines in the interior, was apparently attached to Kaskaskia for governmental purposes. The government developed by the Spaniards after they actually assumed control in 1770 was military in character. An officer of the "standing regiment" was commissioned as lieutenant-governor at St. Louis, with absolute power in local affairs, with subordinate officers as commandants at the four posts of New Madrid, Cape Girardeau, St. Genevieve, and St. Charles. The French never attempted to resume control in upper Louisiana; in fact, the last Spanish lieutenant-governor did not transfer the district until 1804. As a matter of fact, then, the Spanish were in possession throughout the provincial period. Although very few of the Spanish records are preserved at Jefferson City, a brief description of the character and location of those extant deserves a place in this report.

When possession was delivered to the United States all records except those concerning property were withdrawn by the Spanish. It is very doubtful, however, if the peaceful society under a kindly despotism had occasioned any considerable mass of records. The instructions to the lieutenant-governors, and their reports, as far as they have been preserved, are to be found in the Cuban archives and in the archives of Seville. The Missouri Historical Society of St. Louis and Mr. Louis Houck of Cape Girardeau have collections of transcripts of these papers as well as of original papers and letters of the lieutenant-governors.

The land records were left, it would seem, at the local posts, which became first districts and then counties under the American régime. The records for St. Louis, the well-known "livres terreins," are at present in the custody of the city of St. Louis; those for St. Gene-

vieve and New Madrid are deposited with the Missouri Historical Society; those of St. Charles are presumably in the county archives. As will be noted later, there is much material bearing on this subject in the land department records at Jefferson City.

During the territorial period Missouri was fortunate in having from 1807 to 1820 an unusually able and intelligent secretary, Edward Bates. Such records as he may have kept, except in his capacity as recorder of public lands, were destroyed by fire with the first capitol in 1837. He seems, unlike some territorial secretaries, to have made semiannual reports to the President, as required by statute, for there are at Washington a considerable mass of Missouri papers, including "letters and proclamations of the governors, appointments," etc. The Carnegie Institution is at present engaged in the work of indexing and calendaring all the territorial papers, so that these early Missouri records will soon be available. The only records of the territorial period at Jefferson City are those of the auditor, the supreme court, and the land department.

Since 1820 and, apparently, since 1805, the secretary of state has been the chief custodian of the state archives. There have been but two important changes in the classification of the records of his department, one the growth of independent departments and commissions to take over certain administrative functions, the other the incorporation of the registry of land into the department of state. From the organization of the state government the secretary of state has been the custodian of all executive and legislative records, as well as the records of his own department. The last have steadily decreased in variety but increased in volume. It is particularly unfortunate that this department lost all its records, with one unimportant exception, in the fire of 1837. The land records, now for administrative purposes included in the state department, were then, and are still in content, quite distinct, and were not injured. Nor did the papers of the auditor suffer to any great extent, but the State has been extremely conservative in its financial policy and methods of taxation, so that these records are of little general interest and serve chiefly to fill in the details of the auditor's biennial reports. The treasurer has always been restricted in his functions to the care of the money of the State, and accordingly his books—as far as they have been preserved—correspond almost exactly with the ledgers and journals of the auditor. The records of the subordinate departments seldom contain much important material unrepresented in their printed reports. The adjutant-general, in spite of neglect in previous years, has a most important collection on the military history of the State, while the records of the supreme court, running back to 1805, are among the most important at Jefferson City.

Such very briefly are the chief divisions of the archives. It must be confessed that their content, as is perhaps inevitably the case in the newer States, is somewhat disappointing from the point of view of the historical investigator. In this respect the disappearance of the executive and legislative documents of the territorial period is especially deplorable, as they are not represented by any official publications. The most complete and on the whole the best organized collection is that of the land department, which includes not only the records of the state land office, but the surveys and plats of the United States survey. The uncertainty of land titles in 1804 and the rather ungenerous policy of the United States demanded a mass of evidence as to Spanish grants and actual settlement perhaps equal in value for the history of the early settlements to the local records already described. The school and seminary lands were no more intelligently managed in Missouri than in the surrounding States; the records of the mismanagement are well preserved.

Equal in importance to the land records and now accessible are the legislative documents, the miscellaneous papers of the general assembly from 1838 to date. Through the rejected bills and resolutions, committee reports, contested elections, official investigations, and the like, they form an invaluable supplement to the official journals. The remarkably large collection of letters of application for office, of recommendation of candidates, of the informal and only quasi-public correspondence of the governors, is a mine of information as to political methods and the inside history of politics. Among the more special collections may be mentioned here the papers relating to the border troubles and the expulsion of the Mormons.

The economic history of the State is represented by the land office records, the papers of the auditor, particularly the delinquent tax lists and copies of the county assessment books before 1840, and valuable papers on state aid to railroads and on their foreclosure and sale after the war.

The very complete file of papers as to pardons and commutations of sentence are a promising field for the sociologist. The civil register and the applications for office are of very great value to the genealogist, whose labors, in the absence of any adequate registration law, are most discouraging.

When one considers the lack of continuous and systematic care, the archives are in a very fair state of preservation. The capitol is built on a limestone bluff and the basement is quite dry—in fact too dry since the present heating plant has been installed. Nor, for some reason, has there been any apparent damage from vermin. No doubt the lack of an unintelligent zeal for cleanliness has prevented the destruction of a mass of valuable papers until recently piled in front

of the waste-paper chute. The greatest obstacle to adequate care of the records in the past and to a systematic organization to-day is a lack of space. The capitol has been overcrowded at least since 1850. The remodeling in 1889 relieved an intolerable situation, but left no room for expansion, while the development of new departments and new duties has caused an increasing demand for working space. As a result, for years the more important departments have been forced to transfer to ill-lighted rooms in the basement all papers not used in the routine business. The present administration, and Mr. Swanger, the secretary of state, in particular, has made a determined effort to improve the situation by the purchase of filing cases, and the clearing up of the basement, but the demands of ordinary business are in excess of the clerical force. It is unfair to expect the present generation to remedy a situation of such long standing without special appropriations and working force. There is urgent need of some special official or department to take charge of the archives as a whole and arrange and classify them. The conservatism as to method of keeping the records, the continuity of the series, and the fair physical condition of the papers, barring a quite unjustifiable amount of dirt, render the task comparatively simple.

While this report does not attempt to give a complete list of items, nor necessarily of every group of papers, it is believed that some description is given of every series of interest and importance. It should be remembered, however, that there are a score of boxes of unclassified papers of which only a very superficial examination has been possible. The scattering of closely related papers has necessitated an arrangement by series rather than by depositories, with some inevitable awkwardness in describing the location of papers.

It is a pleasure to report the courtesy and patience with which the state officials, without exception, aided this investigation. In every case a simple statement of its purpose and scope was followed by hearty cooperation and the most liberal privileges. This sympathetic and intelligent interest in the work relieved it of much of its drudgery. In several cases clerks requested that the report be submitted to them for suggestions or corrections. Under such conditions adequate acknowledgements are impossible, but I am under especial obligations to all heads of departments, and particularly to Mr. Swanger, secretary of state; to Mr. Erwin, his chief clerk; to L. J. Philbert, land clerk; M. D. Thompson, chief clerk, military department; W. D. Fisher, assistant clerk, supreme court; and to J. A. McVay, of the insurance department.

JANUARY 1, 1908.

Governor's Office.

The files in the governor's office are very meager. When any official action is taken by the governor, all the papers involved in the case are deposited with the secretary of state. The mass of executive documents must be sought in that department. In earlier days the governors did not discriminate sharply between public and private correspondence and commonly deposited at the end of their terms the bulk of their letters. This practice to a restricted degree has been followed to quite recent times. These papers will be found listed under "Secretary of state," "Executive documents," and "Special collections."

Letter file, general, 1905 to date.

Both public and private business.

Letter file, state institutions, 1905 to date.

Pardons.

Papers in respect to all pardons granted are filed with the secretary of state. The papers in the governor's office refer to pardons refused or not acted upon.

Papers, 1897 to date.

Applications, recommendations, reports, correspondence.

Book records, 1897 to date.

Application for pardon, one volume.

Record B, one volume.

Pardon record, one volume.

Register of pardon applications, giving name, date of application, action (if any taken), and date.

Notarial commissions, 1897 to date, three volumes.

A register, giving name, date of application, and date of commission.

State board of geology, minutes, 1889 to date, one volume.

Appointments, 1905 to date, files.

Applications, letters of recommendation, correspondence, etc.

Secretary of State.

The papers under the care of the secretary of state are by far the most extensive and important collection in the state archives. They are in two general divisions, those of the department proper and the land office records. The former fall naturally into three divisions: executive records, legislative records, and administrative records of the department. As has been stated, the governor retains only private papers and papers of cases not acted on; as a matter of fact many

even of these find their way eventually to the secretary. Every executive act of the governor is recorded in the Register of Civil Proceedings and, normally, represented in the files by the order of the governor, the papers on which the action is based, a copy of the document issued by the secretary to give official form to the order, and a book record of the issuance. The most important classes of executive acts are appointments and commissions, pardons and commutations, requisitions, and proclamations. Under legislative documents are the original laws and journals, the miscellaneous papers of the general assembly, and the records of the state conventions. The administrative functions of the secretary are numerous; the more important series in that connection are corporations, banks and banking, and election returns.

Until the present administration took charge in 1905 the greater part of the unbound records not commonly referred to were entirely inaccessible in a dark room in the basement, boxed up, or piled on the floor. At present the greater portion of these are in filing boxes or shelved, and roughly classified and labeled. This most important improvement has been carried out by the regular office force. There remain, however, a considerable mass of bundles not yet placed in boxes, and some half-dozen packing cases, largely of loose papers, as yet untouched. The limitation of space was the cause of the previous unfortunate situation and the great obstacle to further improvement.

The depositories of the papers in this department are so numerous, and the lack of any consistent division by location so obvious, and the scattering of series so common, that no attempt has been made to describe the contents of the various rooms. On the ground floor there are four rooms (I, II, III, IV), with filing cases and shelves, a safe and the vault (V). In the basement are the land department, the enrolling clerk's room (E. R. C.), the corporation room (C. R.), and the legislative document room (Leg. Doc.). There are also boxes in various other parts of the basement. It is hoped that the method of description followed, at best unsatisfactory, will give a clear idea of the scope of the collection, and enable the investigator to locate particular documents without undue effort.

EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS.

This division comprises the executive orders of the governor and the accompanying papers, together with the office records of the corresponding action of the department of state.

Register of Civil Proceedings, 1837 to date, fourteen volumes (safe).

In this series are recorded, as received, all orders of the governor which take form through the department of state. The commonest entries refer to appointments, commissions, and pardons, but proclamations, land patents, state bonds, etc., are included. There is a separate index volume, alphabetical by names, for each volume of the register.

Register of Civil Officers, 1820 to date, six series.

Lists of civil officers commissioned. While the arrangement differs slightly in detail, the general form of entry is a single line for each name, with information under these column headings: "Date of commission," "Office," "Name," "How appointed," "Term," "Remarks." Under the last heading there is much information as to the breakdown of local government during the civil war, and the effects of the stringent oaths of the period of reconstruction. Unless otherwise specified, the registers are in the vault.

(1) Civil Register, Mo., 1820 to 1844, one volume.

The entries are all in one hand. In the book itself and among the papers in the basement is a considerable correspondence as to the incumbents before the fire, so it is certain that this volume was made up after 1837 by Secretary James L. Minor, secretary of state 1839 to 1845.

(2) Civil Register, Missouri, 1836 to 1865, three volumes.

Volume I includes national and state officials, and county officials Adair to Greene; Volumes II and III, county officials and miscellaneous commissioners and state boards.

(3) Civil Register of the State of Missouri, 1865 to 1902, six volumes.

Volumes I to V, county; Volume VI (in the case under the filing boxes, Room III), national, state, and miscellaneous officials. This series has columns for the filing of bond and oath of loyalty.

(4) Civil Register of the State of Missouri, 1902 to date, six volumes.

Same arrangement as above (Room I).

(5) Register of Commissioner of Deeds, 1845 to date, one volume.

Commissioners resident in other States or abroad.

(6) Register of notarial Commissions, 1855 to date, five volumes.

Earlier appointments are in civil registers. Entries by counties.

Register of Military Officers Commissioned, 1903 to date, "Volume II."

There are other registers and rosters in the adjutant-general's office.

Records of Commissions Issued, 1874–5 to date, seven series.

A "record" is a copy of the commission. The practice of recording began about 1875. At first some attempt was made at keeping longhand copies, but that soon gave way to the present method of printing in reduced size several copies of the commission on each page of the record and filling them in as commissions issued. The utility of this record is somewhat doubtful, as the information is recorded already in the files of the original orders and papers from the governor, in the Register of Civil Proceedings and in the Register of Civil Officers. The record, however, is to-day the legal evidence that the commission has been issued. The volumes are in the vault.

(1) Civil officers elected, 1875 to date, eleven volumes.

(2) Commissions, civil officers, 1874 to 1876, volumes 1, 3, 4.

Includes notaries public, county officers appointed, a few state officers. Volume II, April to November, 1874, seems to be missing.

(3) Civil officers appointed, 1875 to date, four volumes.

Appointments to vacancies in elective offices, commissioners, trustees, etc.

(4) Senators, United States, and Senate confirmations, 1879 to 1887, one volume.

Chiefly miscellaneous and temporary commissions; longhand copies.

(5) Notarial commissions, 1876 to date, eighteen volumes.

Commissions, 1874 to 1876, in "Commissions, civil officers."

(6) Commissioners of deeds, 1873 to date, two volumes.

Commissioners outside of Missouri.

(7) Military officers commissioned, 1879 to date, three volumes

PAPERS IN REFERENCE TO APPOINTMENTS.

These papers consist of the correspondence and reports which accumulated in the governor's office, or certificates of election, together with the formal order of the governor that the commission issue. Up to at least the time of the civil war, and indeed to a less degree until quite recently, the governor transferred the recommendations of candidates, and much correspondence of a quite unofficial nature. Many of the letters give most interesting glimpses of practical politics, factional struggles, and the unwritten history of parties. It is natural but regretable that the practice is being abandoned.

As these papers, except the governor's indorsement or order, which is entered at once in the Register of Civil Proceedings, are not strictly on record and are not referred to for official purposes, they are badly scattered and unclassified. In a general way, those of the last ten years are in the files in Room III; those of earlier date in the enrolling clerk's room; but there is little uniformity in the division and many are to be found among the loose papers.

In the case of state boards and the like, where the bonds required are not numerous enough to demand a separate series, the bonds are usually filed with papers. But see the separate series of bonds.

I. Judicial.

Judges, supreme court, 1849 to 1902 (Room III).
Appointments and certificates of election.

Judges, circuit courts, 1839 to date (Room III, E. C. R.).

Judges, common pleas, 1845 to 1865 (E. C. R.)

Judges, criminal, 1849 to 1859 (E. C. R.).

Judges, probate, 1845 to 1864 (E. C. R.).

Clerks, circuit and common pleas, 1854 to 1861 (E. C. R.).

Attorneys, circuit, 1837 to 1848 (Room III), 1865 to date (E. C. R.).

II. County officers.

Certifications of election, notices of vacancies, recommendations, and ad interim appointments. Since 1865 all the papers have been jacketed together by years, and in each bundle arranged by counties. Before 1865 they were arranged by offices, as indicated below. The papers for St. Louis County since 1865 have been filed separately; since 1886, those for the city of St. Louis. The justices of the peace form a separate series throughout. It is difficult to check up these papers accurately, and there are some apparent gaps both before and after 1865; but, on the other hand, this item is well represented in the boxes of loose papers, and probably the gaps could be filled up from this source. All papers, except justices of the peace, before 1889 are in the enrolling clerk's room; all later in Room III.

Justices of the county court, 1837 to 1865.

There are two interesting abstracts, one drawn up in 1842, apparently to aid the secretary in restoring the register, giving the justices from 1820 to 1840; the other of 1863, when regular local government was partially restored.

Sheriffs, 1843 to 1864.

Marshals, 1843 to 1857.

II. County officers—Continued.

Coroners, 1838 to 1862.

Surveyors, 1839 to 1864.

County assessors, 1860 to 1864.

County collectors, 1863 to 1864.

Justices of the peace, 1837 to date (since 1874 in Room III).

County officers, 1865 to date. Apparently incomplete (papers since 1889 in Room III).

III. Notaries public, 1838 to date.

Before about 1860, when the office was much sought after, the papers include many letters of indorsement, statements of qualification, usually of a political nature, and the like; for later years simply the formal application for appointment and certificate of ability to give bond.

Until 1889 the papers were jacketed by years and arranged internally by counties; since 1889 the city of St. Louis and Jackson County, which includes Kansas City, and since 1893 Buchanan County, which includes St. Joseph, form separate series. The remainder are still arranged in the original way. The papers before 1898 are in the enrolling clerk's room; those since 1900 in Room III; those between these dates are divided.

The general series begins in 1838 and runs to date, with several apparent gaps, the most noticeable from 1875 to 1889. But the loose papers are particularly rich in notarial applications and the series is no doubt fairly complete. The St. Louis, Jackson, and Buchanan series seem complete from the dates mentioned.

IV. State boards, bureaus, and commissions.

Under this class are included the important permanent boards, except those for the state institutions. The majority are of recent creation, and their papers complete. In the majority of cases the bond of the secretary or treasurer of the board is included.

Agriculture, board of, 1878 to date.

Barbers, examiners for, 1899 to date.

Beer-inspection department, 1899 to date.

Building and loan associations, bureau of, 1897 to date.

Charities and corrections, board of, 1897 to date.

Dairy and food commissioner, 1905 to date.

Dental examiners, board of, 1897 to date.

Election commissioners, St. Louis, 1899 to date.

Embalming, board of, 1895 to date.

Factory inspection, department of, 1901 to date.

Fish commission, 1879 to date.

Game and fish warden, 1895 to date.

Geology, bureau of, 1843 to date.

Health, board of, 1883 to date.

Horticulture, board of, 1907.

Insurance, commissioner of, 1869 to date.

Labor, bureau of, 1866 to date.

Library commission, 1907.

Mediation and arbitration, board of, 1903 to date.

Mines, bureau of, 1893 to date.

Osteopathic registration, board of, 1903 to date.

Permanent seat of government, commissioner of, 1839 to date (incomplete).

Pharmacy, state board of, 1881 to date.

IV. State boards, bureaus, and commissions—Continued.
Police commissioners, St. Louis and Kansas City, 1861 to date.
Poultry association, 1907.
Veterinary, state, 1905 to date.
Warden, penitentiary, 1837 to date.
V. State institutions: Trustees, curators, etc.
Asylums:
No. 1, Fulton, 1848 to date. Plans, specifications, and contract for building, 1850.
No. 2, St. Joseph, 1872 to date. Plans, etc., 1872.
No. 3, Nevada, 1886 to date.
No. 4, Farmington, 1901 to date.
Deaf and Dumb Asylum, 1854 to date (incomplete). Contract for, 1853; certificates from county court that A. B. is a fit object for state charity, 1848 to 1851.
School for the Blind, 1857 to date. List of subscribers, certificate of trust, etc., 1851, before it was taken over by the State.
Home for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic, 1899 to date.
Educational:
State University, curators, 1837 to date.
Normal School No. 1, Kirksville, 1871 to date.
Normal School No. 2, Warrensburg, 1871 to date.
Normal School No. 3, Cape Girardeau, 1873 to date.
Normal School No. 4, Springfield, 1905 to date. Commission to locate, 1905.
Normal School No. 5, Maryville, 1905 to date. Commission to locate, 1905.
Lincoln Institute, 1870 to date.
Miscellaneous:
Federal Soldiers' Home, 1897 to date.
Confederate Soldiers' Home, 1897 to date.
Home for Girls, 1887 to date.
Training School for Boys, 1885 to date.
VI. Miscellaneous appointments:
Military appointments, 1839 to date.
Commissioners of deeds, application for appointment, 1870 to date.
Oil, inspectors of, 1871 to date.
Tobacco, inspectors of, 1843 to 1897.
Immigration, commissioners of, 1864 to 1901, chiefly honorary.
State institutions, commissioners to visit, 1882 to date.
Census enumerators, 1889 to date.
Chief clerks, executive departments, oaths of, 1856 to date.

A large number of temporary commissions, such as commissions for the various international expositions; for the monuments to Benton, Grant, Lee, "Joe Bowers;" tax, license, text-book commissions, etc.

BONDS OF CIVIL OFFICERS.

The original bonds of state officers are perhaps more scattered and in greater confusion than any other single series of records. They are of so little intrinsic interest to the investigator, unless it be to the genealogist, and the results would be so out of proportion to the effort, and incomplete at best, that no attempt has been made to check up the originals. They may be found in the following depositories: For the earlier years, in the enrolling clerk's room; for later years, in

Room III; for an intermediate and indeterminate period, in an inaccessible location on top of the filing cases in the vault. In many cases they are filed, as has been indicated, with the appointments in Room III, and many may be found among the loose papers. To judge by bulk and by those accessible, the series is fairly complete.

Records of bonds:

Long-hand copies (vault).

Bonds of civil officers, 1838 to 1852, one volume.

Little attempt at classification; entries in chronological order.

Bonds of civil officers, 1861 to 1890, four volumes.

Indexed; include, apparently, all bonds but notarial.

Bonds, notaries public, 1855 to 1863, one volume.

No apparent plan of arrangement; perhaps copied at random from a mass of originals.

PARDONS, COMMUTATIONS, ETC.

The titles are represented by volumes of copies of the document as issued, and by the original papers deposited with the governor's order. It should be noted that the document issued is entered in the "Register of Civil Proceedings," and that there is a register of pardon applications in the governor's office, with most of the papers of applications not acted on.

Pardons, 1874 to date, six volumes.

Records of pardons issued. Volumes I to III are in the vault; Volumes IV to VI in Room I; Volumes V and VI contain indices; Volumes I to IV are indexed in a single separate volume.

Pardons, papers, 1837 to date.

These papers are the evidence on which the governor bases his action and his order. The character of the evidence varies in different cases, but the following is a fairly typical example: Formal application, petitions for (and perhaps remonstrances against), reports from the prosecuting attorney and the judge who presided at the trial, and report as to conduct from the warden of the penitentiary. There is excellent sociological material here, particularly for the earlier years. The papers are badly scattered and in considerable confusion. Part on the period 1837 to 1874 and an apparently complete file, 1891 to date, are in a separate filing case in Room III; most of the remainder are in the enrolling clerk's room. But there are a few in the vault and a mass of them among the loose papers. There seems to be no serious gap in the series. Papers as to applications not acted upon are represented, but it is impossible to say how completely.

Commutations of sentence, 1889 to date, two volumes.

Copies of commutations; 1874 to 1889 apparently included with pardons (Room I).

Commutations of sentence, original papers. Incomplete. 1867 to date.

Confused to a considerable degree with the pardon papers; 1867 to 1874, enrolling clerk's room; 1891 to date (Room III).

Respites, 1889 to date, one volume.

Copies of respite; earlier copies under pardons (Room I).

Respites, original papers, 1873 to date.

Remitters of fines and recognizance, 1864 to date, one volume.

A reporter, giving name, county, date (Room I).

Remitters of fines, papers, 1837 to date.

1837 to 1889, enrolling clerk's room; 1888 to date (Room III).

Remitters of recognizance, 1843 to date.

1843 to 1874, enrolling clerk's room; 1876 to date (Room III).

Commitments to asylum, criminals, 1873 to date (Room III).

Removal of civil disabilities.

A few bundles, for the most part included in "Pardons" (E. C. R.).

REQUISITIONS.

The division is into "Domestic," those issued by the governor of Missouri, and "Foreign," those received from outside. The records are in much the same condition, and of the same general content as noted under "Pardons."

Requisitions, domestic, 1865 to date, one volume.

A register giving date, name of criminal, State (Room I).

Requisitions, domestic; papers, 1840 to date.

The original application to the governor of Missouri, and correspondence, appointment and report of the special agent, and, in later years, a copy of the requisition as issued. Some individual cases are of considerable historic interest; for example, the vain attempt to extradite Joseph Smith from Nauvoo, Ill., as an accomplice in the attempted assassination of ex-Governor Boggs.

The series seems fairly complete from 1840; the papers before 1887 are in the enrolling clerk's room; those of more recent date in Room III.

Writs to sheriffs, 1865 to date, one volume (Room I).

Really a register of requisitions received from other States giving date, name of criminal, State issuing requisition.

Writs to sheriffs, 1837 to date.

Warrants, 1876 to date.

The papers as to foreign requisitions. The distinction is a technical one, between cases where the sheriff was ordered to make the arrest and cases where the warrant was issued directly to the agent of the foreign State, a distinction not recognized before 1876. The papers include the original requisition, with the writ or warrant and the return. Indignant remonstrances against attempts to carry Missourians to Illinois for trial because they crossed the Mississippi to recover property stolen by the Mormons at Nauvoo, or, in a later period, recovered fugitive slaves without much regard to the letter of the law, may be noted.

The dividing date between the depositories E. C. R. and Room I is 1890; there are apparent gaps in the period 1875 to 1890.

PROCLAMATIONS.

The great majority of the governor's proclamations are either for the observance of Thanksgiving or of reward for the arrest of criminals. All are mentioned in the Register of Civil Proceedings, and for the earlier period copied in full.

Executive sessions of the senate, one volume.

Proclamations, one volume (Room I).

Register, giving name of fugitive, amount of reward, reference to Register of Civil Proceedings.

Proclamations, copies of, 1893 to date (Room III).

For the most part printed copies.

LEGISLATIVE DOCUMENTS.

The secretary of state is by law the custodian of the records and papers of the general assembly, and has been made custodian for every convention. The documents may be divided into laws, legislative journals, papers of the general assembly, and records of conventions. The laws and journals have been printed, but the papers, for the most part unpublished, are perhaps the most important series for the historical investigator at Jefferson City. The present administration, by classifying and making them accessible, has done a most important service. In general, the legislative documents are in good condition. The bound volumes, unless otherwise indicated, are in the vault; the papers in the legislative document room in the basement.

Laws of Missouri, 1838 to date, seventy-seven volumes.

Original acts, signed by the governor and bound into volumes. The series includes the various revisions. Until 1870 the label is "Legislative rolls;" since then, "Laws of Missouri," or "Laws." Until 1856 the private acts are bound separately.

Journals of the house and senate, 1838 to date.

Nineteen volumes of the senate and twenty-five of the house journal, for the years 1891 to date, are in the vault. The remainder are in the legislative document room, so securely packed that accurate checking is very difficult; there are not more than ten volumes missing, if any.

Dockets of the house and senate, 1865 to date (L. D. R.).

Every session is represented, but the series is very incomplete.

Executive sessions of the senate, one volume.

Journal of executive sessions of senate, 1862 to 1885, 1893 to 1903. (For earlier sessions, see "Papers.")

Executive session, 1889, one volume.

Impeachment trials.

Journal of trial of Judge John D. Leland, 1843, one volume.

Journal of Jackson impeachment case, 1859, one volume.

The Lucas trial, 1872, one volume.

(For the evidence, etc., see "Papers.")

Journal of the senate at Neosho, 1861, one volume.

Journal of the house at Neosho, 1861, one volume.

Confederative legislative archives, 1861, one bundle.

The records of the so-called "rebel legislature," the minority which followed Governor Jackson after the breaking up of the regular state government by General Lyon and the convention. The "archives" include the Missouri "ordinance of secession" and the recognition of the Confederacy.

PAPERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 1838 TO DATE.

An adequate account of this most valuable collection would require a separate report. It consists of the papers deposited with the secretary during or after every session of the legislature since 1838. Its value for the study of the history of politics or of legislation is hard to overestimate. The following plan has been adopted to give

a general idea of the character of the papers: First, a general statement of the various series represented, made up from a rather careful comparison of the bundle labels; second, a note of the unusual or especially important bundles under each session. It should be noted that it does not follow that all the labels quoted in the general classification are represented under every session. There is not perfect uniformity in the assortment of series, and the various series are by no means complete.

These papers of the general assembly are shelved by sessions in the legislative document room, and, except for the printed matter for the last ten years, are jacketed and labeled. The bundles are packed in solidly on some two hundred feet of shelving, the shelves being about 12 inches apart, and the room is already crowded to overflowing. There are still a few fugitive papers of this collection in other parts of the capitol, but their number is very small.

I. Papers as to organization.
Election returns, for the earlier years only.
Certificates of election.
Election of officers.
Contested elections.
Petitions, evidence, reports of committees, etc.; a valuable series.
Certificates of pay.

II. Papers as to records.
Roll calls, ayes and noes.
Rough minutes.
Records of secret (executive) sessions.
Impeachment trials.
Rough minutes, evidence, pleas, etc.

III. Papers as to legislative action.
Bills.
Every bill is supposedly represented by its original form, amendments, note of action by the assembly up to its rejection or final passage, but the series is by no means complete. The majority of bills that have reached a third reading are certainly preserved. Many vetoed bills fall under this heading, although others are in the vault. The secretary of state proposes to collect and bind all these, with the veto messages.
Resolutions, joint, concurrent, and of the separate houses.
Same condition as bills.
Committee reports.
Committee of the whole, standing committees, special committees, often with papers referred, investigating committees.
Petitions, memorials, and remonstrances.
Especially numerous and important before the constitution of 1865 forbade private acts and special legislation.

IV. Communications.
Between house and senate.
To the governor, usually requesting information or documents.
From the governor, transmitting documents, vetoes, and including, in the early days, inaugural and special messages.
Reports of state boards and officials, chiefly for the earlier period.
Communications from other States.

ITEMS OF UNUSUAL IMPORTANCE OR INTEREST.

IX. General assembly, 1836–37.

These papers only are on file: Poll book of Caldwell County; list of acts approved by the governor; election returns, 1836, state and national.

X. General assembly, 1838–39.

Evidence and report from committee to investigate conduct of Missouri troops in Seminole war; acts to which the governor refused his consent because of bad spelling.

XI. General assembly, 1840–41.

Reports and proceedings as to building state capitol; papers as to establishment of state university; report of W. H. Morell, chief engineer of public improvements.

XII. General assembly, 1842–43.

Papers, impeachment of Judge Leland.

XIV. General assembly, 1846–47.

Plan of contemplated public improvements.

XV. General assembly, 1848–49.

An act requiring the auditor to perform certain duties; rejected, but through mistake enrolled, signed by the president and speaker, and approved by the governor.

XVII. General assembly, extra session, 1850.

P. G. Glover papers; resolutions received from other States, 1850 to 1873.

XX. General assembly, adjourned session, 1859.

Subpœnas, witness fees, evidence, impeachment of Albert Jackson; senate bills, South West Branch Pacific Railroad.

XXII. General assembly, 1862–63.

Report of committee to investigate conduct and management of militia; vouchers and resolutions empowering the chairman of the committee of claims to audit the same, 1862–1864.

XXV. General assembly, 1868–69.

Evidence, bribery investigating committee.

XXVI. General assembly, 1870–71.

State of Missouri *v.* Philander Lucas, impeachment; evidence and documents, Lexington and St. Louis Railroad investigating committee.

XXVII. General assembly, 1872–73.

Evidence taken by the committee investigating state prison; evidence taken by international improvement committee relating to Pacific Railroad.

XXIX. General assembly, 1876–77.

Report of insurance committee.

XXX. General assembly, 1878–79.

Report of investigating committee on the treasury; copy of testimony and report of committee investigating officials in St. Louis; register of bonds canceled by senate committee.

XXXI. General assembly, 1880–81.

Report of adjutant-general in relation to the collection of claims of the State against the United States.

XXXV. General assembly, 1888–89.

Majority and minority report of and evidence taken before the university investigating committee.

XXXVII. General assembly, 1892–93.

Jackson County court-house fight.

XXXVIII. General assembly, 1894–95.

Special committee to inspect the Boonville Reform School.

XLI. General assembly, 1900–1901.

Petition on cigarette bills.

Junketing committee reports.

The following are out of place, with the papers of the constitutional conventions: Address of President Lathrop, (first) president of Missouri State University, before the senate, December 22, 1842; proceedings of the committee appointed to examine report of bribery in the passing of certain railroad bills, 1866.

CONVENTIONS.

The records of the state conventions correspond in classification and location with those of the general assembly; originals of constitution and journals are in the vault or Room III; papers in the legislative document room. The most important documents are the journal and proceedings of the convention of 1875, which have never been published.

I. Constitutional convention of 1845, one volume.

Constitution of 1845. (Failed of adoption.)

Two copies, duplicates, engrossed on parchment, with the signatures of delegates, and the resolution of the convention for the extension of the southwest boundary.

Journal of the convention, one volume.

Papers of the convention, ten bundles, one volume.

Credentials of members, rules, rough minutes, roll calls, etc.; reports of committees, articles and amendments suggested, revised articles and resolutions.

II. Convention of 1861–1863.

Journal, one volume.

Papers, fifteen bundles.

Papers as to organization; rough minutes; originals of the ordinances. The original reports from which the printed proceedings (speeches and debates) were made up are missing.

III. Constitutional convention of 1865.

Constitution of 1865; files.

Engrossed on paper and unbound (Room III).

Emancipation ordinance, 1865; files.

Engrossed on parchment and unbound (Room III).

Journal, one volume.

Papers, fifteen bundles.

Credentials of delegates and rough minutes.

IV. Constitutional convention of 1875.

Constitution of 1875; files.

Engrossed on paper and unbound (Room III).

Journal, two volumes.

Proceedings, fifty-eight volumes.

Longhand reports of speeches and debates (vault).

Papers, nine bundles.

Rough minutes and delegates' vouchers; draft of amended constitution presented by Wash Adams.

V. Constitutional amendments, 1884 to date; files.

Proclamation by the governor declaring the amendments adopted and in force (Room III).

ADMINISTRATIVE DOCUMENTS.

The administrative documents are those occasioned by the special administrative functions of the department of state. Many of these functions have been transferred from time to time to minor departments, but the importance of the remainder is increasing rapidly with the growth of manufacturing and corporate activity. The secretary of state superintends the execution of the laws as to the formation and regulation of corporations, except railroads, insurance companies, and building and loan associations. He also authorizes the exclusive use of trade-marks and issues licenses for certain occupations. All election returns are certified to the secretary of state and preserved by him, and finally there is a considerable residue of miscellaneous records, including letters and letter files.

The location of the various papers is described under the different divisions.

RAILROADS.

Unless otherwise noted, these records are in vault.

Railroad associations, Volume I, 1853 to 1869, one volume.

Railroad corporations, Volumes II–VIII, 1869 to date, seven volumes.

Longhand copies of articles of association and all changes therein. Every volume is indexed.

Papers, 1853 to date; files.

Original articles of association and notice of changes for Missouri railroads; certified copies for foreign. The important trunk lines are in separate series.

Index to railroads, one volume.

Index to both original papers and to copies.

Antitrust affidavits, 1891 to date; files.

Enrolling clerk's room. Note that the railroads make their annual reports to the railroad and warehouse commission.

Railroad contracts, 1895 to date, five volumes.

Longhand copies of conditional contracts by the railroads for the purchase, lease, or hire of equipment and rolling stock. Indexed. Volumes IV and V in safe.

Railroad liens, 1873 to date.

Original papers of liens for construction; files.

Register of railroad liens, one volume.

Index to register, one volume. Room I.

Railroads, subsidized by the State, 1852 to 1870; files and bundles.

A considerable mass of papers, including accounts and reports as to cost and progress of construction, receipts for state bonds and public land, foreclosures, operation and sale by the State, correspondence, etc. There are additional papers as to the sale among legislative documents. Vault and safe.

MANUFACTURING AND BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.

The most extensive class of corporations. Unless otherwise noted, the papers are in the vault, the bound volumes in Room I.

Papers, 1849 to date; files.

Articles of association and subsequent changes. Before 1865 corporations were commonly chartered by private acts.

Papers, foreign corporations, 1891 to date; files.

Certified copies of articles, etc., on which license to do business is issued.

Papers, in re corporations, articles returned.

Certificates of dissolution, "non est" returns.

Resulting chiefly from suits of prosecuting attorneys against delinquent corporations; files, Room I.

Certificates of incorporation, 1865 to date, thirty-three volumes.

Copies on printed forms. Before 1865 certificates were issued and recorded by the circuit courts.

Certificates, foreign corporations, 1891 to date, four volumes.

Copies of licenses, on printed forms.

Certificates of change of capital stock, 1880 to date, six volumes.

Certificates of extension of business purposes, 1907, one volume.

Index to above, one volume.

Direct index, manufacturing and business corporations, 1866 to date, four volumes.

Running index by initial of name of corporation, giving number and name of corporation and date of filing articles of association. Before 1891 banks and funding companies and benevolent corporations are included in the general index; since that date they have a separate volume of this same series.

Classified index, 1866 to date, five volumes.

The classification is an elaborate one, by character of business. Benevolent corporations, one volume; manufacturing and business, four volumes. There is an earlier volume with the same classification, but it is copied into this series.

Index to classified index, one volume.

Page index to classes.

Direct index, foreign corporations, 1891 to date, one volume.

Number and name of corporation, date of filing of copy of articles of association.

The following classes of corporations are indexed under "Manufacturing and business," but their records are more or less differentiated, because of special legislation. The original papers at first were given two numbers, one for the general series and the other for the special class, but this practice has been abandoned in most cases. Changes in system have introduced considerable apparent confusion.

Papers, union depots, 1874 to date; files.

Papers, drainage districts, 1883 to date; files.

Papers, drafting and booming companies, macadamized and plank roads, petroleum and mining companies, 1853 to date; files.

Papers, telegraph and telephone companies. 1867 to date; files.

Telegraph and telephone companies, 1867 to 1904, two volumes.

Longhand copies of articles. The series was discontinued in 1904. Volume I is in the vault; Volume II in the safe.

Papers, bridge companies, 1866 to date; files.

Bridge companies, 1866 to 1894; one volume.

Longhand copies of articles, discontinued in 1894; vault.

Papers, street railways, 1859 to date; files.

Index, street railways, one volume (Room I).

Papers, insurance companies, 1869 to date; files.

Earlier papers in insurance department.

Index, insurance companies, 1869 to date, one volume.

Includes "List of insurance companies whose papers were delivered to superintendent of insurance, at organization of his office in 1869."

Life and disability insurance companies, stipulated premium plan, Laws of 1899, page 261.

Articles of association of Missouri companies, certificates of examination of articles of foreign companies.

The following classes of corporations are indexed as "Manufacturing and business," but otherwise their records are quite distinct:

Papers (benevolent, scientific, religious, and educational), 1866 to date; files.

Certificates of incorporation, 1866 to 1895, one volume.

On printed forms. The series is very imperfect, as such corporations are ordinarily not given a formal certificate of incorporation.

BANKS AND BANKING.

The supervision of state banks and banking corporations has become so extensive and important that the last general assembly established a separate department of banking to be organized January 1, 1909. The banking records divide sharply into two classes; those pertaining to the Bank of Missouri and other state banks, before 1865, and the current records since that date. The latter series will be first considered. Unless otherwise noted, the papers are in the vault, and bound volumes in Room I.

Papers.

Articles of association, except for private banks, which file sworn statements of capital invested, names of owners, name and location of banks.

State banks, 1866 to date; files.

Mutual savings funds and loan and building associations, 1870 to date; files.

Private banks, 1877 to date; files.

Trust companies, 1885 to date; files.

Record of loan and building associations, private banks, 1877 to 1890, four volumes.

Longhand copy of articles of association or sworn statements; vault.

Certificates of incorporation.

Copies on printed forms.

Savings banks and trust companies, 1866 to 1882, one volume.

Certificates of corporate existence, 1882 to 1889, one volume.

These two volumes cover all varieties of banking corporations.

Banks, 1889 to date, three volumes.

Trust companies, 1890 to date, one volume.

Loan and building associations, 1890 to date, one volume.

Registers.

Include date and manner of incorporation, number of certificate, date of statements, and, except in first volume, date of examinations.

Register of private and incorporated banks, 1865 to 1890, one volume.

Register of banking corporations, 1890 to date, two volumes.

Register of private banks, 1890 to date, one volume.

Register of trust companies, 1885 to date, one volume.

Bank statements.

Statements of financial conditions of banks, made at irregular intervals as ordered by the secretary of state.

Originals, 1878 to date; files.

Incomplete. Corporation room.

Banks, financial condition, 1889 to date, six volumes.

Recapitulation of above.

Reports of bank examiners, 1895 to date; files.

Before 1903 in corporation room.

Bank of Missouri and state banks before 1865.

Bank statements, 1837–1841, one volume.

Corporation room.

Bank of Missouri, 1842–1846, one volume.

Financial condition. Corporation room.

Records of state banks, 1857–1865.

These volumes in the corporation room consist of quarterly statements, stock subscriptions, lists of stockholders, registries of notes issued, registries of notes burned. Unless otherwise stated, the records cover the period from 1857 to 1865, but few of the items except the quarterly statements are complete.

Exchange Bank of St. Louis and branches.

Farmers' Bank, 1858–1865.

Mechanics' Bank, 1861–1865.

Merchants' Bank.

Bank of Missouri.

Bank of St. Louis.

Southern Bank.

Union Bank, 1859–1865.

Western Bank, 1859–1865.

Records of saving institutions, 1859–1864.

Financial condition.

Records of bank commissioners, 1857–1865.

Receipts, receipt books, and ledgers of notes delivered to the banks.

Ledger of general expenses.

Antitrust affidavits, 1891 to 1905.

Printed form denying any trust agreement or combination. Since 1905 the affidavits are printed on the reverse of the report blank and may be found in the bound volumes of reports. Loose papers in pasteboard boxes in the enrolling clerk's room.

Annual reports of corporations, 1891 to date.

The reports are on printed forms and are of a very general nature. They are bound every year, eleven volumes annually since 1903, and are classified as domestic corporations, manufacturing and business, banks, miscellaneous, foreign. Railroads report to the railroad and warehouse commission, insurance companies to the superintendent of insurance, building and loan associations to the supervisor of building and loan associations. Before 1905 in basement; since 1905 in Room III.

Record of annual reports and antitrust affidavits, 1891 to date, twenty volumes.
Gives dates of filing.
Summary of reports of Missouri and foreign corporations, 1900 to date, one volume.

TRADE-MARKS, LICENSES, ETC.

(In Room III, unless otherwise noted.)

Original applications and descriptions; files.
Trade-marks, 1893–1903, four volumes.
Longhand copy of original application, with description, date of granting, and serial number. Apparently discontinued. Vault.
Register of trade-marks, one volume.
Alphabetical by trade-mark or trade name, giving number, trade-mark, company, class.
Index to trade-marks, one volume.
Classified and direct index.
Registration of automobiles, 1907; files.
Original applications.
Register of automobiles, 1907, one volume.
Registration autodrivers, 1907; files.
Original applications. Registration optional except for nonowners.
Register of autodrivers, 1907, one volume.
Certificates of board of pharmacy, 1881 to date; files.
Reports of board as to certificates issued.
Registered pharmacists, 1881 to date, two volumes.
There is a separate index to Volume I.

ELECTIONS.

Election returns.
The election returns consist of the original returns, by voting districts, from the county officials. No attempt has been made to check over the series, but it is known, from an investigation made several years ago, that the returns for the presidential elections are practically complete. All papers on elections are in the files, Room III, unless otherwise noted.
Presidential elections, 1840–1848; 1856–1904.
The returns for 1836 are with the legislative documents.
State elections, 1838–1906.
Adoption of constitution, 1865, 1875.
Abstracts of votes, 1868–1890.
The later abstracts are badly scattered.
Certificates of election.
Apparently the originals in the case of state officials, duplicates for national.
State senators, 1894–1906.
State officers, 1838–1897.
Certificates of confirmation included.
State officers, city of St. Louis, 1900–1904.
Presidential electors, 1896, 1900.
Proceedings of electoral college included.
United States Senators, 1857–1905.
United States Representatives, 1860.

Oaths of office.
Governor and lieutenant-governor, 1857–1901.
State officers, 1905.
State senators, 1899–1901; 1905 to date.
State representatives, 1899, 1907.
Nomination certificates, 1890–1906.
Proclamations, senatorial districts, 1881–1901.
Definition of boundaries.
Affidavits of expense, 1894.
Writs for special elections, 1859–1888; 1890–1902; 1906–1907.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS.

These special series are among the most interesting of all the archives. For the most part they consist of papers transmitted by the governor to the legislature, but because of their interest or because they were printed not deposited with the legislative documents. Several collections of a similar nature are noted in that series. These special collections are in the files, Room III.

Mormon papers, 1838–39.
An extensive collection of letters, reports, testimony, affidavits, etc., in reference to the expulsion of the Mormons; printed in 1841, but the pamphlet is extremely rare. Absolutely essential for any investigation of the Mormon troubles in Missouri.
The Florida war, 1837–38.
A bundle supplementary to the more extensive collection among the legislative documents.
Border troubles—Southwest expedition, 1857–1860.
A very valuable collection of executive orders, official correspondence, reports, petitions, and unofficial accounts as to the border troubles with Kansas. The more important documents have been republished in the Missouri Historical Review, volumes I and II.
Osage Indians, 1837, one bundle.
Petitions, reports, and vouchers, state expedition against the Osages, the last Indian difficulty in Missouri.
Miscellaneous papers and letters of Governors Price, Fletcher, McClurg, Brown, Woodson, Hardin, and Francis.
Legislative document room and boxes.
Township lines, 1838 to date; files.
Reports from county clerks on establishment of municipal townships.
Vault and land department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

State printing.
The specifications, proposals, contracts, and accounts are scattered, literally, all over the capitol.
Commission, permanent seat of government.
Papers and accounts as to construction in 1839, repair and enlargement of the capitol in 1889, proposal to move the capital to Sedalia, etc.
Proceedings, 1877 to 1902, one volume.

Office records, one volume.

Briefs, in cases where mandamus issued *v.* secretary of state to grant certificate of incorporation, 1902 to date; files.

Office litigation, 1904 to date; files.

Record of fees received, 1885 to date, four volumes (Room I).

Charters of St. Louis and Kansas City; files.

Printed, but certified as true copies. Amendments added.

Text-book contracts, 1897; files.

Lists of corporations, 1891 to 1900; files.

From county assessors.

Great seals of the State of Missouri.

1. Oldest seal, bears crouching; safe.
2. The seal carried off by Governor Jackson in 1861 and returned by his lieutenant-governor, Thomas C. Reynolds, May 26, 1869. Reynolds's letter and a copy of Governor McClurg's reply are preserved with the seal, which has been electroplated with gold. Governor McClurg speaks of it as the "original great seal," an obvious error.
3. Practically identical with (2), probably the substitute for it in 1861 (Room II).
4. Present seal, differing only in minor detail from (2) and (3) (Room II).

Land Department.

Although the separate land office was abolished in 1891, and its business is now in charge of the land clerk in the state department, the records are so sharply differentiated in every way that it seems wiser to ignore in this report this purely administrative connection. The land records are of two sorts: Records of the United States land office for Illinois, Arkansas, and Missouri, transferred to the several States when the office was abolished, and records of the land officers of the Territory and the State of Missouri. Under the "United States lands" are the original field notes and plats of the United States survey, and the most important series in regard to private land claims. The latter include a mass of Spanish grants and surveys, testimony before various commissions and miscellaneous records which altogether afford adequate material for determining the extent of settlement in 1804; for the date and progress of the early settlements the local records already referred to must be consulted. The state records cover the sale of the seminary, school, swamp, and public improvement grants of the United States to the State, and the routine administrative work of the department, especially lands sold for taxes and general correspondence.

With the exception of a mass of correspondence, contracts, accounts, etc., of the United States surveyor-general, and part of the school land papers, the land records are in a basement room with a special stairway to the rooms of the secretary of state. On the whole these records are well preserved and arranged, due partly to the admirable system of the United States land office and partly to the constant calls for information. Mr. L. J. Philbert, the present land clerk, a

surveyor by profession, has done much to improve both the condition and arrangement through rebinding of volumes, preparation of additional indices, and the discovery of a duplicate set of the original field notes. The land department room, however, is poorly lighted, the facilities for work are inadequate, and the records are entirely unprotected from fire.

UNITED STATES LAND—PUBLIC LANDS.

Field notes, Missouri surveys, 1817–1862, six hundred and fifty volumes.

Indexed by townships and sections. The original field notes of the United States surveys.

Record of Missouri surveys.

A fair copy of the above, but unindexed and scattered.

Plats, Missouri surveys, forty-nine folio volumes.

A sheet for each township.

Index to Missouri surveys, one volume.

Miniature plats, with reference both to field notes and plats.

Land book, five volumes.

Records of sales, United States land, seventeen volumes.

The records, giving purchaser, amount, and location, are arranged chronologically and by districts, and are quite unindexed. Apparently complete from 1836.

Abstract of lands sold at land office, New Franklin, 1817–1830, one volume.

A large number of unclassified and apparently rejected or superseded field notes and plats.

UNITED STATES LAND—PRIVATE CLAIMS.

Field notes, private surveys, 1817–1853, seventy-one volumes.

In part original notes, in part office copies. Indexed by claimants.

Record of Missouri private surveys, twenty volumes.

Fair copy of above. Indexed.

Index to private surveys, one volume.

The surveys are entered in sequence. This "index," or rather register, gives the number of the survey, name of claimant, area of claim, nature of claim, by whom surveyed, date of survey, location, place of record of original field notes and of survey, date of return to United States recorder of land titles, and remarks. There is a separate finding list of surveys under New Madrid certificates.

Alphabetical list of private surveys in Missouri, one volume.

Index to number of survey and to record of surveyor-general.

Exhibit private land claims, Missouri, two volumes.

A register of private land claims confirmed. The information varies, but commonly includes number and date of confirmation certificate, names of confirmee and of original claimant, nature of claim, quantity, confirmatory act of Congress, references to records in recorder's office, location of claim, and date of survey. This series is the starting point for all investigations of private claims. Each "exhibit" deals with a separate set of confirmations.

Exhibit A. Claims confirmed by the old or first board of commissioners.

Exhibit B. Confirmations by act of April 29, 1816, town and village lots, according to Recorder Bates's report, February 2, 1816.

Exhibit private land claims, Missouri, two volumes—Continued.
Exhibit C. Same act and report; extension of grants over quantity confirmed by first board.
Exhibit D. Same act and report; concessions.
Exhibit E. Same act and report; settlement rights.
Exhibit Ee. William Russell's claims.
Exhibit F. New Madrid claims.
Exhibit G. Hunt's lists, town and village lots, act of May 26, 1824.
Exhibit H. Claims represented by Missouri commission of 1832 and confirmed by act of July 4, 1836.
Exhibit I. Grants of land by the governor-general of Louisiana. Only ten claimants had this complete title.
Exhibit K. Confirmations by the federal courts.
Exhibit L. Confirmations by special act of Congress.
Exhibit M. Claims reported as valid but not finally confirmed.
There is a second and apparently older copy, somewhat broken.

Index to exhibits of private land claims, one volume.
Alphabetical, by claimant.

Record book, recorder of land titles, 1805–1872, seven volumes.
Each entry includes a formal petition for confirmation and copies of the Spanish grant, concession, survey, etc., on which claim was based. Almost all the entries antedate 1812, except New Madrid certificates. This series includes a copy of the well-known "Livres Terreins" at St. Louis.

Record book, surveyor-general's office, nine volumes.
Plat of survey and description of boundary lines.
Surveys of St. Genevieve and New Bourbon lands, acts of 1812 and 1824.
Surveys of Portage des Sioux lands, same acts.
Surveys of Carondelet lands, same acts.
A. New Madrid locations.
B–F. Surveys of private confirmed claims, 1818–1851.
For other surveys, apparently not recorded as final, see Surveys, miscellaneous.

Records of old or first board, 1805–1812.
Minutes of proceedings, five volumes.
Commissioners' certificates, seven volumes.
Originals, preserved and bound when exchanged for patents.
Confirmations by the old board (and Recorder Bates), one volume.
A register.
Index to minutes of old board, one volume.
Two copies.
Original papers of claimants, twenty-five boxes.
The papers are arranged alphabetically by claimants; they consist of Spanish grants, concessions, and orders of survey, and the original surveys, together with later papers, such as affidavits, transfers, etc., and are invaluable for the investigation of settlement before 1805.

Records of Recorder Bates:
Minutes, under act of 1812 and subsequent acts, one volume.
Confirmations by (the old board and) Recorder Bates, one volume.
Decisions, 1812–1815, one volume.
Bates's "5 little books." A book for each district. The books were closed November 1, 1815. These decisions did not give title without subsequent action by Congress; probably they are the basis of Bates's report and the act of 1816.
Index to Bates's decisions, one volume.
Two copies.

Records of Recorder Bates—Continued.
Description of confirmed claims returned to the surveyor-general. A register. One volume.
Patent certificates, six boxes.
Originals.
Record of patent certificates, one volume.
Does not include New Madrid claims.
Records of Recorder Hunt:
Minutes, 1824–1829, three volumes.
Of unusual interest, as the claims passed on were based on settlement rights and the proofs contain much general information and indirect evidence as to early settlements.
Index to minutes, one volume.
Hunt's list of private land claims, 1824, one volume.
Town and village lots.
List of proofs under act of May 26, 1824, one volume.
Fair copy of above, two copies.
Patent certificates issued, one volume.
A register. Contains a few much later than Hunt.
Records of Missouri commission of 1832:
Minutes, 1832–1835, two volumes.
Numbered 6 and 7 in series with minutes of old board.
Minutes of confirmations by act of 1836 and special acts, one volume.
Register of relocations under act of 1836, one volume.
Decisions, seven boxes.
Note of decision, evidence, etc.
New Madrid claims:
Original concessions in New Madrid and Little Prairie, 1791–1801, two volumes.
Scrap books of the original Spanish papers.
Lists of lands granted by commandants at New Madrid, one box.
Original memoranda.
New Madrid papers, two boxes.
Certificates of transfer from original grantee to claimant.
Testimony as to lands in New Madrid injured by earthquake, one volume.
Bates' Notebook: Testimony usually consists of oaths that lands were "materially injured."
New Madrid locations, one volume.
Applications to surveyor-general to locate under the certificates of Bates: Location desired is described.
New Madrid certificates and locations, two volumes.
Original certificate, with location, correspondence, etc.
New Madrid claims, one volume.
Certified by surveyor-general to contain all but survey and correspondence. Much of the material, however, is simply referred to, and it is often impossible to identify the references.
Spanish surveys:
These appear to have no place as direct basis of land title.
Surveys of Antoine Soulard, Registre d'Arpentage, 1798–1806, two volumes.
Soulard was official surveyor under the Spanish and surveyor-general at St. Louis, 1805–6. His surveys include plat, description of boundaries, distance from nearest town, date. They are in eight divisions, for the towns and districts of St. André, St. Genevieve, St. Louis, New Bourbon, St. Charles, Rive Gauche de Missoury, Poer les terres de la dependance de

Spanish surveys—Continued.

St. Luis, suppiementary surveys under Governor Harrison and Governor Wilkinson. Pasted into the front of the first volume is the oldest document at Jefferson City, a petition to Piernas, the first Spanish lieutenant-governor, for an official survey, dated 7 October, 1770, and signed by Laclede and others.

Registre D'arpentage pour les terres du Cap Girardeau, one volume.

Surveys in New Madrid, by Joseph Story, 1794–, one volume.

Early United States surveys, sixteen volumes.

These are probably copied into the field notes, private surveys. They are concerned mainly with town and village lots and claims under the act of 1824. The surveys by J. C. Brown, six volumes, seem particularly important.

STATE LANDS.

Township school land:

Township school land patents, 1832 to date, thirty-two volumes.

Duplicates of patents to individuals.

Township school lands, one hundred and seventeen boxes.

Certificate of payment and abstract of sales from county authorities, correspondence, etc.; basis of patents. Arranged by counties. Room IV.

Reports from counties as to sales of sixteenth section, 1855, one bundle.

Index of township school land patents, two volumes.

Really a register, giving particulars as to sale, patents, etc., the entries are by counties but otherwise unarranged.

Tract book, township school lands, two volumes.

Contains much the same information as the index, but arranged by counties, ranges, townships, and sections. In preparation.

Seminary and saline lands:

Seminary and saline lands, patents, 1832 to date, six volumes.

Duplicate or longhand copy of patent to purchaser.

Tract book, two volumes.

Record of sales.

Plats of seminary and saline lands, one volume.

Plats of school and saline lands, one volume.

Description of surveys of school and saline lands, one volume.

Selections of land for agricultural college, one box.

Selections of land for agricultural college, one volume.

Miscellaneous papers, twelve boxes.

Include certificates of payment.

Military lands, Missouri, north, one volume.

Abstract of locations under military warrants.

Swamp lands:

United States swamp lands, patents, nine boxes.

Original patents from United States to Missouri, under act of 1850 and confirmatory acts of 1855 and 1857.

Swamp land patents, United States to State of Missouri, one volume.

Longhand copies of above.

United States indemnity swamp lands, patents, two boxes.

Original patents, United States to Missouri, for lands granted as indemnity for swamp lands already sold.

Swamp land indemnity patents, Volume II, 1872–1875, one volume.

Copy on printed form of patent from United States.

Swamp lands—Continued.

Record of swamp land patents, 1869 to date, four volumes.

Copy of patent from State to counties under Missouri act of March 10, 1869.

Swamp land indemnity patents, 1872 to date, one volume.

Copy of patent from State to county.

Swamp land patents, 1856 to 1869, eight volumes.

Copy on printed form of patent from State to individual.

Swamp lands (register), thirteen volumes.

Location and description of land, date of patent to State, date of sale, price, purchaser, number and date of patent. Arranged by districts. Discontinued after act of 1869.

Swamp land sales, 1856 to 1869, seventy-seven boxes.

Certificates from counties of payments made, basis of patent.

Original swamp land selections, ninety-one boxes.

Selections of land as swamp by Missouri commissioners under act of 1850; correspondence, etc. The United States Land Office defined swamp somewhat more strictly than the commission.

Record Southwest Pacific Railroad lands, one volume.

Duplicates of patents issued by State after foreclosure of railroad.

New swamp land selections, thirty-six boxes.

Under acts of 1855 and 1857.

New swamp land selections, 1883 to 1888, one volume.

Printed register of above.

Miscellaneous lists of approved selections, twenty boxes.

Swamp lands granted to railroads, thirty-two boxes.

Swamp land selections approved and patented, two volumes.

A register by counties, includes lands located by railroads under act of 1866.

Internal improvement lands:

The title of the State seems to rest directly on acts of Congress; there are no patents from the United States to Missouri on file.

Record of patents, United States, 500,000-acre grant, act of 1841, 1843 to date, thirteen volumes.

Duplicate of patent from State to individual.

Sale book, 500,000-acre grant, 1843 to 1856, one volume.

Record of sales, 500,000-acre grant, 1843 to 1856, one volume.

Register of sales.

Certificates of sales, sixty-one boxes.

From state land offices; basis of patents.

Miscellaneous, twenty-three boxes.

Correspondence, plats, reports of agents, etc.

Tax deeds, about forty volumes.

Deeds of land forfeited for nonpayment of taxes. Badly scattered, unindexed, and unclassified.

Miscellaneous.

The office records of surveyor-generals, recorders, and registers of land titles, about one hundred volumes and boxes.

Include contracts with and instructions to surveyors, office expenses, letters sent and received, several inventories of papers in surveyor's office, correspondence as to transfer of records to State, correspondence of old board, etc.

Boundaries of the State:
Instructions as to surveys of northern and western boundaries of Territory of Arkansas, etc., one volume.
Plat County index of field notes, one volume.
Exterior boundaries north of base line and west to fifth principal meridian.
Field notes, survey of Missouri-Arkansas line, 1843, one volume.
Map of northern boundary, compiled by Brown from his survey of 1837.
Map of present northern boundary.
Iowa-Missouri line, two boxes.
Miscellaneous papers.
State surveys:
Surveys of state and county roads (and rivers), eleven boxes.
A very large number of rolls besides boxes; surveys rough and plats approximate.
Index to road surveys.
Rather a register or list of papers on file; two hundred and fourteen roads are listed.
Topographical survey of southeastern Missouri, 1893, thirty-four volumes.
Field notes.
Township lines, 1838 to 1875, 1904 to date, five boxes.
Boundaries of municipal townships.

Auditor.

The records of the auditor's department have been classified in this report under the three most important functions of the auditor. He keeps the accounts of the State, i. e., audits every claim and orders all disbursements. He has general charge of assessing and collecting the revenue, and he administers the public debt. This department apparently escaped uninjured from the fire of 1837 and contains series running back to territorial days, the earliest beginning in 1810. For the period of statehood the most significant records are included in the published reports, but certain series, particularly those under assessing and collecting the revenue, include unpublished material of interest and importance.

All papers involving the expenditure of funds are carefully preserved and well arranged, the files in metal filing cases, the volumes in the vault. The other records, reference to which the routine work of the office seldom or never demands, are more confused, incomplete, and inaccessible, but nearly all are in fair condition and comparatively safe. There are still several packing cases in the basement alley, or apart from the auditor's rooms. The regular places of deposit are the large "working room," Room II, and the vault, all on the first floor, and the basement room.

ACCOUNTS.

Unless otherwise noted, all files are in the working room, all volumes in the vault.

Journal, 1821 to 1892, seventeen volumes.

Daybook, 1833 to 1892, twenty-three volumes.

As the earliest volume is labeled "D," there are evidently three volumes missing.

Journal daybook, 1893 to date, eighteen volumes.

The daybook contains a daily entry of every payment or receipt; the journal, a classification of the payments and receipts at the close of each day.

There is a single volume of the journal in another series, with the note that "All this journal in large folio, journal No. 1, auditor."

Ledger, 1821 to date, seventeen volumes.

Accounts of expenditures, classified by sources of revenue. Until 1889 (eleven volumes) the ledger includes both funds and appropriations; from 1889 to 1892, Volume L 1 is for funds, and Volume L 2 for appropriations; since 1893, Volumes N to P of the "ledger" include only funds and treasurer's receipts.

Appropriation ledger, 1889 to date, eight volumes.

Volume L 2 of the "ledger" overlaps this series. There is also a single volume, labeled "Appropriation ledger," for 1822–23.

Civil officers, 1866 to 1888, two volumes.

Ledger for appropriations for salaries, contingent expenses, etc.

Ledger, individual accounts, 1889 to date, ten volumes.

Small accounts, chiefly salaries and the like.

Ledger, general assembly, 1864 to date, about fifty volumes.

Expenses of each session. Most of the ledgers before 1893 are in the basement. The series is quite imperfect and scattered. It is really a check list of certificates.

Ledger, constitutional convention of 1875, one volume; basement.

General balances, 1889 to date, five volumes.

Unexpended balances, receipts and disbursements, by funds, first of every month.

Daily balances, 1889 to date, six volumes.

Balances of funds.

Treasurer's receipts, 1810 to date; files.

Duplicates of receipts issued by treasurer on receipt of payments. Numbered at first by years, later by character of revenue. Receipts since 1904 in the vault, earlier receipts in the working room. There are some receipts, apparently for redemption of forfeited lands, in boxes in the basement.

Warrant vouchers, 1821 to date; files.

Since 1889 each item includes the voucher, i. e., the original bill, approved by the auditor, and a receipted copy of the letter of transmittal accompanying the treasurer's check. The vouchers are numbered in sequence under each year. Those prior to 1901 are in the working room; those for 1902 to 1905 in Room II; those for 1906 and 1907 in the vault.

Warrant registers, territorial period.

Warrant registers, 1821 to date.

The registers prior to 1885 are in the basement room.

Warrant stubs, territorial and state period.

Several hundred volumes, chiefly in basement.

Monthly reports of receipts, eleemosynary institutions, 1893 to date; files; vault.

Reports as to fees received; files.

From courts, commissions, inspectors, etc.; vault.

Local bonds:

By the law, all local bonds must be registered with the auditor. Files in working room, volumes in vault.

Register of local bonds, 1872 to date, fifteen volumes.

Volume III in the basement.

Index to register, incomplete, one volume.

Papers, 1872 to date; files.

Certificate of election, vote of county court, etc., authorizing issue.

Papers, townships, 1896 to date; files.

The earlier papers are in basement.

Register of bonded indebtedness, one volume.

Prior to 1872, basement.

Abstract of bond calls, 1897 to date, one volume.

Bond calls, 1897 to date; files.

Originals of calls of bonds for payment; working room.

Special liquor-license law; vault.

Act of 1900; declared unconstitutional in 1902; all fees refunded.

The various papers of the commissioner, covering the years 1900 to 1902, were deposited with the auditor. They consist of register of permits and stamps, three volumes; original permits, two bundles, and stubs, five volumes; journal daybook, ledger, and balance book, one volume each; correspondence, four boxes, and letter book, five volumes.

Treasurers' reports, 1846 to 1871, twenty-three volumes.

Quarterly reports to governor. Very fragmentary. Three volumes in basement, remainder in vault.

Office records:

Original reports of the auditor, 1828–1830, 1840–1851, six bundles.

Other originals may be found among the legislative documents unbound; basement room.

Letter files, 1905 to date; files.

Letters received are apparently destroyed by the outgoing administration; working room.

Letter books.

Letter books fall into four general classes: Letters of transmittal of treasurer's checks; revenue letters, as to assessing and collecting the revenue; letters transmitting criminal costs to the counties; and general letters. The books, however, are, to a great degree, unlabeled and undated; they number at least one hundred and fifty and transfer boxes in addition; they are, for the most part, in the vault, with a few in the basement.

STATE BONDS.

As all the state bonds have been paid off, the records with a few exceptions have been transferred to the basement, without much arrangement or classification.

Registers.

Giving number and date of bond and note of coupon canceled and date of final payment. Chiefly important as a check list of interest payments.

Registers—Continued.
Railroad bonds, five volumes.
Bonds issued to assist in the construction of the North Missouri, the St. Louis and Iron Mountain, the South West Branch, the Platte County, the Cairo and Fulton, and Pacific railroads. Some railroads missing.
Defense warrants, 1862 to 1867, six volumes.
Issued by the provisional government during the civil war.
Union military bonds, 1863 to 1866, four volumes; vault.
State of Missouri 3½ per cent funding bonds, one volume; vault.
State bonds proper, three volumes.
Bond redemption register, two volumes; vault.
Redemption Union military bonds, two volumes; one volume, 1865–66, in vault.
Scrap book registers.
Under this plan the coupons for each bond, when canceled, were pasted on separate leaves of enormous scrap books, and to each set of coupons was added the original bond when canceled.
Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, eight volumes.
Missouri Pacific Railroad, eight volumes.
St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad, fifteen volumes.
Cairo and Fulton Railroad, three volumes.
North Missouri Railroad, eight volumes.
State refunding bonds, four volumes.
Renewal refunding bonds, eighteen volumes.
Revenue bonds, one volume.
Renewal revenue bonds, one volume.
Three and one-half per cent funding bonds, fourteen volumes.
Miscellaneous bonds, three volumes.
Canceled bonds and coupons, fifteen boxes.
Prior to date of scrap book register.
Bonds payable and receivable, January 1, 1871, one volume.
Recapitulation of state debt.
Fund commissioners; vault.
Minute book, 1867–1869, 1879–1888, 1891 to date, four volumes.
One volume, 1891–1898, in basement; remainder in vault.
Proceedings, 1885 to 1889, one volume.
Letter books, 1869–1872, 1881–1888, 1891–1901, three volumes.
Register, state certificates of indebtedness, two volumes.
The school fund, the only outstanding obligations of the State.
Bond redemption register, 1889–1903, two volumes.

ASSESSING AND COLLECTING REVENUE.

Both files and volumes are in the vault, unless otherwise noted.

State board of equalization.
Journal, railroads, 1872 to date, twenty-six volumes.
Volume III is in the basement room.
Journal, real and personal, 1875 to date, six volumes.
Rough journal, eleven volumes.
Letter books, 1889 to 1898, 1906, two volumes.
Tax book, private car companies, one volume.
Assessment in "Journal, railroads."
Statements of railroads, 1904 to date; files.

Statements of telegraph and telephone companies, 1904 to date; files.

Statements of taxable property submitted by companies: statements prior to 1904 in basement; working room.

Certificates of railroad statements, 1904 to date; files.

Presented by county clerks, covering both railroad and telegraph and telephone companies, bridges; working room.

Abstract of insurance tax schedule, 1891 to date, seventeen volumes.

See "Insurance department."

Lists of merchants and manufacturers, 1900 to date, thirty-four bundles.

An incomplete series, giving names and value of stock of merchants and manufacturers in St. Louis, Kansas City, and St. Joseph.

Tax lists of counties.

The original lists sent up by the sheriff or county authorities, giving the name and assessment of every taxpayer in the county. The earliest list noted was for 1816, including real and personal estate. From 1820 to 1840 the series seems reasonably complete, but includes only real estate. The importance of these lists to the local historian or the genealogist is obvious. Boxes in the basement.

Abstracts of assessment returns from counties, 1881 to 1891, 1902 to date, two volumes.

Giving value of land, live stock, personalty.

Abstracts of assessors' books, 1882 to date; files.

Original abstracts from county court; 1882 to 1902 in working room.

Collectors' statements and settlements.

This important series, giving the reports of the county collectors as to the collection of the various taxes, is somewhat imperfect and scattered, and recorded, it would seem, under several different plans, resulting in a confusion difficult to unravel. Mention is made here of the more important records, with such description of their relations as has been ascertained.

Monthly statements and annual settlements, 1880 to date; files.

Includes monthly abstracts of collector's reports to county court of all taxes and licenses collected, and annual settlement of collector with auditor; working room.

Collectors' annual settlements, 1834 to 1881; files.

These papers are scattered, chiefly in the basement room, and apparently run back to 1821. Receipts to sheriffs for taxes, 1810–1821, are included under "Treasurer's receipts," above.

Sheriff's book, 1819–1821, one volume.

Settlements for collections.

Collectors' settlements, 1859 to date, thirty-six volumes.

Ledger collectors' settlements, 1860 to 1888, five volumes.

The distinction between the two series is not apparent. The former is imperfect.

Monthly statements, 1883 to date, fifteen volumes.

1885–1887 missing.

Collectors' bonds, 1877 to date; files.

Memorandum of collectors' bonds, 1881 to 1890, one volume.

Railroad tax.

Collection accounts, 1881 to 1882, one volume.

Collectors' accounts, 1882 to 1888, one volume.

Collectors' settlements, 1882 to 1890, four volumes.

Delinquent lists and tax sales.

The lists, as far as they have been preserved, and they seem reasonably complete to 1860, are in the boxes of loose papers in the basement; the records of tax sales in volumes, in the land office in the basement. There is also a mass of correspondence, tax deeds, etc.

Collateral inheritance tax:

Reports, state judges, 1899 to date; files.

Reports, state judges, 1899 to date, one volume.

Reports on estates from probate judges.

Collections, 1899 to date, one volume.

Collectors' settlements, 1899 to date; files.

Collectors' settlements, 1900–1901, one volume.

State Treasurer.

The functions of the state treasurer in Missouri are strictly limited to the care of the state funds and the payment of warrants issued by the auditor. The books of the treasurer correspond almost exactly to the various ledgers, journals, and balance books kept by the auditor. The series are nearly if not quite complete since 1875; before that date they are fragmentary. As many of the earlier volumes are unlabeled, are difficult of access, and almost certainly contain no information not included in the auditor's collections, a detailed description seems unnecessary.

Minor Departments.

A complete list of these departments and bureaus may be found in the official manual for 1907–8, pages 85 to 97. There are included in this report only such departments as have their headquarters at Jefferson City. With one exception, these are all offshoots of the department of state.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

This, the oldest of the minor departments, was established in 1839, abolished as a distinct department in 1841, and reestablished in 1853. Its important activities begin, however, after the adoption of the constitution of 1875. Its functions have not been developed on the scale of many States, the greater part of the information gathered is included in the printed reports, and the originals destroyed, so that the collections are not very extended or complete. They are in the department on the first floor and in a basement room; unless otherwise described, they are in the department.

EDUCATION.

Reports from county clerks, 1853 to date; files.

These reports, filed by counties, give the enumeration of children of school age and the financial condition of the districts; incomplete before 1875; basement.

Annual reports of county school commissioners, 1875 to date; files.

These reports, filed by counties, include enumeration, attendance, length of school year, number of pupils graduated, school libraries, certificates held by teachers, wages paid, value of school buildings; basement.

Reports of treasurers of school fund, 1853–1868; files.

Reports from county clerks acting as treasurers; incomplete; basement.

Quarterly reports of school funds, 1872–73, one volume; basement.

Apportionment of state funds to counties, 1842 to date, one volume; basement.

Reports from the normal schools and university, current year.

Earlier reports included in department report and originals destroyed.

Reports of counties on adoption of text-books, 1907; files.

Applications for appointments on county boards; files.

County court appointments on county boards; files.

Certificate of election of county commissioners and county superintendents; files.

Recent examination questions and papers for state certificates and recent examination questions for county certificates; files.

Record of state certificates issued, 1874 to date, six volumes.

Records incomplete; one volume, 1891, in basement.

Grades, examination for state certificates, 1891, 1902 to date, two volumes.

Information blanks, 1903 to date; files.

Information gathered from teachers at county teachers' association and summer schools.

Letter files, 1904 to date.

Letters received, 1842 to 1890.

Scattered through the boxes of loose papers in the basement.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

This, the second department growing out of the department of state, was organized in 1869, to take over such regulation as the State assumed over this class of corporations. Until recently the Missouri insurance companies have been few and unimportant, and the chief functions of the department have been to protect citizens against fraudulent companies or undue delay in payments and the assessing and collection of the insurance tax on outside companies. But the recent growth of local companies and the agitation for closer supervision have led of late to an increase in the scope and activities of the department. The records are in the department rooms on the first floor and connecting rooms in the basement. They are in good condition, well arranged, and accessible, due in part at least to the unusual amount of space devoted to them; unless otherwise described they are in the department rooms.

Papers filed as a condition for permission to write insurance in Missouri.

This series corresponds to the articles of association, etc., for corporations in general on file in the department of state, but includes several supplementary articles. The domestic companies file a certified copy, from the secretary of state, of their articles of association and certificates of incorporation, together

with all changes and amendments thereto. Companies organized without the State file the following documents:

A sworn statement showing financial condition.

A formal application for authority to transact business in Missouri.

A certified copy of the charter of the company and all amendments thereto.

A certificate from the proper authority in the State where the company was organized that it is authorized to and actually is doing business in that State.

A similar certificate that the company has a paid-in capital of a fixed amount and invested in approved securities.

A certificate of appointment of a general agent for Missouri (optional). A new certificate is filed annually.

Appointment of the superintendent of insurance as attorney to receive service of process in Missouri.

Certificate of deposit of securities.

Two classes of insurance companies, fraternal beneficiary companies and assessment companies, are required to file additional papers and certificates. The former must file a copy of its by-laws and certificate under oath that it is a "fraternal" association; both must file certificates that Missouri corporations of a similar character are permitted to do business in the company's own State, and a copy of the certificates or policy issued and the application, showing benefits provided. In the files of these papers no distinction is made between foreign and domestic companies.

Reports of the department examiners also are filed in this series. The classification is as follows:

Fraternal companies.
Fire and marine—United States.
Foreign—fire.
Miscellaneous, stock.
Regular life.
Town mutual.
Assessment life.
Companies dissolved and withdrawn. Part of this series is in the basement.
Legal opinions and reports.
Illegal and clandestine insurance, duplicate vouchers, etc.

Registers of companies, indexed, four volumes.

Town mutual companies.
Fire and marine, miscellaneous stock companies.
Fraternal beneficiary companies.
Regular life and assessment life companies.

These registers give the dates of filing the documents mentioned above and of issuing original and renewal licenses (thus serving as a check list), and reference to the filing boxes.

Certificates of authority to transact business.

Duplicates of all certificates issued.

Agents' licenses.

Every insurance solicitor is required to secure a license.

Requisitions for licenses.

Lists of local agents submitted by the company or general agent.

Agents' licenses.

A card record of all licenses issued to local agents.

Register of brokers' licenses, one volume.

Annual reports, 1869 to date.

These reports are made on blanks furnished by the department and give in detail the business of the current year and the financial condition of the company. The reports for the current year are on file; those for earlier years are classified and bound and shelved in the basement.

Tax schedules, 1869 to date.

Abstract of business done by foreign companies on which tax is assessed. Duplicates are filed with the auditor and state treasurer in whose offices may be found incomplete files; basement.

Registry of securities, five volumes.

Lists of securities deposited with the department for the protection of policy holders.

Securities, miscellaneous papers.

Original lists, application for changes, etc., of securities.

Insurance policies, duplicates.

Every Missouri life company that elects to register its policies sends the department every policy issued for registration and deposits a duplicate with the department. At the end of each year the policies are classified by companies and bound; basement.

Register of insurance policies, eleven volumes.

A register of the above, giving number of policy, date of issue, description of character, and net value, against which securities must be deposited.

Letter files.

There are a large number of transfer boxes in the basement.

Account books of the department.

A mass of ledgers, journals, policies, and miscellaneous papers of defunct or bankrupt companies for which the department has been appointed receiver; basement.

RAILROAD AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSION.

The railroad commission was established in 1875 and the supervision of warehouses added in 1889. Until the last general assembly, Missouri had not undertaken any general regulation of railroad passenger rates, and the commission has dealt with individual complaints of discrimination and the like. Although it has the power to fix rates, it has little coercive power. The greater part of the records are included in the published reports.

Minutes and general record of board meetings, 1875 to date, four volumes.

Letter files of letters sent and received, 1875 to date.

There is a card index by names.

Letter book, 1904 to date.

The correspondence is of varied nature; up to about 1902 the correspondence on cases reported is practically all included in the published reports; now only enough is printed to give the necessary information.

Reports of railroads.

Corresponding to the general corporation reports to the secretary of state. They are made on printed forms and published in full in the reports of the commission, so that the set of the original reports is fragmentary.

Tariff schedules.

Copies of, from railroads and express companies. Printed material, but of official character.

SUPERVISOR, BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Established 1895.

Semiannual reports, building and loan associations, 1895 to date; files.
Annual reports, home cooperative companies, 1895 to date; files.
Reports as to financial condition.
Department examiners, reports, 1895 to date; files.
Annual examinations, bond-investment companies, 1895 to date; files.
Bonds of secretaries or treasurers, 1895 to date; files.
Bonds of officials of companies.
Office letter files, 1895 to date.
Letters sent and received.
Books and papers, defunct and bankrupt companies.
The supervisor is ex officio receiver for such companies.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

Established 1879.

The only records of this office consist of reports on which statistics are based. The originals are destroyed from time to time, but are on file from about 1904. The information given is confidential and can not affect taxation.

Reports from railroad and express companies.
Reports on printed forms from every local agent, through the auditors of the companies. The information concerns the shipments of the more important products of the State.
Reports from shippers.
Of the same character from large shippers as a check on above.
Reports from manufacturers.
Reports from publishers.
Of these two classes perhaps one-fourth report.
Reports from public utility corporations and municipal plants.
In relation to character of the industry, capital, business transacted, supplies used, hours of work, wages, number of employees.
Reports from labor unions.
Letters sent and received, 1905 to date; files.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

The interesting and valuable records of the adjutant-general's office have suffered from insufficient appropriations on the part of the general assembly and are incomplete and somewhat lacking in arrangement. The present administration has done much to improve conditions in spite of discouraging obstacles in the way of insufficient office space and inadequate office force. There is prospect of some improvement in the matter of room, and the last appropriation was somewhat more generous. The chief clerk, Mr. D. F. Thompson, to whom I wish to acknowledge my debt for patient and intelligent assistance, is at present in Washington investigating the civil war records deposited there, with a view to ascertaining just what can be

found to fill in the gaps in the Missouri records of that period; his work will be presented to the next general assembly for action. The records of the state militia previous to 1861 are only fragmentary, and the records of the Missouri regiments in the Confederate army are almost entirely lacking.

The records of the office consist of original muster-in rolls, monthly reports, and muster-out rolls, in the metal filing cases; card records compiled from the office papers and from Washington; and volumes of registers, etc. They are confined almost entirely to the Missouri troops in the national service and to the militia, the National Guard of Missouri, since 1866.

Black Hawk war, 1832; fragmentary rolls.

Seminole war, 1837–38; fragmentary rolls.

There is additional information in the evidence and reports of the investigating committee among the legislative documents.

Mexican war; incomplete rolls.

Mexican war; card record.

Abstracts of the service record of each individual. In preparation.

Civil war; incomplete.

The nomenclature of the Missouri troops in the federal service is varied and complicated, due to the breakdown of the regular state government at the opening of the war and the determination of the provisional government to preserve as far as possible the autonomy of the state forces. The following classes of troops are represented in the files, but in few cases comparatively are the records absolutely complete:

Missouri Volunteer Infantry, First to Fifty-first regiments, 1861–1865 (Fifty-second to Fifty-sixth, inclusive, not completed).

Missouri Volunteer Artillery, First and Second regiments, 1861–1865 (Second old, Second new).

Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, First to Sixteenth regiments, 1861–1865.

Missouri Volunteer Engineers, First and Bissel's regiments (consolidated).

Three months' Missouri volunteers, 1861; five regiments, one battalion, one company.

Home Guards, 1861; six regiments, twenty-two battallons, forty-nine independent companies.

United States Reserve Corps, three months, 1861; five regiments, one company.

United States Reserve Corps, three years, 1861 to 1862; six regiments, four battalions, two companies.

Six months' Missouri militla, 1861–1862; five regiments, eleven battalions, ten companies.

Missouri State Militia (cavalry, infantry, artillery), 1862–1865; fifteen regiments, three battalions, three companies.

Enrolled Missouri Militla, 1862–1865; elghty-nine regiments, eleven battalions, ten companies.

Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, 1863–1864; eleven regiments, one company, "D," Twenty-sixth Enrolled Missouri Militla.

Provisional companies of Enrolled Missouri Militla under General Order No. 107, 1864; sixty-two companies.

Citizens' Guards (irregular organizations), 1863–1864.

Missouri Militia under General Order No. 3, 1865; sixty-one companies.

Missouri Militia, 1865; eighty-four regiments and battalions and companies.

Civil war; incomplete—Continued.
Irregular organizations not above classified.
Colored volunteers.
Civil war, card records; in preparation.
There is urgent need that means be provided to complete this work, as the original rolls are suffering from constant use.
Civil war, original muster and descriptive rolls, fifty-one volumes.
Similar in content to the unbound rolls in the files.
Civil war, miscellaneous regimental and company books, about five hundred volumes.
Morning reports, roll calls, etc.
Civil war, registers, eight volumes.
These registers are intended to give the essential facts as to each individual's service, similar to the card record, but the registers do not cover all the regiments, nor are they entirely complete or trustworthy as to names and facts for the regiments included.
Civil war, record of commissions issued, eight volumes.
Civil war, miscellaneous, about one hundred volumes.
These volumes represent various attempts in past years to classify and analyze the records, but in no case was the work completed, and the volumes are scattered and nearly useless.
Spanish war.
The records of the Missouri regiments in the Spanish war are complete.
Spanish war, muster rolls; files.
Spanish war, register of volunteers, six volumes.
State militia.
There seem to be no records of the state militia not mustered into the United States service prior to 1861. Some of the organizations noted under the civil war were not formally recognized by the United States as federal troops, but the records of the regular state militia begin with the organization of the Missouri National Guards in 1866.
Missouri National Guards, register of enlistments, six volumes.
There are scattered references to the militia, especially pay rolls, among the papers of other departments. In the files of the secretary of state are at least partial records of the militia who took part in the Osage war, 1832, and the Mormon expedition. In the basement room of the auditor are the pay rolls of the Clay County troops in the Heatherly war, and several boxes of militia accounts not easily identified.
Office records.
General and special orders of the adjutant-general.
A fairly complete set.
Letter books and files.
Office accounts.

Attorney-General's Office.

There are no manuscript records in this office previous to 1904 and only a fragmentary collection of printed briefs.

Pleadings, 1904 to date.
Briefs, 1905 to date.
This is printed material, bound into volumes.
Opinions, 1905 to date.
Letter files, 1905 to date.
Letters sent and received.

Supreme Court.

As the supreme court has but recently moved into its dignified and adequate new building, with some natural apparent disarrangement of its records, and as the assistant clerk, Mr. W. D. Fisher, has undertaken a systematic classification and indexing of the papers, it has seemed wiser to give a general survey of this division, rather than a more elaborate report.

Papers, 1805 to date.

These papers are supposed to include, for every case, an abstract or transcript of the evidence in the lower court, the briefs submitted to the supreme court, and note of all action there, including the originals of opinions delivered. It was the custom until quite recently to loan the transcripts to lawyers for copying, so that that item is incomplete. The present labels are confused and misleading, and, as the whole series is being carefully rearranged and indexed, no attempt has been made to check it up. The assistant clerk informs me that he has always been able to find any papers, except transcripts, that he has required.

Record books, 1805 to date.

The formal entries of all official action. They include also, in the early years, copies of the judges' opinions, admissions to citizenship, and formal resolutions of the court.

Territorial period.

St. Louis, 1805 to 1821, two volumes.

Cape Girardeau, 1815 to 1821 (1826), one volume.

Supreme court, State of Missouri.

Since 1875 the supreme court has met at Jefferson City only; from 1865 to 1876, at St. Louis, Jefferson City, and St. Joseph; before that date, at various places. All the volumes noted here are labeled "Supreme Court."

St. Louis, 1821 to 1876, nine volumes.

Records 1843 to 1848 apparently missing.

Cape Girardeau (1815), 1821 to 1826, one volume.

Jackson (Cape Girardeau County), fourth district, 1827 to 1842, one volume.

Franklin, first district, 1821 to 1837, one volume.

Boonville, 1837 to 1842, one volume.

St. Charles, 1827 to 1842, one volume.

St. Joseph, 1865 to 1876, two volumes.

Jefferson City, 1843 to 1876, four volumes.

Jefferson City, 1876 to date, nineteen volumes.

There are also a considerable number of old docket and minute books and indices. For recent years, since about 1880, the dockets and indices are complete and well kept.

District courts.

These courts were in existence only from 1866 to 1870. Their record books are preserved with those of the supreme court.

First district, Jefferson City.

Second district, Cape Girardeau.

Also the minute book.

Third district, Springfield.

Also the minute book.

Fifth district, St. Joseph.

Order book only.

Sixth district, St. Charles.

Admissions to the bar.

Since 1905 the supreme court has had charge of examinations for admission to the bar in Missouri. The following records are kept:

Record of bar examinations, 1905 to date, one volume.

Record of examination grades and averages.

Roll of attorneys, 1905 to date, one volume.

List of successful candidates, with dates of admission.

Index to above, 1905 to date, one volume.

The portraits of judges of the supreme court in the new court room deserve notice among the archives.

NINTH REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES COMMISSION.

APPENDIX C.

REPORT ON THE ARCHIVES OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON.

By JACOB N. BOWMAN,

Assistant professor in the University of California, and late of Bellingham, Washington.

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THE ARCHIVES OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON.

INTRODUCTION.

Washington was made a Territory in 1859, a State in 1889; the archives take their beginnings in respect to these two dates. Each department is the custodian of its own public records, and their present condition, in some instances, is very lamentable. Three causes may be said to have brought about this state of affairs. First, the office and vault room in territorial and early statehood days was insufficient and unsettled. The Thurston County court-house, Olympia, when purchased by the State for its capitol building, was also insufficient, even though it gave permanency to the archives. The large annex to the capitol, when it was completed, added a number of vaults, but even now these, for the governor and the secretary of state, are decidedly inadequate. These offices, consequently, must find additional accommodations in other department vaults. Second, many of the state officers in the past—and at present—had little or no interest in the noncurrent records of their offices. Because of the lack of room the papers, books, and general records were crowded in the available space and in time new material was added to this mass. The order that does exist exists only for the occasional record hunt. Third, no attempt has been made to bring all the archives into order and harmony. Individuals have attempted it in some departments, and the order found there in the earlier records testifies to their efforts. In the last legislature, 1907, a bill was introduced on the basis of the bill that created the state archive commission in Mississippi, but it failed to pass.

The following report, therefore, has something of a double function to perform. On the one hand, it attempts to give a general view of the department archives, and in a few cases, a calendar of some of the records; on the other hand, it has not destroyed the present arrangement of the vault accommodations. So the report may, in a way, serve as a finding guide.

No attempt is made to include either county or municipal archives.[a]

[a] For the following state institutions I have no data: Asylums for Insane at Steilacoom and Medical Lake; Soldiers' Home at Orting; State College at Pullman; Normal School at Ellensburg; School for Deaf and Dumb at Vancouver; state penitentiary at Walla Walla; board of dental examiners, Ellensburg; board of examiners of barbers, Ellensburg; state printer at Olympia; forest commission, Port Gamble; coal mine inspector at Black Diamond; state fair commission at North Yakima; pilot commissioners for Columbia River and Bar, and for Straits of Fuca and Puget Sound, Iiwaco, and Port Townsend.

The vault in the governor's office is quite inadequate for the records. The territorial records for the most part are found in one corner of the auditor's vault; while the correspondence of Governor Stevens, and a part of the correspondence of some of his successors, is found in two old army cabinets in an out-of-the-way corner in the basement of the capitol.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

Private secretary's office:

Books—

"Applications for pardons, commutations, reprieves and remission of fines." two volumes.

"Applications for parole."

"Application for survey."

"Commissioners of deeds."

"Daily record," January 11, 1893, to date.

"Pardon index," two volumes.

"Parole index."

"Printing requisition record."

"Public institutions." Now used for appointments of all kinds; but not as the label indicates.

"Record of appointments, governor's office," December 26, 1889, to 1897. Used for notary public appointments and continued in:

"Appointment of notary public, volume 2, governor's office," March 30, 1897, to date.

"Register of deeds," two volumes, 1889 to date.

"Record of pardons granted," two volumes.

"Record of paroles."

"Register of funds received from United States Government," November 5, 1906, to date.

"Requisitions."

File case—

This case contains, under the following headings, current papers, or papers not current but not yet ready to be filed in the vault, or papers that are ready but have not yet been filed:

"Application for parole."

"Commutations on file."

"Board of health reports."

"Public printing."

"Application for state book."

"Extradition requisitions," two files.

"Public printing affidavits."

"Appointments."

"Pardon record."

"Veterans."

Private secretary's office—Continued.

File case—Continued.

"Applications for pardons, commutations, reprieves, and remission of fines," two files.

Unlabeled files of signatures of the various state officials of the different States.

"Oil inspector."

"State oyster reserve."

"Governors," biographical data of the governors of Washington.

In the lower drawers of this case: Correspondence of Governor Rogers and Governor McGraw not yet arranged for the vault; most of it is private correspondence; many papers relating to different state questions. All letters and papers on "foreign and other state relations" have been extracted and put under that heading in the files in the vault.

Two drawers marked "A–Z" contain "Letters from superintendent penitentiary," August 13, 1904– (see file in the vault); "Letters about pardons," under Governor Mead.

Current correspondence is in the office of the private secretary and of the stenographer.

GOVERNOR'S PRIVATE OFFICE.

Vault:

Books—

"Commissioner of deeds," April 16, 1855, on various pages, to June 24, 1884.

"Territorial officers of Washington Territory," under Governor Salomon.

"Record of executive office," August 14, 1884, to November 16, 1889.

"Governor's office, December, 1889." So reads the inner label. It contains Governor Ferry's records from November 11, 1889, to January 11, 1893, i. e., his whole administration. It contains also a general index, newspaper clippings, etc.

"Governor Miles C. Moore, letter book, from May 2, 1889, to November 14, 1889." In back also is a report of the penitentiary commissioners for the fiscal year ending September 31, 1891. See below under "Books," "Reports," and "Safe."

"Record of appointments in the First Washington Infantry Regiment, United States Volunteers." April 23, 1898, to July 13, 1899.

"Notaries public appointed, commencing July 1, 1867," and continues on various pages down to June 9, 1883.

Small unlabeled record book. It contains oaths of territorial officers, 1854–55; proclamations, letters to the council and records of Governor Stevens and others from 1855 to 1872. Among these is a letter, and reply, to Douglas, April 26, 1855, regarding the San Juan question; also a letter of September 22, 1855, on Indian affairs; a proclamation regarding the breaking out of the civil war, May 10, 1861, followed by military orders and appointments, February 12, 1855, to September 20, 1862; notaries public, April 14, 1862, to December 6, 1862, appointed under the law of January 27, 1862; also notaries public appointments from March 23, 1854, to February 14, 1862, and from June 5, 1869, to April 6, 1870; commissions of territorial officers, January 27, 1855, to January 27, 1858; probate judges, officers of the militia, commissioners of deeds, district attorneys, inspectors, librarian, from September 23, 1854, to June 17, 1870.

A book containing pardons, proclamations, records of territorial governors, from June 13, 1870, to July 31, 1884.

"Record of patents issued under an act of the legislature of the State of Washington approved March 28, 1890." June 5, 1891, to December 14, 1892.

Files:

Applications—

"Applications to withdraw from the bonds of officials."

"Applications by governor for reservation and survey of public lands."

"Applications for formation of companies of militia."

"Application for pardons, commutations, reprieves, and remission of fines."

"Application for parole," six files.

"Applications and indorsements for state fair commission, pilot commissioners, fire commission, fire wardens and deputy fire wardens, state board of pharmacy, Reform School, School for Defective Youth."

"Applications and indorsements for supreme court, King County and Stevens County judgeships."

"Miscellaneous applications, Governor McBride."

Appointments—

"Copies of appointments made by Governor McBride, 1902–3–4."

"Appointments, Governor Albert E. Mead."

"Appointment of commissioners of deeds, statehood to 1904."

Letters—

"Letters and documents from United States and foreign officials," 1878. and from 1889 to date.

"Letters and receipts in relation to moneys received from the General Government."

"Correspondence with Interior Department in relation to applications for survey and reservation."

"Letters from the General Land Office transmitting approved lists of state land selections."

"Letters from superintendent penitentiary, April 15, 1897, to August 9, 1904."

"Governor McBride's letters to senate and house, sessions 1903; also letters to secretary of state."

"Letters, carbon copies," January 1, 1898–May 1, 1904, eighteen files.

Letter box marked "1902 to May, 1904."

Letter boxes, sixteen marked "Jan. 14, 1897, to Jan. 1, 1900;" one marked "To private sect., Oct. 1, 1897, to Dec. 31, 1901."

Letter book marked "Legislative copy book from January 14, 1895, to March 11, 1897."

"Letter book, January 15, 1887, to February 1, 1898." In a note reference is made to the succeeding letters in "carbon letter" files, February 1, 1898.

Two letter books, one marked "1860–1. Nov. 10, –63, to Aug. 19, –61." It seems to be the letter book of Hy. McGill, secretary of Washington Territory; private letters were taken out as noted by McGill on the front page under date of February 13, 1862. The other marked "1853–70. Dec. 1, –53 to Dec., –70. I. I. Stevens."

Also see above under "Books."

Indorsements and recommendations—

"Indorsements for dairy and food commissioner, board of control, labor commissioner and deputies, state printer, commission for promotion of uniformity in legislation, plumbing examiners, state board of accountancy, state librarian."

"Recommendations for tide-land appraisers and harbor-line commissioner, Governor Ferry,"

Files—Continued.

Indorsements and recommendations—Continued.

"Recommendations for appointment of superior judges and municipal judges," two files, 1890 to 1895.

"Miscellaneous old papers," coutains applications, appointments, recommendations, iudorsements, agricultural college commission, telegrams, protests, census reports.

"Recommendations for appointment as horticultural commissioners, Governor McGraw."

"Indorsements of tax commission, oil inspector and deps. commissioner of horticulture, adjutaut-general and goveruor's staff, armorer and chaplain; dental, medical, and barber boards of examiners."

"Miscellaneous recommendations for appointments, Governors Ferry and McGraw."

"Recommendations for appointment under Governor McGraw," two files.

"Miscellaneous recommendations for appointment under Governor Rogers," six files.

Notaries public—

"Notary public," the label reads January, 1889 to 1903, but a few are found for January, 1904.

"Notaries public, January 28, 1904, to June 17, 1905."

"Notary public appointments," a continuation of the preceding.

See above under "Books."

Reports—

"Reports, agricultural college, 'A,'" reports and catalogues.

"Reports, arid land commission, 'A.'"

"Reports, barber examiners, to date, B," 1901 to 1902.

"Reports, capitol commissioners, C."

"Reports, state board of control, C," two files.

"Reports, coal mine inspectors, 1887 to date, C."

"Reports, dairy commissioners, D."

"Reports, dental board, D."

"Reports, board of education, E."

"Reports, state fair commissioners, F."

"Reports, state fish commissioners, F."

"Reports, Chicago, Buffalo, St. Louis, Portland fairs, F."

"Reports, state geologist, G."

"Reports, grain inspector, G."

"Reports, state board of health, H, 1905."

"Reports, horticultural commissioner, H."

"Reports, state library, L."

"Reports, library commission, L."

"Reports, commissioner public lands, L."

"Reports, state board medical examiners, M."

"Reports, normal schools, N."

"Monthly reports of the warden and officials of the state penitentiary and orders of release of prisoners, statehood to 1904, P." A second file reads, "1904 to ——."

"Reports of officials state penitentiary, 1892 to 1896, inclusive; also other reports and papers, P."

Stenographic report of "Investigation into the conduct and affairs at the state penitentiary, October 30–November 1, 1905." Another stenographic book of charges, reports, letters, etc., in the same matter. Another book dealing with the same.

Files—Continued.

Reports—Continued.

On penitentiary matters see also above under "Books" and below under "Safe."

"Reports, pilot commissioners, P."

"Reports, printing expert, P."

"Reports of prosecuting attorneys of the various counties of the State, years 1890–1898, P–1." Same for the years 1898 to 1903.

"Reports, board of pharmacy, P."

Stenographic report on the "Final report of the Cascade state road commission, 1894."

A MS. report, "Report of state road commission, Washington, 1895–96."

"Reports, supreme court, S."

"Reports, University of Washington, U."

"Reports, state veterinarian, V."

Miscellaneous—

"Attorney-general, opinion and reports, 1897 to ——."

"Certificates of election returns; also certificates of election of officers."

"Certificates of purchase," eight files.

"Certified copies of acts of Congress."

"Communications from the legislature of 1905."

"Conferences and congresses, conventions."

"Examinations into alleged infractions of the law."

"Extradition papers in cases not numbered."

"Extradition requisitions," fourteen files.

"Governor John R. Rogers, official, resignations and protests."

"Receipts from the legislature of 1905."

"Messages to the legislature of 1905, by Governor Mead."

"National Guard matters, 1891 to 1898, G–1;" same, "1898 to ——."

"Nominations confirmed by the senate, different sessions."

"Offer of rewards, writs, removals, executive orders, proclamations."

"Old pardons, parole and restoration letters, in cases not numbered."

"Penitentiary and state mine inspector and examining board."

"Petitions for and against bills passed by the legislature, receipts of bills."

Plans and specifications of building at Steilacoom, 1905.

"Protests against notaries public."

"Protests against state officers and institutions."

"Railway commission, secretary, clerks, highway commission clerkship."

"Receipts for property."

"Seattle and Lake Washington waterway, Governor McGraw."

"Duplicate vouchers, governor, 1889 to 1905," two files.

"Vouchers drawn against special military fund, 1898 to 1899."

Miscellaneous reports—

"Miscellaneous reports, dairy and food commissioner."

"Miscellaneous reports, railroad and tax commissions."

"Miscellaneous reports, Medical Lake Asylum."

"Miscellaneous reports, board of control."

"Miscellaneous reports, School for Deaf and Blind."

"Miscellaneous reports, state penitentiary."

"Miscellaneous reports, state fish commissioner."

"Miscellaneous reports, state normals and agricultural college, State University."

Files—Continued.

Miscellaneous reports—Continued.

"Miscellaneous, M," on location of capitol, 1900; state board of accountancy, 1903; delegates to immigration convention, St. Paul, 1895; fire sufferers' relief fund, 1903; state treasurer on permanent school fund, 1905.

"1906, miscellaneous reports, Fort Steilacoom Asylum."

"1906, miscellaneous reports, reform school."

Loose papers piled on shelves:

"Application of Frank Pasquals for commutation of sentence of death," 1905.

Roll, "Chart of bureau of labor, showing railroad business in Washington for the years of 1897–1898, etc."

County examination papers, 1891–, etc.

A bundle, "Statement of facts, S. of W. *v.* H. Craemer;" Minutes of the reguar annual session of W. S. board of education, June, 1891.

A MS. labeled "1894, court of inquiry, N. G. W.;" indexed.

"Pardon case, No. 520, A. P. Vance. See files."

Two bundles of papers dealing with the pardon case of G. W. Boggs.

A MS. report of the superintendent of public instruction, 1892. His eleventh annual report.

Two bundles dealing with the pardon cases of John White and John H. Livingston.

Loose papers dealing with the report of the surveyor, 1897.

A bundle labeled "Manuscript of rep't of sup't. pub. instruction, 1890."

A bundle labeled "Sup't pub. instruction, 1896. Unprinted. Reports." It deals with the educational directory; state teachers' association and reading circle; extracts of reports of county superintendents; county examination questions, 1894–1896; denominational institutions; school for defective youth; Washington Agricultural College; University of Washington; state normal schools.

Safe:

Receipts of moneys turned over to the state treasurer.

Four bundles of papers dealing with reports and investigations of the state penitentiary from 1891 to 1905. See also above under "Reports" and "Books."

AUDITOR'S VAULT.

Governor Newell, 1880–1884:

Bundles, loose papers, boxes—

"Militia, Governor Newell."

"Notaries, 1883." Another bundle for "1884."

"Petition in re Moss." It contains other petitions also, 1880 to 1882.

"Miscellaneous proclamations, 1883–."

"Prosecuting attorney, Territory," 1880–1883, 1887–1888; Indian enumerations, 1891; application for appointment.

Requisitions from Dakota, California, Oregon, New Mexico, West Virginia, Idaho, Illinois, Nebraska, 1881 to 1889.

In a box labeled "Applications for pardons, commutations, reprieves and remissions of fines, territorial," is a bundle of papers on elections, vacancies, and probate matters, 1882–1884.

Miscellaneous:

"Governor Newell, miscellaneous." Petitions and letters.

"Miscellaneous papers, Governor Newell." Letters, receipts, petitions, Oregon legislation, pardons, centenary of the constitution, abstracts of election returns, 1880, 1879 to 1881.

Governor Newell, 1880–1884—Continued.
Bundles, loose papers, boxes—Continued.
Miscellaneous—Continued.
"Miscellaneous papers, Governor Newell." Petitions and extradition papers, 1884. The other end of the box is labeled "Inspector of coal mines, report 1887–."
"Governor Newell, miscellaneous." Letters, petitions, recommendations, 1882–1884.
Governor Squire, 1884–1887:
Bundles, loose papers, boxes—
Coroner's proclamation, 1885.
"Defective youth, W. C. Squire."
"Governor Squire, miscellaneous." A few letters and reports, 1884–1885.
"Miscellaneous papers, Governor Squire." Letters, applications, church statistics, pardons, coal and mine reports, reports from counties, 1884.
In a box labeled "Applications for pardons, commutations, reprieves and remission of fines, territorial," is a bundle containing papers of the date of Governor Squire's administration.
See below under "Governor Semple."
Governor Semple, 1887–1889:
Books—
"Proceedings and transactions in the office of the chief executive," April 23, 1887, to April 8, 1889.
See below under "Governor Ferry."
Bundles, loose papers, boxes—
"Artesian wells, contract and other matters, 1888." Also papers, reports, etc., on the same for 1889.
"Attorney-general report." Papers relative to the military affairs of the State.
"Territorial auditor's report, 1887."
Coal mine inspectors. See below under "Governor Ferry."
"Commissioner of deeds, 1887." Another bundle labeled "Commissioner of Deeds, territorial," 1887–1889.
"Educational, 1884," contains statistics from academies, colleges, county superintendents. Another bundle labeled "1889, miscellaneous, Gov. Semple," contains an inner package on the board of education under Governor Semple, 1887 to 1889.
"National Guard, Governor Semple, 1887–88," with an inner label giving the date as 1887–1889.
Notaries public, twenty-one bundles, 1885 to 1889.
Pardon papers, six bundles, 1885 to 1889.
Penitentiary, reports, rules, etc., three bundles, 1887 to 1889.
Pilot commission, two bundles, 1886 to 1889.
Prosecuting attorney, three bundles. One of them was referred to under "Governor Newell."
Requisition papers, six bundles, 1887 to 1889. One of them was referred to under "Governor Newell."
Naming of State. See below "Governor Moore."
Steilacoom Insane Asylum. Papers and reports, three bundles.
"Superintendent of public instruction, Governor Semple, 1888–89."
"Territorial University, Governor Semple, 1887–1889." The regents' report.
"Secretary of the Treasury, Governor Semple, 1887–1889."

Governor Semple, 1887–1889—Continued.
Bundles, loose papers, boxes—Continued.
Miscellaneous:
"Miscellaneous documents, Governor Semple." Briefs, letters, applications for pardons, requisitions of different departments, notarial applications approved, commissions, sheriff papers, papers relating to the Sons of the Revolution (see below under "Governor Moore"), reports of the territorial librarian, reports and data on city and county resources and industries, 1884 to 1889.
"Miscellaneous documents, Governor Semple." Appointments, certificates of elections, copies of house bills approved and returned, papers of county auditors, papers relating to the Geological Survey, the Columbia River fish and salmon industries, county commissioners, and the interior department; reports, 1887 to 1889.
"Miscellaneous papers, Governor Semple." Papers to and from federal departments, foreign governments, governors, code commissioners, various county officials, complaints, letters, petitions, tide land papers relating to Snohomish city and county, 1884, 1887 to 1889.
Three boxes labeled "Applications for pardons, commutations, reprieves and remissions of fines, territorial." Election papers, vacancies, probate matters, requisitions, pardons; Oregon legislature resolution regarding Washington students in Deaf Mutes' School of Oregon, 1880, 1880 to 1889.
"Territorial miscellaneous." Letters, appointments, speech of Senator Dolph of Oregon, Nevada war claim act, letter and commission of Ferry to the Paris Exposition, papers regarding Washington's inaugural centennial.
"An oration on Washington."
Arbor Day proclamations, 1887–1889.
"1889, miscellaneous, Governor Semple," three packages, 1887–1889.
"State, United States officers," 1889.
Loose papers mostly of 1889, yet some reach to 1890. Letters, petitions, notaries, etc.
Governor Moore, 1889:
Miscellaneous—
"Miscellaneous, Governor Moore." Election returns; papers relating to the Northern Pacific Railway; reports on fisheries; letter to President Cleveland, 1887; papers, telegrams, etc., regarding the making Washington into a State, and certificates of election, October, 1889.
"Miscellaneous papers, Governor Moore." Letters, petitions, appointments. reports on state resources, papers relating to the customs-house, Astoria; papers relating to the Sons of the Revolution (see above under "Governor Semple"); papers relating to Interstate Commerce Commission; papers relating to the naming of the State; papers dealing with the constitutions of other States.
"Miscellaneous papers, Governor Moore." Relating to the School for Defective Youth, colleges, land offices, signal station, coal mines, customs, applications, petitions for pardon; Interior Department, Secretary of Treasury, Secretary of War.
Governor Ferry, 1889–1893:
Books—
A book containing reprieves, pardons, and remission of fines, etc., November 6, 1889, to March, 1893.

Governor Ferry, 1889–1893—Continued.

Bundles, loose papers, boxes—

"Applications for appointments," 1889 to 1891.

"Coal-mine inspectors, territorial." Letters, recommendations, etc., 1888 to 1889.

"Bids for library fund." Bids, receipts, papers of lumber inspector, abstract of votes, 1890.

"Messages to the legislature, 1891." Messages and letters to both houses and to the secretary of state; index. The label should read 1891 to 1893.

"Protests against Thanksgiving proclamation," 1891.

"Insane Asylum, Western Washington, 1890." All papers here relate to the recommendation or appointment of land appraisers.

Among the auditor's books is found "Notarial appointments, letters from the governor, December 26, 1889, to February 24, 1891; appointments." Letters for the most part, and run chronologically from back to front.

Governor McGraw, 1893–1897:

"Notary public, December 27, 1894, to December 31, 1895."

Territory and state miscellaneous:

"Applications for appointment as cruisers."

"Birds and animals." Letters on this subject, 1884.

"Custom-house statistics," 1884.

"United States Land Office, report, 1884;" also Thanksgiving and Arbor Day proclamations of different States.

Pardons, eight bundles; also contain proclamations, geological reports, papers on mineral deposits, 1879 to 1890.

"Pardon book," 1889 to 1895.

"Requisitions, territorial." Requisitions, pardons, and petitions.

"Report, Tulalip Indian Agency, 1884."

Miscellaneous—

"Territorial, miscellaneous, pardons." Pardons; reports of lumber inspector, of insane asylum, of inspector of coal mines, of territorial treasurer.

"In re Ross P. Shoecraft." The papers of this bundle have nothing to do with Shoecraft.

Large package, unlabeled index of senate bills for 1889.

Papers, testimony in the case of Territory of Wash. *v.* D. M. Brown.

Letters:

Files and bundles, 29; letter books, 20; stenographic notebooks, 24; loose letters. See also above under "Governor Newell," "Governor Squire," "Governor Semple," "Governor Ferry," and "Governor Moore."

BASEMENT.

Now used by the state circulating library. Two old army field cabinets used by Governor Stevens during the Indian wars. The pigeonholes are labeled and at present the papers often correspond. On the inside of the door of the first case is a label reading "1st 2 rows & pigeon holes 2, 3 & four of 3rd row are letters fully separated from vouchers. Do not destroy this order. J. H." This was written by Miss Josephine Holgate and refers to her work in the cases about 1905. The bundle numbering is as follows: No. 1 begins at the top and the series runs downward from left to right; the series is not broken in the second case. Practically all these documents date between 1855 and 1857.

Bundle 1, "Letters," from Shaw, Millard, Startle, Newman, Ebey, Stevens:
Deal with general army matters, appointments, reports, petitions, resignations, estimates, bills, supply lists. A letter marked "From Pennepacker, Salem," deals with the character of Stevens. Another inner package, marked "Miscellaneous while in Walla Walla, Aug.–Sept.–Oct.," contains Tilton's letter on Stevens's arrest of English-born citizens; also a letter on the popular discontent, and a report of Stevens's character. Letter to Gibbs asking his service in estimates and as judge-advocate in cases of treason. A package marked "Capt. H. M. Chase, Nez Perce County," reports conditions there and in Spokane County. "From S. McLeod, 14 April, 1856," makes charges of robbery against the volunteers. "From Jno. M. Chapman, 2 Apl., '56," deals with the men in the guard house and the attempt to release them. Three letters by Stevens on the duties of citizenship and the need to prosecute the war in spite of individual loss. With a few exceptions all the letters are of 1856.

Bundle 2, smaller packages:

1–2. Reports.

3. "Original letter of instruction to Capt. C. Eaton, comd. of Puget Sound Rangers, Oct., '55."

4. Proceedings of the commission for the trial of Indian prisoners at The Dalles, June 19, 1856: Goff, Hedges, and Presley *v.* Le-lum-kiu and Poh-hi-as-ke-ligh. The commission condemns both to be hanged, but Stevens commutes the sentence of the former to imprisonment till the end of the war. Proceedings of a military commission against several Indians who had taken part in the Seattle fight, May, 1856; charges given; not guilty; Leschi's name mentioned frequently. Letters on the Cascade affair, March 28, 1856.

5. "Miscellaneous from citizens on different prairies in Pierce and Thurston Cos., 1856. In connection with the war." Affidavit of Lane on the English, Indians, and Americans as cheaters of the Indians; Leschi with sixty men mentioned. Roberts' letter on not telling the men the purpose of enlistment.

6. "Northern Battalion," I. N. Ebey. Instructions. Letter from Ebey regarding volunteers to protect home; twenty-five men left on Whidby Island, February 26, 1856. "Extracts of minutes of Capt. I. N. Ebey, Co. 'I,' W. T. V., Dec. 14, '55–3, Feb. '56."

7. Orders and letters. On Cascade trouble and the attacks on Mound Prairie, 1856.

8. "Walla Walla Valley. Expedition of Aug. & Sept., 1856. Correspondence with the office, Genl. Tilton, and Capt. Walker and Secretary Mason." From Olympia on conditions on the Sound, October, 1856. Private letter to Tilton, August 13, 1856, to send to the President all information regarding martial law, etc., in Washington; to explain his case; give the feelings of the people of the Territory toward the matter. Letter from Miller, August 18, 1856, on civil-military trouble; popular opinion to force Stevens to be heard in own behalf in Washington, D. C. Copy of proclamation for volunteers, January 23, 1856.

9. "Northern Battalion, Co. H, Capt. Peabody," 1856. Letters, reports, etc., from and to Peabody regarding Indian affairs in Whatcom and the raising of a company there.

10. Letters, etc., from the Northern Battalion; suggestions for the lower part of the Sound.

Buudle 2, smaller packages—Continued.

11. "Suggestion relative to the defense of Bellingham Bay, Feb. 1, '56." "List of names of persons in Whatcom County offering their services as the 'Whatcom Rangers,' Jan. 23, 1856."

12–13. Loose papers, letters, etc., of 1855–57.

14. "Correspondence of Acting Gov. Mason and Governor Stevens with officers of the Navy of the United States and the revenue and survey service in 1855 and 1856." "Report of Com. Swartwout of the Pt. Gamble fight of Nov., '56, dated Dec. 8, '56;" he states that the Indians were the Stickenes, Hanegas, and of the Kake tribe "near the Russian settlements;" he tells of the transportation of the Indians to Victoria and of his relations with Governor Douglas. Letters regarding the Northern Indians in 1856; reported peaceful in Victoria; 38 canoes with about 300 Indians—men, women and children; a letter from Belliugham Bay. Letter of October, 1855, asks aid of the *Decatur*. Letter regarding the *Jefferson Davis* aud its patrol of the Sound from Port Townsend to Belliugham Bay. Letter regarding transporting troops from Port Townsend to Snohomish River (Ebey's command). Letter, February 17, 1856, asking for patrol between Seattle and Bellingham Bay. Requisitions; general information. Project to send a force to the lake "behind Seattle" refused by Swartwout. Letter from Swartwout on Northern Indians saying that Governor Douglas, of Victoria, informs him that the Indians came to the Sound to work at Port Townsend, and asks that this be forbidden.

Bundle 3, smaller packages:

1. Appointments, letters regarding block-houses; a letter from Judge Chenoweth regarding the trial of Leschi, November 15, 1856.
2. "Miscellaneous letters, etc., from persons from Olympia to the Lower Straits of Fuca, all along shore, etc. In connection with war." Two muster rolls of Whatcom County, February 12, 1856. Letter relating to the Chenoweth-Leschi trial. Petitions for protection. Affairs at Port Townsend, Oak Harbor, Steilacoom, Skookum Bay. Minutes of a public meeting on Port Townsend for aid against the Northern Indians, April 9, 1856. Letter from Point Townsend, March 31, 1856, stating that the Northern Indians want to enlist; about 100 ready; $20 per month and rations; 10 already enlisted with Peabody in his company on its way to Fort Tilton; eulistment recommended. Information, etc., regarding the Northern Indians on the straits and on Whidby Island. All of 1856.
3. "Election returns from officers in the 2nd Regt. Wash. Terry. Volunteers," April–June, 1856.
4. "Letters to and from Capt. Millard, Qr. Master and Commissary, W. T. Vols. at Portland, O. T.," 1856.
5. "Letters to and from Kirtley and Wells, segts. at Montgomery & Yelm," 1856.
6. "Letters from capts. of companies, First Regiment, W. T. V., retained copies," 1857.
7. "Correspondence with Lt. Col. S. S. Ford, sert. aid-de-camp to gov. and commdr. in chief on duty in western division, 1856," 1856–57. Affairs on the Cowlitz River.
8. "Correspondence with the officers of the Regular Army at various points," 1856–57; Capts. Keyes, Dent, Maloney, Calloway; Majs. Haller, Rains; Dr. Suckley; Lts. Nugen, Mendall, Callender.
9. "Correspondence with Sergeant Packwood and Packard, Comm'dg ——" at Nisqually and Ferry block-house. News of the Indians and block-houses.

Bundle 4, smaller packages:

1. "Correspondence with Maj. Gilmore Hays, commanding Central Battalion, 2nd Regt. W. T. Vols., 1856." Orders relating to moving on Puyallup and Montgomery and Connell's Prairie block-houses. Account of Colonel Casey's fight on White River. Report of the battle on Connell's Prairie. Regarding Indians and resignations.
2. "Correspondence with Lt. Col. Jared S. Hurd, aid-de-camp to gov. and Commdr.-in-chief, on duty at Puyallup, White River, etc., central division, 1856." Search of houses of foreign born, French, etc.; surveillance over those with squaw wives.
3. Letters to and from Colonel Hurd. 1856.
4. Letters to and from Hathaway, Miller, Robinson, Paggett, Armstrong, Tolmie, Gove, Kestley, Wells, Hill, Crosby, Hurd, Dunn, Tucker.
5. "Central Battalion, Company F, Capt. C. W. Swindal," at Camp Monigomery. Regarding affairs on Nisqually, South Prairie; report of the battle of Connell's Prairie, 1856.
6. Loose papers of 1856–57.
7. Letters from different army officers, 1855–57.

Bundle 5, smaller packages:

1. "Letters from citizens in various parts of the Territory. Some wishing to organize companies. Some write of danger of Indians in their neighborhood. Some want arms and ammunition. Some send petitions and some send proceedings of public meetings. In this file will be found the correspondence of Messrs. Yesler and others at Seattle," White River, Cowlitz Landing, Monticello, Port Townsend, Pierce County, North Bay, Grand Mound Prairie, Cowlitz County, Chenook City, Lewis County, citizens, Vancouver, W. T.
2. Letters to and from Colonel Doty.
3. "2nd Lieut. Eldridge, Co. H, Northern Battalion, 2nd Regt. W. T. V.," 1856. Regarding election oaths: Indian woman sold in 1854 to a present volunteer; Northern Indians want her back.
4. Letters to and from Captain Howe, 1856, regarding affairs on the Snoqualmie and Snohomish.
5. "Gov. Stevens and staff officers," February to June, 1856.
6. Letters to and from Captain Robie at The Dalles regarding supplies, horses, and wagon trains; inventory of public property, February to September, 1856.
7. Loose papers and letters to and from Shaw, Powell, Achilles, Lane, Warbass, Pierce, Purchall.
8. Southern Battalion, Clark County Rangers, stationed at Vancouver, appointments and block-houses, 1856–57.
9. "Correspondence with Gov. Geo. L. Curry, of Oregon, and officers of his staff, 1856," relating to Cascade topography, aid, the Oregon Volunteers, supplies, the fight at the Cascades.

Bundle 6, smaller packages:

1–2. Daybook and ordinance papers, 1856.
3. "Central Battalion, Co. E, Capt. C. W. Riley and officers," 1856. Instructions. Trails in and about "Lone Tree Point." Discharges and resignations.
4. Loose papers of 1856.
5. "Central Battalion, Co. B, Capts. Rabbeson and Burntrager and officers," 1856. Instructions; resignation. Scout's report of the North Fork of the Puyallup. Report of the battle of Connell's Prairie.

Bundle 6, smaller packages—Continued.

6. "Letters to and from Maj. Van Bokkelin, commdg. Northern Battalion. 2nd Regt., W. T. Vols.," 1856–57. Instructions. Information regarding the Northern Indians; from Port Townsend including a letter from Douglass. Dealings with Patkanim. White and Green rivers affair. Scouting to Nachess Pass. Movement from Fort Hays to Rangers Prairie and Snoqualmie River and Fort Tilton.
7. "Correspondence with Lt. Col. Landes, on duty at Seattle, W. T., 1856." Instructions. War party against the Indians. Report of the Indians on the Lake and Dwamish. Indian affairs. Neowitch and prisoners. Enforcement of martial law in Pierce County.

8–9. Correspondence with Hays and Pearson, 1856.

Bundle 7, smaller packages.

1. Letters, bills, receipts, etc., Tolmie, Cove, Newman.
2. "Papers referred to in Proceedings of a General Court Martial or Military Commission held at Camp Montgomery, W. Ty., from the 20th to the 28th May, 1856." Charges, orders. Stevens's letter in the case *v.* Smith, McLeod, and Wren.
3. Loose papers. Orders, bills, receipts, requisitions. Letters from Hathaway, Weed, Robie, Pennebecker, Kelley, Felton, Chenoweth, Mason, Brown.
4. Large package. "Letters" of Mason and Stevens, 1855–57. Relating to troops to be sent into the Yakima Valley. Affairs at The Dalles and at the Lewis River. List of killed and wounded at the Cascades. Leaving of the *Decatur* for San Francisco, April 1, 1857. Election returns. Wright's refusal to give arms to Shaw, February 21, 1856. "Hanson Tilton at Dalles"—package of a few letters. Miscellaneous to and from Shaw, Robie, Powell, Ebey, Plummer, Abernethy, Smith, Tilton, Patton, Maxon. Some poetry on the martial law.
5. "Navy. Letters to and from Capt. Isaac N. Sterrett, of U. S. sloop of war *Decatur*, Oct. and Nov., 1855." Demonstration against the Northern Indians at Steilacoom, November 26, 1855. Klakum and his news of Indian affairs on both sides of the mountains.

Bundle 8, smaller packages:

1–2. Muster, depositions, horse equipage. Tax list of Skamania County, 1860. Assessments of 1860 for Thurston, Kitsap, Chehalis, Dwamish, Lewis, Jefferson, and Clark counties.

3. Loose papers. Troops; supplies. Council of Indians to the Nez Percés and Spokanes. The Walla Walla Valley campaign. Vouchers.

Bundle 9, smaller packages:

1–5. Petitions, vouchers, type prospectus, instructions, reports, inspections. Letters to and from Quartermaster Department, Crosbie, Gibbs, Hicks, Millard, Shaw, Maloney, White, Nugen, Hays, and Ripley, of Benicia, Cal.

Bundle 10, smaller packages:

1–4. Reports, interview with Douglass, letters to and from Shaw, Miller, Ebey, Robinson.

Bundle 11, smaller packages:

1. "Letters from Capt. Jno. Cain, Ind. Agt. for Columbia River district, and Col. B. F. Shaw, special agt. for Yakima County at The Dalles and Cascades, O. T. and W. T.," 1855. Haller's retreat. Movement of the troops. Indian affairs and news.

2–6. Instructions, reports; letters to and from Shaw, Goff, Craig, Cove, Gibson, 1856.

Bundle 11, smaller packages—Continued.

7. "Correspondence with the officers of the Regular Army at Fort Vancouver, including correspondence with ordnance officer at Benicia, 1855." Benicia and San Francisco; Gibbs and Eckerson and Withers. Ten letters to and from Major Rains; one from the Yakima Valley just after Haller's retreat; two regarding his trip into the Yakima Valley; one letter relating to the Oregonian publication of his letter to Stevens.

8–9. Loose papers and letters, 1856.

10. Loose papers and letters. Among them, "Navy. Letters to and from Capt. Wm. C. Pease, U. S. revenue cutter *Jefferson Davis*, Oct., Nov., Dec., 1855." Letters to and from Captain Warbass, at Cowlitz Landing. Letters to and from Shaw; orders, supplies; regarding the march to Wenass and Walla Walla and over the Nachess Pass; most of the letters to Shaw deal with the Walla Walla and Yakima campaigns. 1856.

Bundle 12:

Letters to and from Miller, Armstrong, Hathaway, Hurd, Gove, Wells, Robinson, Millard, Robie, Weed, Mathias, 1856–57.

Bundle 13, smaller packages:

1–4. Letters to and from Pope, Baldwin, Tolmie, Huggins, Clark, Patton, Tozo, Goff, Mactavish, Ebey, Miller, Strong. Papers: Immigrants, election certificates, complaints, petitions, reports, etc., 1856.

Bundle 14, smaller packages:

1. Letter from Robinson, 1856.

2. "Miscellaneous correspondence and papers with persons and of matters along the Columbia River from Lewis River to Dalles. Tappan, Lancaster, Bishop, and others," 1856.

3–8. Letters to and from Tilton, Sewall (regarding the Northern Indians, no danger), Denny, Neeley, Fitzhugh, Weed, Gibbs. Copies of General Order No. 7, printed copy of General Order No. 2, and copy of the General Order of February 1, 1856. Muster roll of the Grand Mound Mounted Rangers and of Captain Brownfield, Clallam County.

Bundle 15, smaller packages:

1, 2, 4. Muster roll of Captain Warbass. Letters: Smith, Hathaway; reports, affairs on the Columbia and at The Dalles, aid to women, supplies; "General information regarding the Cascade fight." 1856.

Bundle 16, smaller packages:

1–2. Instructions, requisitions; letters to and from Millard, Clark, and Hathaway; report of the battle of Connell's Prairie.

Bundle 17, smaller packages:

1. Letters to and from Henness; "Report of the battle of Connell's Prairie."

2. Two undated copies of a minority report of a committee on military affairs regarding Stevens's martial law in Pierce and Thurston counties; the report is against Stevens.

3–9. Letters to and from Miller, Millard, quartermaster; Shaw, Gibbs, Doty, White, Clark. "General Order No. 5 returning thanks to officers and men for battle of Grand Ronde and Burnt River, Sept. 15, 16, 17." "Hudson Bay Co." Orders and instructions. Report of the pack-train losses to the Indians in the Walla Walla Valley, August 28, 1856. Movement of the regulars.

Bundle 18, smaller packages:

1. Letters to and from Stevens, Gibbs, Millard, Shaw, White, Eldridge. Shaw, July 26, 1856, sent Captain John to the Nez Percés about joining the war; relates also to Maxon's arrest.

Bundle 18, smaller packages—Continued.

2. Letter and muster roll; expedition Fort Montgomery to Snoqualmie and Fort Tilton.

3. "Letters and papers relating to the operations of the bands of auxiliary Indians under Capt. Ford and Lt. Gosnell, 1856." Klikitat Indian disclosures of affairs in the Yakima Valley, on the Puyallup, Chehalis, and Nisqually rivers. False report of Leschi on the Puyallup; undated; Stevens asks for news of Leschi through the Chehalis Indians.

4–5. Supplies, receipts, elections, pack animals, pay, 1855–56.

Bundle 19, smaller packages:

1–2. Correspondence with different captains, 1856–57.

3. "Private letters," 1855–56. Commission and oath of Shaw. Letters from the Yakima Valley to Shaw from Millard, Tilton, Patton, Miller, Haller, Swindal. Arrest of judges; martial law. Indian affairs. Summons on Ebey and Shaw. Cascade fight. Papers in the case of Simmons *v.* Poe, Shaw, and Ebey. Proclamations, and General Orders, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., mostly of Walla Walla, December, 1855. Commissions and instructions. Order No. 2, from the camp on the Bitter Root, November 16, 1855. "Vocabulary of Nez Perce language"—63 words.

4. Letters from different persons at various points on the Cowlitz and Columbia rivers regarding the war, 1856–57. Elections, supplies, roads, passes, scrip, muster roll, companies, proceedings of meetings. "Information of fight at the Cascades and other news on the Columbia River."

5–6. Correspondence of Burns, Eckerson.

7. "Miscellaneous letters and papers from all around—Goldsborough, Tilton, to and from Capt. Hunt, Col. Stevens, W. W. Miller, Patkanim, militia officers, etc., and Patkanim's list of Indians engaged in massacres, 1855." Relating to employment of steamers. Printed regulations of Indian agents of Oregon. Patkanim's list of Indians in the White River massacre. Printed General Order No. 10 of Governor Curry, of Oregon, October 20, 1855. Moloke's statement of the White River fights. List of volunteers at Seattle before the proclamation, organized October 15, 1855. List of Indians engaged in White River massacre—from Seattle, November 18, 1855. Instructions. Yessler's complaint on the removal of the Indians, November 24, 1855. James McAllister, October 16, 1855, says that Leschi is working against the whites among the Indians. Patkanim's letter to Mason, Seattle, November 4, 1855, regarding affairs on the Snoqualmie, and that he will enlist 100 Indians for service west of the mountains.

8. "Saml. M. Curdy, surgeon, Northern Battalion, 2 Regt., W. T. Vols.," 1856.

9. "Special and general instructions to officers and others in the volunteer service. In this file are the lists of goods made out to be purchased in San Francisco and Victoria," 1856.

Bundles 20–30, about forty-seven smaller packages:

Packages of abstracts and vouchers, 1856; also accounts, bills, claims, expenses, invoices, receipts, petitions, returns, 1856–1875.

Bundle 31, smaller packages:

1–3. Muster roll and pay books. Discharge muster roll of whites, Nez Percés, and of Patkanim, 1856.

4. Letters: Stevens asks regarding Leschi on the Chehalis River; also relative to Patkanim. Indian affairs. Letters from Casey and Gibbs. Curtis's letter regarding his order to arrest Judge Chenoweth for holding court at Steilacoom May 24, 1856. Regarding settlers of foreign birth and settlers with squaw wives.

5–6. Discharge muster rolls, orders, circulars, 1856 to 1891.

Bundles 32–35,[a] about seven packages:

Invoices, abstracts, vouchers, bills, returns, receipts, war claims, medical returns, transportation matters. A letter book: letters, instructions; papers from the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C., mostly to Mason, 1851–1870.

Bundle 36, smaller packages:

Abstracts, vouchers. Copy of the minutes of Company I, Captain Ebey, for December, 1855.

Bundle 37:

Discharge muster rolls, abstracts, vouchers, 1856.

Bundle 38:

Abstracts, vouchers. Long letter, January 11, 1858, from William M. Marrow, Olympia, to George McMullen, against the reprieve of the Leschi case.

Bundle 39:

Pay rolls, 1894. Muster rolls, 1855. List of names of volunteers, 1855. Appraisement. Receipts. Letters, 1855–1861: Maloney's report of the Steptoe fight, dated Steilacoom, May 28, 1858; is rather an indirect report. "Public arms," 1860–61. Governor McGill's proclamation for the organization of militia, May 10, 1861. Matters relating to the company of volunteers in 1861. Petition relative to arms, 1861. Letters from and to the ordnance office, Benicia, Cal.

Bundles 40–46, about nine smaller packages:

Abstracts, invoices, vouchers, returns, bills, reports, requisitions. Bankruptcy case of 1871; 1856.

Bundle 47:

Letter book of W. W. Miller, 1856–1858. Blanks. Abstracts. Proof sheets. An account book. A ledger. Five daybooks, in whole or in part, 1856. Commissary department.

Bundles 48–55, about fifteen smaller packages:

Abstracts, vouchers, returns, bills, requisitions, muster rolls, proof sheets, depositions, a few letters, 1855–56.

Bundle 56:

Receipts. Memorials. Oaths of officers. Letters: Stevens to Jefferson Davis, February 11, 1856; from Colonel Fitzhugh, Bellingham Bay, asking for rifles, 1857; to Ebey (W. S.), regarding outfitting an expedition to punish the death of his brother, October 9, 1857; to General Harney, regarding the same, November 17, 1858; to Benicia, Major Haller, Captain Fowler, and the Secretary of War, regarding arms against the Northern Indians, 1857; from Captain Pickett, Bellingham Bay, September 10, October 10, 1857, regarding Indian affairs, the Northern Indians, and stores; various letters and papers relating to military matters, 1861.

Bundles 57–65:

Invoices, abstracts, vouchers, returns, 1856–57.

Bundle 66:

Accounts, vouchers, receipts. Enlistment roll of Pierce County, December 21, 1855.

Bundles 67–70:

Bills, abstracts, vouchers, returns, 1856–1858.

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[a] The second case begins with bundle 32.

Bundle 71:

Bills, abstracts, vouchers, protests, receipts, sale book, requisitions, orders, instructions. Report of board of survey on loss and damage of Washington Territory Mounted Rifles, Captain Maxon's command, of April to August, 1856. Correspondence of Stevens, Miller, Tilton, Willard, Hurd, regarding the Indian war, 1856.

Bundles 72–74:

Requisitions, bills, abstracts, vouchers, 1856–57.

Bundle 75:

"Various papers relating to militia matters, 1862–1876, Inc." Appointments, receipts. Letters of Governors Pickering and Flanders, mostly of the former. A letter of 1889 to the adjutant-general. Printed general orders from Vancouver, Wn. Letter—copy torn from a letter book—of Governor Pickering regarding the "Knights of the Golden Circle," 1862. List of men enlisted in Ninth U. S. Infantry, February, 1864. Many letters relating to protection of immigrants, mostly of 1862–63.

Bundles 76–78:

Abstracts, vouchers, accounts, returns, receipts. Bundle 78, however, is marked "Vessels in government employ." See below under "Board of control."

SECRETARY OF STATE.

The vault is all too small to meet the demands of the office; a part of the earlier records is found in the vault of the insurance department.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE.

Vault:

Books—

"Acounts, 1854–1859."

Unlabeled account book, 1859–. It contains: "Moneys paid legislators, 1869;" "Notaries public, per counties," 1867–1872; "Commissioners of deeds," 1855–1872; "Newspapers, 1871."

Unlabeled per diem account book of 1889.

Unlabeled state account book, 1897–1901.

"State printing and account book," 1901–1903.

"Miscellaneous appointments," 1890–1901.

"Book of attestations," 1891 to date, two volumes.

Bills and laws:

MS. house bills, 1893, vetoed by the governor. MS. house and senate bills, 1895. "Carbon copies of vetoed bills, session 1903." "Register of laws, 1891–1901." "Bill history," house and council, 1877. "Bills, resolutions, and memorials," 1879. "J. J. Calhoun, bill history in 1879," of both house and council; on later pages are memorials and record of bills in house and council of eighth session. House bill record, 1891; another one, undated. "House bills, 1891." Unlabeled house concurrent resolutions and senate memorials, 1891. Unlabeled house bill book and a "Senate bill record, not dated;" two volumes clipped lists of house and senate bills. "Miscellaneous legislative bills, records, etc.," fifteen volumes. Index to certain house and senate bills, undated. "House bills, index to names," no date. Unlabeled book of house and council bills, memorials, and joint resolutions, no date. "Senate bills in house, index," no date. See below under "Files," "Loose papers," and "Insurance department."

Vault—Continued.

Books—Continued.

"Commissioners of deeds," 1882–1889; the other undated.
See above under "Unlabeled account book."

Constitution:

"Constitutional convention, 1878;" the minutes June 11, 1878, to July 27, 1878, filed August 3, 1878. "Constitution, 1878," filed August 3, 1878. "Constitutional convention, Washington Territory, 1889;" enrolled copy of the constitution, pages 463–529, attested by 78 names, August 22, 1889; proceedings, July 4 to 9.30 p. m. August 22, 1889; also five entries (by the secretary of state) of corporations, June–July, 1898. "Constitution of the State of Washington," engrossed parchment, filed August 23, 1889. See below under "Files."

Corporations:

"Old foreign and domestic, A to O (except J); can not find book. J. S. H. N., Oct. 12, '04," presumably from 1853 to 1889. Indices: Domestic and foreign corporations, 1877 to date, five volumes. "Index, corporation license register," two volumes. "Domestic corporations," 1863 to date, sixty-nine volumes. "Foreign corporations," 1879 to date, ten volumes. See also above under "Constitutions."

Fee books:

"License fee book," 1897 to 1905, two volumes.
"License record," 1897 to 1901, two volumes.
"Official fee book," 1897 to 1901, four volumes.
"Ledger," 1891 to 1898, three volumes.
"License fee book," 1898 to date, six volumes.
MS. license fee, loose sheets.

"Indian affairs, March 21, 1853–:"

Letters dated from Washington, D. C., to Fort Benton. Accounts of weights and premiums to Indians on upper Mississippi. "U. S. account," June 17, 1869, to August 17, 1869. "Record of scrip issued by qr. master and commissary-general," date indefinite, presumably 1856–1859. On back fly-leaf reference and note of moneys paid for room rent, 1869–70.

Jail reports, 1905. See below "Loose papers," "Files," "Insurance."

Journals:

"House, council, and legislative journals, 1853 to ——." Volumes 1–23, territorial; from volume 24, state. Volume 1 contains an index of first to seventh sessions. "Committee on constitution and revision, page 1–. Committee on labor and labor statistics, page 31–." "Senate record. Enrolling department. Session 1891."

"Alphabetical list of mining companies," January, 1900, to date.

"Notaries public," 1867 to date, six volumes, and loose sheets.

Records—

"Binding and desk supply record" of different offices and institutions, thirteen volumes. "Record of cities and towns incorporated." "Record of disbursements, 1885–86." Another for 1897–1901. "Eleemosynary certificate record" and "index." "Board of equalization, record." "Index, miscellaneous records." "Dairy commission," minutes, 1895. "Emergency board," minutes, 1893–94. "Miscellaneous record," 1891–, two volumes. "Board of pardon, record," 1897–1899. "Register of boom plats."

"Requisitions for printing," since 1889, two volumes.

Trade-marks, 1891 to date, three volumes, and index.

"Trust companies," 1903–1906.

Vault—Continued.
Bundles and loose papers—
Assessment abstracts. Boom plats. Current papers not yet filed. Diagram of house and senate. Jail reports. Election for different years. Bills and house records. Maps of British Columbia and Alaska. Abstracts of votes. Receipt stubs. Miscellaneous. Printed books.
Seal of Territory and of State.
Files—
Certificates of nomination. Commissioners of deeds. Constitutional amendments. "Miscellaneous papers: Constitutional convention, 1889;" committee reports; certificates; sketch of counties, and election returns; petitions on woman's suffrage; articles of the constitution as reported and passed; memorials. Corporations, domestic and foreign. "Deeds and insurance policies," 1858–. Incorporated towns and cities. Jail reports. Regular sessions of the legislature. Commission merchants. Notarial bonds. Oaths and bonds. Public printing and printing of supreme court reports. Summons. Trade-marks. Trust companies. Vouchers, 1854–. Weights and measures. Old and new miscellaneous filings. Papers and briefs of cases in superior courts involving corporations. Boom plats, etc.
Lockers—
Certificates of filing. Election returns. Memorials, 1854–. Enrolled laws; bills; vetoed bills; bills passed, etc., 1854–. Notaries, 1854–. Notices to clerks. Vouchers.
Letters—
About twenty-five letter books, 1853–1897. Files and current.
Insurance department vault:
"Extradition, 1862–1887."
"Session laws," 1881–1888. "Acts of 1869, no sig. of governor."
"Relating to pardons, 1855–1876."
Codes of 1881.
Miscellaneous—
Blueprints. Abstracts of lots. Receipts.
"Miscellaneous papers, prior to statehood," 1854–:
Vouchers, affidavits, telegrams, oaths of office, removals. Receipts marked "Session laws, 1897." Certified acts of Congress. Proclamation creating Chelan County, 1891. "Original of seal of W. T.," recorded May 1, 1854, C. H. Mason, secretary, Washington Territory, with attached letter of 1883 from Eugene Semple transferring the same to the secretary of state's office. MS. H. B. No. 118, 1883, to incorporate Ellensburg. Original plat of capitol grounds, Olympia, May, 1857, and papers pertaining to these grounds; an abstract of the lots purchased.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Books:
Account book "1893–1895."
Cash, journal, and ledger books, six volumes.
"Ledger fraternal insurance," 1901–.
Records—
"Record fire and marine licenses," four volumes, 1904–.
"Insurance record, June 26, 1890, to December 16, 1895, inclusive."
"Surety companies, record," two volumes, 1891–.
Index book—agents, 1895.

Books—Continued.
Records—Continued.
Record of licenses, life insurance agents, two volumes.
Record of attestation by the governor.
Summons book, 1901–.
Files:
Articles of incorporation of insurance companies and fraternities.
Companies out of business.
Reports of insurance business in Washington.
Loose papers.
Correspondence, 1904–.

STATE AUDITOR.

Books:
Account book.
"Bond register."
"Record, capitol building commission," 1893–1905. State capitol warrant book. Letters of the S. C. Com. 1901–.
"Cash book," sixty-seven volumes, 1889–.
Contracts, record, 1894–.
"Convict record," three volumes.
"Day book," county accounts, 1882–1887.
"Proceedings of the state board of equalization," September, 1897, to September, 1902.
Grain inspector, warrant book.
"Register, hunter's license," 1905.
"Invoices," twelve volumes.
Journal and accounts.
"County Ledger," 1889–1897. "Tax ledger." "Ledger, general fund," 1889 to date, eleven volumes. "Miscellaneous ledger," 1899–, four volumes.
Library warrants.
Mileage and per diem record of legislature, two volumes. One undated; the other 1889–90.
Military fund warrants.
"Record of mortgages and notes deposited," two volumes, 1890–.
State Normal School fund warrants.
"Record book," statehood to 1897.
Revolving fund warrants.
School fund warrants.
"Special fund balances."
"Tax roll."
Tide land fund warrants.
Warrant books: Warrant book, 1901. "Warrant receipt register, all funds," six volumes, 1898–1903. "General fund, warrant register," 1889–. "Warrants outstanding." "Accounts of warrant issued." "Miscellaneous fund, warrant register."
Books, territorial auditor:
"Assessments of Washington Territory," two volumes, 1874–75.
"Assessment roll, Wallawalla County, W. T., 1872."
"Cash ledger," 1879–1889.
"Collection books," sixty-seven volumes.
"Convict register, auditor's office, W. T.," 1877–1889.
"County ledger," 1884–1889.
"Day book," 1854–1874.
Journal, 1870–1879. A second journal, 1869–1879.

Books, territorial auditor—Continued.
"Receipt register, territorial warrants," 1878–1890.
"Cash." Inner reading: "Register of territorial warrants, 1869–1876," and also loose papers of "committal of insane to hospital for insane" and bills on criminal conviction.
Register of warrants, three volumes, 1872–1889.
"Day book, A," with inner title "Day book for Washington Territory Volunteers," dated Portland, O. T., May 19, 1856–August 8, 1856, with index. Other accounts: "Washington Territory," 1864; "Territorial treasurer," 1865–66; "General direct tax," 1864; counties, 1864–1869.
Two letter books, 1881–1887.
Files:
Vouchers, warrants, receipts, etc., in files and boxes on the floor.
Bundles and papers:
"Abstracts of personal and real property, 1892–1895, etc."
Bank reports, 1897–98.
"State equalization," 1891–1904.
Papers relating to King County board of equalization, 1892.
Papers relating to the state penitentiary.
"Printing, 1901."
"R. R. reports, 1891–1896." "N. P. R. R. tax lists."
State road papers.
Treasurer's reports, receipts, etc.
Books, papers, pamphlets, etc., relating to the state road commissioners, 1893–1896.
See above under "Governor," "Semple."
Letters:
"Squadron letters," 1894–95.
Letter books, twenty-two volumes, 1889–1894.
Letter case for different counties.
Bundles of letters, 1899–.

SECRETARY OF TREASURY.

Books:
Bond register, three volumes, 1891–.
Cash books, 1869–.
Cash ledgers, 1897–1902.
Collection register, 1903–, three volumes.
Day book, 1882–, eight volumes.
Inheritance register, 1906–.
Ledger, 1869–1890, two volumes.
Warrant ledger, 1877–1884.
Warrant register, general, nine volumes, 1894–.
Warrant register, miscellaneous, two volumes, 1893–.
Register of territorial warrants, 1872–1890.
Files:
Vouchers, receipts. Tide-land notes. Treasurer's quarterly statements. Miscellaneous papers.
Letters:
Letter books, files, boxes, 1868–.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Books:
"Attorney-general's register," 1888–.
"Current docket book."

Books—Continued.

Copies of opinions; mostly of W. C. Jones, 1890; also contains letters.

"Minutes of business in the office of the attorney-general of the State of Washington," 1892.

Index of opinions, two volumes, 1893–1896; 1901–1903.

Files:

In attorney-general's office: "Opinions of the attorney-general." Unprinted opinions only.

Bundles, boxes, shelves, wastebaskets, etc.:

Briefs, 1895(?)–.

Opinions. Newspapers. Stenographic note books. Testimony. Vouchers. Letters.

Bundles and letter books, —— to date.

SUPREME COURT.

Books:

"Appearance docket," twelve volumes, 1883–.

Motion docket, current.

Rehearing docket, 1897–.

Court record, ten volumes, 1889–.

Fee book, 1895–.

See below "Basement," "Territorial books."

Territorial books:

"In bankruptcy. Supreme court." Docket, 1868–1874.

Unmarked case record, 1891–1894; also "Supreme-court docket," 1894.

"Court docket," two volumes, 1878–1889.

Unmarked record; inner label reads "Executive docket supreme court," 1875–1888.

Journal, two volumes, 1854–1871; 1888–1889.

Fee books, two volumes, 1871–1879; 1878–1885.

"Index to papers on file. Supreme court," 1880–1888. Refers to the papers in the basement.

"Motion docket," 1879–1887.

"Opinions, orders, and decrees of T. of Wash.," two volumes, 1854–1864; 1873 term. In the former volume are the cases of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, 1861–1864.

Files:

"Jackets" and bound records, 1889–.

Bound briefs, 1889–.

Basement:

Undated index fee book.

Records, exhibits, transcripts, testimony, "bar docket," 1890. Census, 1883: Pierce County, Chelan County. Cases and opinions of Territory and State piled on four long shelves, presumably dating from 1853, yet the earliest found was of 1858.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Books:

"Directory of school officers," six volumes, 1891–1896.

"Docket of appeals," 1890–1896.

"Educational directory," two volumes, 1891–1897.

"Financial statistics by school districts," 1891–1892.

"Proceedings of the territorial board of education," 1878–1900. Contains many loose sheets and papers.

Books—Continued.
"Receipts and disbursements of school funds," 1891–1902.
"Summary of superintendent's reports," 1904–
Records—
"Apportionment record," 1891–
"Record of appeals and decisions," 1890–
"Report of city schools," 1902–1905.
"Reports of county superintendent," 1893–1904, fourteen volumes.
"Records of boards of trustees, Ellensburg," 1891–1892.
Record: (1) "Teachers' territorial institutes," 1886–; (2) general statistics, 1885–1888.
"Record of letters, circulars, blanks, and documents sent out," 1890–1901.
"Record Normal School trustees," 1893–1896.
"Record of supplies furnished to counties," two volumes, 1890–.
"Register of life diplomas and state certificates," 1884–.
"Register of graduates from normal schools and normal department of State University," 1880–.
"Examination and certificate register," five volumes, 1897–.
"Summary of statistics by counties: Census, enrollment, attendance, length of term, defective youth," 1891–1897, two volumes.
"Educational statistics by school districts," 1891–1892.
"Summary of statistics by counties: Certificates granted, failures, institutes, teachers employed, wages paid," 1891–1896.
"S. of S. by cos.: Special tax, bonds, indebtedness, school visitation, compensation of co. supts., examiners, etc.," 1891–1896.
"S. of S. by cos.: School districts, schools, school houses, value of school property, insurance," 1891–1896.
"Time book," 1901–.
"Time book. Board of examiners of teachers' MSS.," 1901–.
Files:
Applications of state schools to be accredited.
"Aplications for life diplomas and state certificates."
"Old applications for state papers," 1897–.
"Charges preferred against teachers and decisions thereon," 1901–.
"Educational documents."
Universities, colleges, and normal schools accredited and not accredited.
Graduates of normals and normal department of State University, 1903–.
Examination questions of Washington and other States. Common-school and eighth-grade examination questions of Washington. Current corrected examination papers are preserved for six months.
Programmes of county institutes, 1897–.
"Reports of teachers' institutes," 1903–.
"Opinions of attorney-general ou questions of school law," 1901–.
Plats of districts.
"Old reading circle matters."
Reports—
Reports of private schools, normal schools out of the State. Reports of county institutes, of union high schools. Old reports of eight-grade examinations. Reports of graded schools, 1904–. "Reports of moneys received for register and clerk books collected by co. supts. and turned over to co. treasurer."
"Sample of circulars and other documents issued by supt. of public instruction."

Files—Continued.
Shipping receipts for supplies sent by freight.
"Statistical information from the different States."
Letters:
Letters, letter books, record of letters received, 1889–.
See above under "Governor's private office: vault; files, loose papers."

STATE BOARD OF LAND COMMISSIONERS.

Books:
Abstract of lost and lien lands, four volumes.
Abstract of tide lands, two volumes.
"County receipts," five volumes.
"Gov. plats of townships," forty-three volumes, 1853 to date.
Granted land and tideland contest records, two volumes.
General land index, two volumes, supplement land index.
Journal of contract extension, 1895–.
Tideland contract ledger, ten volumes. Daily balance ledger. Ledger, school land contract ledger, nine volumes.
"Patents of selected lands," ten volumes.
Register, tidelands, school fund, etc., three volumes.
"Selected indemnity lands," twelve volumes.
"Tideland purchase notes."
"Tract books," thirteen volumes.
"School land lease record," four volumes.
"School land deed record," three volumes.
"Right of way record."
"Granted land deed record," sixteen volumes.
"Record of board of equalization and appeals," 1892–93.
"School lands, timber sales, record."
"School lands, condemnation, record," 1890–97.
"Harbor line lease record," three volumes.
"Harbor line commissioners' record."
"Record of state land commission," twenty-two volumes.
Files:
Applications to lease school and granted lands, 1897–.
Mineral applications, 1894–.
Applications for estimate of coast survey.
Applications to lease tidelands.
Applications to purchase land and timber, 1893–.
Bills of sale.
Bonds of school districts, 1889–.
"Certificates of which new contracts were issued."
Contracts issued to different water companies.
University deeds and contracts.
Deep-sea oyster contracts.
"Contracts in U. S. land offices, and other contracts."
"Tide and school land contracts."
"Canceled tide and school land contracts."
Mining contracts and permits.
"Duplicate receipts," 1889–.
Cruisers' reports.
Reports of inspection.
Reports of sale of school lands.

Files—Continued.
"Reports of co. auditors."
"Miscellaneous reports and documents. School lands."
"School land lease," 1897–. "School land leases—canceled." "School land contracts returned unsigned."
Miscellaneous matters.
Blueprints.
Engineer's office:
Maps, plats, blueprints.
Correspondence:
1896 to date; none found earlier.

LABOR COMMISSIONER.

Four packages of data from the mills, etc., over the State, 1901–2, 1904.
MS. copy of the annual reports, 1901–2, 1902–3.
Current reports from mills, factories, workshops, etc., of the State.
What material is here is of the administration of the present commissioner; nothing can be found from previous administrations.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

Books:
"Claims audited and allowed, N. G. W.," 1888–.
Orders: General, special, general and special, four volumes, 1890–.
"Ordnance department, N. G. W.," 1880–1898.
"Record of proceedings of the board of military auditors constituted by section 23 of an act providing for organization, maintenance, and discipline of the state militia, approved March 27, 1890;" 1890–.
"Record of claims, First Wash. Vol. Inft.," 1898. The Philippines.
"Record of quarterly returns, N. G. W.," 1890–1900.
"Roster of commissioned officers, National Guard."
"Quartermaster, U. S.," 1889–1899.
"Register of commissioners, N. G. W.," 1888–1901.
"Register and descrip't list of the N. G. W."
Files:
Company property accounts. Telegrams. General and special applications for pay, members First Wash. Vol. Inft. Rejected men's applications for pay. Application for honorable discharge, three files. Claims disallowed by military board of auditors. Enlistment, two files. Returns of election and report of examining board. Papers regarding the First Cavalry. Inspection report, 1901–. Muster-in roll and report of mustering officer. Parade report. Pay roll. Physical examination papers. Receipts. Requisitions. Small-arms practice. Annual report of the target firing, 1901. Vouchers.
Correspondence, current.

STATE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

Books:
Docket books, two volumes, formal and informal.
Financial accounts.
"Follow-up" book.
Minute book, June 23, 1905–.
Transcripts of hearings, three volumes.

Files:

Formal and informal complaints. General circulars and news of other States. List of railroad companies in Washington.

Correspondence, current.

See below under "board of control."

BOARD OF CONTROL.

Books:

Minute book, State Reform School, 1890–1897.

Inmates record, seven state institutions, current.

Files:

"Bonds. Officers of all institutions and appointments of board of commissioners."

Files for Western and Eastern Washington Hospitals for Insane; for State Penitentiary; State Reform School; State Soldiers' Home; State School for Defective Youth; State Institution for Feeble Minded, one hundred and twenty-five files.

Vouchers, 1897–.

Miscellaneous—

Distribution of furniture in the capitol building. Inventories. Contracts. Insurance policies. Boiler inspection reports. Resignations. Opinions of the attorney-general. Supply lists, etc. Plans of the buildings erected at the different state institutions.

Correspondence, 1897–.

The engineer of the railroad commission uses vault space for his plans, records, estimates, surveys, etc., that have gathered within the one year of its organization.

The governor has stowed here temporarily the group pictures of the different legislatures.

STATE LIBRARY.

The circulating library and the law library were separated from the state library by legislative act in 1907. Each now keeps its own order, accession, and distribution books, as well as its current correspondence.

Books:

Account book, 1895–1900.

Two unmarked cash books, 1904. Minutes and accounts.

Library account book, 1901–1905. Card files follow.

Two volumes containing exchanges and donations; purchases; sale of house and senate journals; donations, 1871–1896.

Record of minutes of the board of library commission, 1891–1901.

"Record of books taken from library according to the law of August 15, 1891," two volumes, 1891–1904.

Unmarked and undated record of books out.

Duplicate record of all orders for books, periodicals, etc., 1902–1904.

"Daily record book," 1891–1896.

Bundles:

Agreement and record of exchange of public documents of the State of Washington; contains agreement, receipts, and other papers.

Auditor's papers, 1893–1895; accounts of the library, etc.

Correspondence, current.

HIGHWAY COMMISSION.

Organized in 1905. Card system, instead of books, and correspondence is complete.

STATE BOARD OF TAX COMMISSIONERS.

Organized in 1905.

Books:
"Abstracts of assessments of personal property," two volumes.
"Inheritance book."
Property reports of the various railroads.
Files of tax reports.
Returns of county assessors.
Correspondence, current.

WASHINGTON STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, TACOMA.

Newspapers: Bundled, and about one hundred and eighteen bound volumes.
Clippings: Labor unions, strikes; Spanish-American war; necrological, 1898–1903; Oregon State Historical Society; general and miscellaneous.
Complete set of "The Washington Historian."
Government reports; publications of historical societies of other States; reports of the Smithsonian Institution.
One hundred and twenty-seven boxes filled with pamphlets, college catalogues, photographs, Sons of the Revolution, New York elections, celebrations, yearbooks, west coast trade, Klondike, railroad literature, Congressional eulogies, etc.
Oil painting of Governor I. I. Stevens.

FISH COMMISSIONER AND GAME WARDEN, BELLINGHAM.

License record book, 1895–.
Oyster record book, 1903–.
Cash book, 1895–.
Daily record book, 1895–, twelve volumes.
Minute book, 1895–.
Correspondence for the last four years only.

STATE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS, SEATTLE.

Candidate record book.
Colleges represented on examinations.
Minute book, two volumes, 1890–.
State board record, three volumes, 1890–. Index.
Correspondence, current only.

STATE GRAIN COMMISSION, TACOMA.

Daybook, 1895–.
Inspector's record of wheat, six volumes, 1895–. The same for Seattle, two volumes, 1895–. The same for Spokane, one volume, 1895–.
Inspector's record for coarse grain, 1895–.

Ledger, 1895–.
Minute book, 1895–.
Correspondence, 1895–.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH AND VITAL STATISTICS, SEATTLE.

"Contagious diseases," 1903–.
"Local boards of health," 1893–.
"Record book," 1891–.
"Record of undertakers and licensed embalmers," 1902–.
"Returns of vital statistics," 1893–.
Correspondence, 1903–. The letter book for 1891–1903 has been lost.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

See above "Superintendent of public instruction."

STATE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS, CHEHALIS.

"History of inmates," three volumes, 1891–.
Admission book.
Discharge book.
Daily census book. Pay-roll record. Inmates record. Voucher record.
Correspondence for the last four years only.

STATE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER, DAVENPORT.

Food record. Drug record. Record of butter and cheese brands. Record of milk licenses.
Correspondence of present commissioner only, 1905–.

STATE INSPECTOR OF OILS, EVERETT.

Cash book. "Oil inspection record," 1905–.
Correspondence.

STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY, TACOMA.

Minute book of the board, two volumes, 1891–.
"Register," 1891–.
Correspondence not preserved.

STATE HORTICULTURAL COMMISSIONER, TACOMA.

License of nurseries and nursery agents, 1903–.
Miscellaneous account book, 1891–.
Cash book, 1905–. Card voucher record.
Correspondence, 1905–. Prior to 1905 it is very incomplete.

STATE BOARD OF ACCOUNTANCY, SEATTLE.

"Minute book," 1903–.
Correspondence preserved.

STATE GEOLOGIST, SEATTLE.

Correspondence only.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, SEATTLE.

Record of the board of regents, two volumes, 1891–.
Record of the faculty, two volumes, 1899–.
Correspondence preserved.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, BELLINGHAM.

Minute book of the board of trustees, two volumes, 1895–.
Record book of the faculty, two volumes, 1899–.
Student record book, 1899–1903. Card record, 1903–.
Correspondence.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, CHENEY.

Minute book of the board of trustees, three volumes, 1890–.
Record book of the faculty, one volume, 1902–.
Student record book, two volumes, 1890–1902. Card record, 1902–.
Correspondence.

NINTH REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES COMMISSION.

APPENDIX D.

LIST OF THE JOURNALS AND ACTS OF THE COUNCILS AND ASSEMBLIES OF THE THIRTEEN ORIGINAL COLONIES, AND THE FLORIDAS, IN AMERICA, PRESERVED IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON.

EDITED BY

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LIST OF THE JOURNALS AND ACTS OF THE COUNCILS AND ASSEMBLIES AND THE ACTS OF THE THIRTEEN ORIGINAL COLONIES, AND THE FLORIDAS, NOW PRESERVED AMONG THE COLONIAL OFFICE PAPERS IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

The governors of the royal colonies, and to a limited extent those of the proprietary colonies also, were required to transmit regularly to England for the approval and information of the home authorities copies of council and assembly proceedings, proclamations, orders, resolutions, and other official records of the colonies. Most of these transmissions have been preserved and are to be found to-day among the Colonial Office Papers, Class 5. They have been frequently consulted in the past by students of American history, and transcripts of many of them have been obtained and printed by state governments and historical societies. Such efforts have always been expended in the interest of individual colonies, and no attempt has been made to ascertain the character and scope of the material as a whole.

In printing the following list the public archives commission desires to furnish an accurate and comprehensive account of these records. It has been deemed best to print the list without abridgment or omission, notwithstanding the fact that many of the journals are already in print and that in 1897 the Historical Manuscripts Commission issued a list of the journals of assemblies of all the colonies from Nova Scotia to Georgia (Report, 1897). Pains have been taken to furnish titles, indorsements, annotations, and other features of the transmitted copies and to include all occasional documents, such as letters, speeches, proclamations, answers, and the like, sent over with the official proceedings.

The arrangement here given of the volumes and bundles is that now adopted by the Public Record Office. The present numbering is indicated by means of black-faced type, the former references being included in parentheses. The figures in the right-hand columns show first the number, letter, or folio of the volume or bundle; and second, the number of pages of the document.

CHARLES M. ANDREWS.

LISTS OF ACTS.	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.

273.[a] (Colonial Entry Book, 101.)[b]

List of Pennsylvania Acts; really indexes to or précis of laws or collections of laws from 1663 to 1758.

List of Maryland Acts, 1638 to 1715. Some of the references are to Colonial Entry Book, 53.

List of New York Acts, 1667 to 1758. For those of 1667 a reference is made to Colonial Entry Book 72. The list really begins with 1683.

274. (B. T., Acts, List of Acts, 1.)

Register or List of Acts of various colonies, giving title, when passed, when received, dates of sending to the Attorney-General, and other observations. Separate papers bound now in one volume, viz:

Georgia, 1755–1758.
Bermuda, 1690–1758.
Bahamas, 1729–1753.
Barbadoes, 1698–1758.
Jamaica, 1695–1738.
Jamaica, 1738–1757.

275. (Colonial Entry Book, 103.)

List of Nova Scotia Acts, 1749–1753.

List of New Hampshire Acts, 1699 to 1755; continued to 1757. References up to 1716 are to folios in "Books 1 and 2."

List of Acts passed in Massachusetts Bay since 1686–87 to 1737–38; continued 1738 to 1758.

276. (B. T., Acts, List of Acts, 2.)

Lists as described for Vol. 1, viz:

New Jersey, 1704–1758.

Virginia, 1661/2–1702. A two-line reference only to "Bound Book N° 1;" 1706. Index apparently to "Book of Laws N° 2." Begins with Folio 1 (black ink) or 126 (red ink). Ends at 357 (black ink); 1710. Index to "Vol. 3" & folios 1–89. The list continues to 1758.

North Carolina, 1729 to 1758. There are reference numbers to various bundles or bound volumes.

South Carolina, 1721 to 1758.

277. (B. T., Acts, List of Acts, 3.)

This is a thin entry-book, giving, for each colony, in columns, how many Acts, date of passing, date of receipt of Governor's letter, and spaces for "reported" or "confirmed" which are seldom filled up:

Barbadoes.
Leeward Islands.
Jamaica.
Bahamas.
Bermuda
South Carolina, 1736 to 1744.
North Carolina, 1734–35 to 1740.
Virginia, 1736 to 1744.
Pennsylvania, 1730 to 1739.
New Jersey, 1738–39 to 1743.
New York, 1736 to 1744.
Massachusetts, 1737–38 to ——.
New Hampshire, 1735 to 1742.
Nova Scotia, 1760.

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[a] These black-faced numbers represent the press marks of the volumes in the series Colonial Office, Class 5.

[b] The parenthetical references following the black-faced numbers are the former press marks of the volumes, now in the series Colonial Office, Class 5.

Number, letter, or folio of volume. | Number of pages of document.

278. (B. T., Acts, List of Acts, 4.)

Register or List like 1 and 2 but with less information.

Nova Scotia, 1758–1760.
Massachusetts, 1758–1760.
New York, 1757–1760.
New Jersey, 1757–1760.
Virginia, 1758–1760.
North Carolina, 1758–1760.
South Carolina, 1758–1760.
Georgia, 1757–1760.
Bermuda, 1758–1760.
Bahamas, 1760.
Barbadoes, 1758–1761.
Antigua and other West India Islands, 1757–1761.
Jamaica, 1757–1761.

279. (B. T., Acts, List of Acts, 5.)

This is continuation of volume 4.

Quebec, 1764–1766.
Nova Scotia, 1761–1764.
Massachusetts, 1760–1765.
New Hampshire, 1757–1764.
New Jersey, 1761–1765.
Pennsylvania, 1761–1763.
Virginia, 1761–1765.
North Carolina, 1761–1765.
South Carolina, 1761–1765.
Georgia, 1761–1765.
Jamaica, 1761–1764.
Barbadoes, Bermuda, Bahamas, and West India Islands, 1761–1765.

280. (B. T., Acts, List of Acts, 6.)

Continuation of volume 5:

Quebec, 1766–1770.
Nova Scotia, 1765–1769.
New Hampshire, 1762–1769.
Massachusetts, 1765–1770.
New York, 1765–1770.
New Jersey, 1766–1770.
Pennsylvania, 1763–1769.
Virginia, 1766–1769.
North Carolina, 1766–1769.
South Carolina, 1766–1770.
Georgia, 1765–1768.
West Florida, 1766–1769 (begins at 1).
Bermuda, Bahamas, Jamaica, and other West India Islands, 1764–1770.

281. (B. T., Acts, List of Acts, 7.)

Quebec, 1772–1773.
Nova Scotia, 1770–1775.
New Hampshire, 1770–1774.
Massachusetts, 1770–1774.
New York, 1770–1775.
New Jersey, 1770–1775.
Pennsylvania, 1769–1775.
Virginia, 1770–1773.
North Carolina, 1771–1774.
South Carolina, 1771–1775.
Georgia, 1761 (one); 1770–1774.
West Florida, 1770–1771.
St. John's, 1770–1774.
Barbadoes and other West Indies, 1769–1776.

282. B. T., Acts, List of Acts, 8.)

Mostly West Indies, with St. John's, Nova Scotia, and Quebec–Georgia is the only one of the thirteen colonies:

Georgia, July, 1780, to August, 1781 53–59

NORTH CAROLINA.

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
307. (America and West Indies, 593.)		
Amongst correspondence and other papers are the following:		
1749, Apr. 3–14. Proceedings of Governor in Council	3	
1749, Sept. 28–Oct. 18. Proceedings of Governor in Council	38	
1750, Mar. 28–Apr. 7. Proceedings of Governor in Council	54	
1750, July 5–10. Proceedings of Governor in Council	64	
1750, Sept. 27–Oct. 2. Proceedings of Governor in Council	74	
1751, Mar. 26–Apr. 3. Proceedings of Governor in Council	129	
1751, Sept. 26–Oct. 12. Proceedings of Governor in Council	141	
1754, Feb. 20–Mar. 9. Minutes of Upper House of Assembly in February and March, 1754		17½
1754, Dec. 14–1755, Jan. 15. Minutes of Assembly in the Upper House		30
1755, Sept. 25–Oct. 15. Minutes of Assembly in the Upper House		22
1757, Nov. 24–Dec. 13. Reports of Committee of both Houses to examine and state the Public Accompts in November session 1757		17
1758, Nov. 23–Dec. 23. Journal of Upper House		30 (large.)
308. (America and West Indies, 22.)		
[Letters from the President and Council, Gov. Johnson and others in 1711, 1724, & 1729; List of places in North Carolina in the gift of the Duke of Newcastle [four in number—the Chief Justice, etc.]; Letters in 1730 and 1731; Address of the Assembly to His Majesty [May, 1731]; Letters, July, 1731.]		
1731, Apr. 13–May 17. Journal of Proceedings of General Assembly of North Carolina (probably Lower House)	28	50
1731, Apr. 13–May 17. Proceedings headed "At a General Assembly" but signed by the Clerk of the Upper House	53	41
1730–31, Feb. 25–1731, May 22. Minutes of Council	74	58
Appendix.—Correspondence between Ashe and the Governor	103–108	10¼
[The above three are endorsed [together]: "Journal of Counell and Genl. Assembly 1731."]		
[Patents granted by Everard, and correspondence.]		
1731, July 26–1731–32, Jan. 22. Journal of Council—preceded by the Governor's attest	128–147	38
[Letter from Burrington.]		
1732, Mar. 28–Aug. 2. Journal of Council—preceded by attest.	150–175	51
[Memorials of Burrington.]		
1733, Mar. 29–Apr. 3. Journal of Council—preceded by attest.	181–197	32
1733, July 3 or 4–18. Journal of Upper House of Assembly—preceded by attest. (Council 3 July, Upper House 4th.)	198	27
1733, July 3–18. Journal of General Assembly (Lower House)—preceded by attest	213	48
1733, Nov. 5–8. Proceedings headed "At a Gen. Biennial Assembly"—preceded by attest	238–243	9
309. (America and West Indies, 23.)		
1734–35, Jan. 15–Mar. 1. Minutes of General Assembly (Lower House)	244	80
[Compare 342, 343, 344, 345, B. T., North Carolina, 24A, 25, 25A, 26.]		
1734, Nov. 2–1735, Apr. 24. Proceedings of Council	288	48
1734–35, Jan. 15–Mar. 1. Journal of Assembly (Upper House)	313	57
1735, Apr. 23–Sept. 13. Journal of Council	342	20
[As far as it goes is same as 344, B. T., N. Car., 25A.]		
1736, May 10–Oct. 15. Minutes of Council (endorsed to 25 Oct.)	354	9
1736, Sept. 21–Oct. 12. Journal of Upper House of Assembly	360	28
1737, Feb. 15–18. Journal of Council	377	10
1737, Mar. 1–10. Journal of Council	383	9
1737, Sept. 8–Nov. 21. Journal of Council	389	15¼
1732, Oct. 17–Nov. 7. Journal of Council	398	27

309—Continued.

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
1738–39, Feb. 6–Mar. 7. Journal of General Assembly (Upper House)	413	57
1739–40, Feb. 5–27. Journal of General Assembly (Lower House)	442	74
1739–40, Feb. 5–27. Journal of General Assembly (Upper House)	479	48
1740, July 31–Aug. 22. Journal of General Assembly (Lower House)	503	34⅛
1739, June 5–Sept. 22. Journal of Council	521	12
1740–41, Mar. 6–1741, May 23. Journal of Council	527	39
1741, Sept. 21–Oct. 2. Journal of Council	549	15
1741 (?). Journal of Upper House of Assembly—Begins: Saturday the 2d—no month—Ends on the 22d. Endorsed, 1741. The certificate is dated 4 April, 1741	557	39
[Saturday the 2d can only fall in 1742.]		
1742, May 4–7. Journal of Council	577	18

This volume contains letters as follows:

1734, June 1. Gov. Burrington to the Duke of Newcastle	285
1734, Sept. 17. Gov. Burrington to the Duke of Newcastle	286
1734, Oct. 7. Gov. Burrington to the Duke of Newcastle	287
1735, Dec. 5 (endorsed 1736). Gov. Gabriel Johnston to the Duke of Newcastle	353
1739, Apr. 10. Gov. Gabriel Johnston to the Duke of Newcastle. Memorial of Mr. Samuel Jenner, agent for the Switzers, to the Duke of Newcastle	375 376
1740, Nov. 5. Gov. Gabriel Johnston to Duke of Newcastle	547
1741, Feb. 20. Duke of Newcastle to Gov. Gabriel Johnston	548
1743, Dec. 12. Gov. Gabriel Johnston to the Duke of Newcastle.	586
1745, Feb. 17. Mr. Halton's certificate of the death of the attorney-general of North Carolina, John Montgomery	587
List of North Carolina employments (being the names of the chief justice, the secretary, attorney-general, etc.)	588
(n. d.) Robert Dunbar to the Duke of Newcastle on the nature and value of the office of escheator of North Carolina	589

333. (B. T., Acts, North Carolina, 1.)

Copy of 9 acts passed in 1734, most of them marked "Sent to Mr. Fane."
Copy of 11 acts passed in 1738, attested by the Governor.
Copy of 4 acts passed in February, 1739–40.
Copy of all acts passed from November, 1746, to October, 1748.
Printed set of acts passed in 1754 Chapters I to XIII, pages 385 to 410.
Acts passed in 1755: 3–12 passed in January; three, without letter and date, received April 21; and 1–6 passed 13 October. ("Sent to Mr. Lamb;" "Great Seal taken off."

334. (America and West Indies, 626.)

Bundle—one paper only—Set of acts of North Carolina (12) passed in Assembly 1738. Certified by Gab. Johnston. Endorsed "Ref. April 10, 1740, under a cover directed to the D. of Newcastle, but no letter to accompany it."

[All of the acts in this bundle [except two] are duplicate with **333**, B. T., Acts, North Carolina, 1.]

335. (B. T., North Carolina, 39.)

Volume of printed acts as follows: Passed in 1753 and 1754; 1754, 1st session of assembly begun in December; 1755, 2d session; 1756, 3d session; 1757, 4th session, May; 1757, 5th session, November; 1758, 6th session, April; 1758, 7th session, November; 1759, 8th session, May, 1759, 9th session, November; 1760, 1st session, April; 2d session, May; 3d session, June.

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
336. (B. T., Acts, North Carolina, 2.)		
Various acts each with endorsement—and "public seal taken off:" Passed, 15 Oct., 1755, eight; 25 Oct., 1756, 1–24; 28 May, 1757, 1–5; 14 Dec., 1757 (two); Decem., 1757–May, 1758, 1–12; 28 Nov., 1759 (one); 9 Jan., 1760, 1–12; 23 May, 1760 (one); not dated—recd. with letter of 21 July, 1760 (one).		
337. (B. T., Acts, North Carolina, 3.)		
Acts, Dec. 3, 1760–March 9, 1764		1–63
[Mostly attested—marks of seal may be seen.]		
338. (B. T., Acts, North Carolina, 4.)		
Acts, Nov. 27, 1764–December 1, 1766; Nos. 64–113.		
[Certified copies.]		
339. (B. T., Acts, North Carolina, 5.)		
Acts, Dec. 5, 1767–Nov. 6, 1769; Nos. 114 to 165.		
[Certified by Gov. Tryon.—"Seals taken off."]		
340. (B. T., Acts, North Carolina, 6.)		
Acts, Jan. 15, 1771–March 6, 1773; Nos. 166 to 266.		
[Certified by Tryon and Martin.]		
341. (B. T., Acts, North Carolina, 7.)		
Acts, 1774; Nos. 267 to 298.		
[Passed 19–25 March, 1774. Certified by Gov. Martin.]		
Duplicate. (B. T., Acts, North Carolina, 8.)		
Copy of a set of 29 acts passed in the session begun 3 Nov., 1766. Attested by Gov. Tryon.		
"Acts passed in the session 5 Dec., 1767, prorogd. to 16 Jany., 1768. Duplicate original recd. 23 May (1768) and transmitted to the Board of Trade. Received from the Secy. of State's Office 6 March, 1769."		
[The first is No. 114; no others are numbered. Certified as "27 Acts."]		
21 Acts passed in session begun 7 Nov., 1768; Nos. 141 to 161.		
Four others passed 23 Oct., 1769; Nos. 162–165.		
Duplicate of a bill read Novr., 1769, as to the destruction of fish.		
Copy of Act to appoint an Agent, 23 Dec., 1771.		
Duplicate. (B. T., Acts, North Carolina, 9.)		
Acts, January–December, 1771; Nos. 166 to 232.		
[Certificates by Tryon and Martin.]		
342. (B. T., North Carolina, 24[A].)		
1731, July 26–1731–32, Jan. 22. Minutes of Council	1	39
1732, Mar. 28–Aug. 2. Minutes of Council. Duplicate		32
1732, Oct. 17–Nov. 8. Minutes of Council	2	26
[The two above endorsed together 28 Mar., 1732, to 8 Nov. following.]		
1733, Mar. 29–Apr. 3. Journal of Council	3	20
1734, Sept. 25 or 26–28. Journal of Council "in September"	4	24
1734, Nov. 2–1735, Apr. 24. Journal of Council	5	48
1735, Sept. 24–1735–36, Feb. 21. Journal of Council	6	23
1736, May 10–Oct. 15. Journal of Council	7	9
1733, July 3–18. Proceedings of the Upper House of Assembly endorsed "Council in Assembly"	8	27
1734–35, Jan. 15–Mar. 1. Proceedings of the Upper House of Assembly endorsed "Council in Assembly"	9	55
343. (B. T., North Carolina, 25.)		
1733, July 3–18. Journal of General Assembly.....marked..	"10"	53
[i. e., Lower House.]		
1734–35, Jan. 15–Mar. 1. Minutes of General Assembly.marked	"11"	82
[i. e., Lower House.]		

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
344. (B. T., North Carolina, 25[A].)		
1735, Apr. 23–24. 1735, May 13–Sept. 13. 1735, Sept. 24–1736, Feb. 21. } Minutes of Council		4 16 21
[April 23 to Sept. 13 is duplicated in **309**, A. W. I. 23, fo. 342.]		
1736, Sept. 21–Oct. 12. Minutes of Council in Assembly or Upper House of Assembly		37½
1736–37, Mar. 1–10. Minutes of Council		9
1737, Sept. 8–14. Minutes of Council		6
1737, Feb. 15–18. Minutes of Council		7½
1738, June 28–July 1. Minutes of Council		7½
1738, Nov. 16–1738–39, Mar. 6. Minutes of Council		25½
[The two above endorsed together 28 June, 1738, to 6 Mar., 1738–39.]		
1739, June 5–Sept. 22. Minutes of Council		10½
1740, May 22–Aug. 24. Minutes of Council		30
1740–41, Mar. 6–1741, May 23. Minutes of Council		20½
1738–39, Feb. 6–Mar. 8. Journals of General Assembly		48½
1739–40, Feb. 5–27. Journals of General Assembly		74½
1740, July 31–Aug. 22. Journals of General Assembly		36½
[The last three items—General Assembly—are all Lower House.]		
345. (B. T., North Carolina, 26.)		
1738–39, Feb. 6–Mar. 7 (Mar. 8 added in margin). Minutes of Council in Assembly or Upper House of Assembly		69
1739–40, Feb. 5–27. Minutes of Council in Assembly or Upper House		49
1740, July 31–Aug. 22. Journal of Upper House of Assembly		43
1746, Nov. 21–Dec. 5. Journal of General Assembly or Lower House		7½ (large)
1746, Nov. 20–Dec. 6. Journal of Upper House of Assembly		6
[Half-title: "Journals of the Upper House for the several sessions from Mar., 1747–48, to Apr., 1752, In seven parts."]		
1747–48, Mar. 15[a] or 18–Apr. 6. Journal of Upper House		26
1750, July 5–9. Journal of Upper House		4
1751, Sept. 24 or 26–Oct. 12. Journal of Upper House		18
1752, Apr. 2–14, Journal of Upper House		13
1750, Mar. 28–Apr. 7. Journal of Upper House		13
1749, Mar. 28 or 30–Apr. 14. Journal of Upper House		13½
1749, Oct. 2–18. Journal of Upper House.		
346. (B. T., North Carolina, 27.)		
1741, Sept. 21–Oct. 2. Journals of Council		22
1742, May 4–7. Journals of Council		21
1742–43, Mar. 15–1743, Apr. 2. Journals of Council		17½
1747–48, Mar. 21–1748, Apr. 6. Journals of Council		12
1748, Sept. 29–Oct. 15. Journals of Council		22½
1749, Apr. 3–14. Journals of Council		19
1749, Sept. 28–Oct. 18. Journals of Council		23
1750, Mar. 28–Apr. 7. Journals of Council		14½
1750, July 5–10. Journals of Council		9½
1750, Sept. 27–Oct. 2. Journals of Council		12½
1751, Mar. 26–Apr. 3. Journals of Council		18
1751, Sept. 26–Oct. 12. Journals of Council		31
1752, Apr. 2–15. Journals of Council		44
1752, Aug. 4. Minute or Journal of Council		3
1753, Feb. 1–1754, Sept. 28. Journals of Council		16
1754, Dec. 18 or 13. Reports of the Committee of Both Houses of Assembly met at Newbern to examine state and settle the Publick Accompts of the Province, dated at end 18 December, 1754, and endorsed 13 December		9

[a] To begin on 15th but prorogued to 18th.

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
347. (B. T., North Carolina, 28.)		
1743, July 20–27. Minutes or Journals of Assembly, 2d session		5
1743–44, Feb. 23–Mar. 8. Minutes or Journals of Assembly, 4th session		12½
1744, Nov. 15–Dec. 4. Minutes or Journals of Assembly, 1st session		16½
1745, Apr. 8–20. Minutes or Journals of Assembly, 2d session		21½
1746, June 12–28. Minutes or Journals of Assembly, 1st session		26½
1746–47, Feb. 25–Mar. 7. Minutes or Journals of Assembly, 1st session		8½
1747, Oct. 2–10. Minutes or Journals of Assembly, 2d session		5½
1749, Sept. 26–Oct. 18. Printed Journal of the House of Burgesses . . . Newbern. Printed and sold by James Davis, 1749		1–14
1750, July 5–10. Printed Journal of the House of Burgesses (no imprint)		1–4
1751, Sept. 26–Oct. 12. Printed Journal of the House of Burgesses (no imprint)		1–20
1752, Mar. 31–Apr. 15. Printed Journal of the House of Burgesses. Newbern. Printed and sold by James Davis, 1752		1–16
1753, Mar. 28–Apr. 12. Printed Journal of the House of Burgesses. Newbern. Printed and sold by James Davis, 1753		3–18
1753, Mar. 29–Apr. 12. Journal of the Upper House. [This has been endorsed "Burgesses" but crossed through in pencil.]		
1754, Feb. 19–Mar. 9. Printed Journal of the House of Burgesses. Newbern. Printed and sold by James Davis, 1754		1–16
1754, Dec. 12–1755, Jan. 15. Minutes of Assembly, marked "Original." 1st session		60 (large)
1755, Sept. 25–Oct. 15. Minutes of Assembly, 2d session		41½
348. (B. T., North Carolina, 29.) [All apparently the Lower House.]		
1756, Sept. 30–Oct. 25. Journal of Assembly		48
1757, May 16–28. Journal of Assembly		29
1757, Nov. 21 (adjd. to 22–Dec. 14. Journal of Assembly		41
1758, Nov. 23–Dec. 23. Minutes of Assembly		65¼
1759, May 8–18. Journal of Lower House of Assembly		19½
1759, Nov. 23–1760, Jan. 9. Minutes of Assembly		82¼
1760, May 26–27. Journal of the Assembly		19½
1760, Nov. 7–Dec. 3. Minutes of Assembly		60½
349. (B. T., North Carolina, 30.)		
1756, Mar. 12–Oct. 25. Journal of Council		133¼
1757, May 17–30. Journal of Council		9½
1757, Nov. 18–Dec. 15. Journal of Council		20
1758, Nov. 26–Dec. 23. Minutes of Council		7
1759, Nov. 23–1760, Jan. 9. Minutes of Council		5
1756, Sept. 30–Oct. 25. Journal of the Upper House of Assembly, endorsed "Council in Assembly"		39
1757, May 16–28. Journal of the Assembly in the Upper House		15¾
1757, Nov. 21 (adjd. to 22)–Dec. 14. Journal of Upper House of Assembly, endorsed "Council in Assembly"		21½
1758, Nov. 23–Dec. 23. Journal of Upper House of Assembly, endorsed "Council in Assembly"		29¾
1759, May 8–18. Journal of the Upper House of Assembly, endorsed "Council in Assembly"		10½
1759, Nov. 23–1760, Jan. 9. Journal of the Upper House of Assembly, endorsed "Council in Assembly"		33
1760, Nov. 5–Dec. 6. Journal of the Upper House of Assembly, endorsed "Council in Assembly"		18½
1760, May 26–27. Journal of the Upper House of Assembly		8
1760, Apr. 24–May 23. Journal of the Upper House of Assembly		20
1760, June 30–July 14. Journal of the Upper House of Assembly		8

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
350. (B. T., North Carolina, 31.)		
1760, Nov. 18–1761, Feb. 7. Minutes of Council		5
1761, Mar. 25–Apr. 23. Minutes of Council		6
1761, Oct. 20–1763, Jan. 1. Minutes of Council		35
1763, Apr. 15–1764, Mar. 14. Minutes of Council		25
1764, Apr. 7–Nov. 28. Minutes of Council		11½
1765, Apr. 3–1766, Feb. 26. Minutes of Council		33
1766, Nov. 3–1767, Jan. 23. Minutes of Council		9½
1767, Apr. 15–27. Minutes of Council		10
1767, July 11–12. Minutes of Council		6
1767, Oct. 14–27. Minutes of Council		13
1767, Dec. 14–1768, Jan. 16. Minutes of Council		9
1767, Dec. 14–1768, Jan. 16. Minutes of Council (as the foregoing)		9
1768, Mar. 1. Minutes of Council		1½
1768, Mar. 29–May 17. Minutes of Council and Proclamation of 19 May		11½
1768, Mar. 29–May 17. Minutes of Council and Proclamation of 19th as above		11
1768, May 31–June 4. Minutes of Council		3¼
1768, June 4–20. Minutes of Council		5
1768, Aug. 13–Dec. 23. Minutes of Council		26½
1768, Nov. 24–Dec. 23. Minutes of Council		17
351. (B. T., North Carolina, 32.)		
[All the following are Lower House.]		
1761, Mar. 31–Apr. 23. Minutes of Assembly (so endorsed)		70
1762, Nov. 3–Dec. 11. Journal of the Lower House of Assembly		97
1764, Oct. 25–Nov. 27. Journal of the Lower House of Assembly		108
1765, May 3–18. Journal of the House of Assembly		39¼
1766, Nov. 3–Dec. 2. Journal of the Assembly		89½
1767, Dec. 5–1768, Jan. 16. Journal of the House of Assembly		94
1767, Dec. 5–1768, Jan. 16. Journal of the Lower House of Assembly (duplicate of the foregoing)		81
1768, Nov. 7–Dec. 5. Journal of Assembly		79
352. (B. T., North Carolina, 33.)		
[All the following are the Upper House.]		
1761, Mar. 31–Apr. 23. Journal of the Upper House of Assembly		22
1762, Nov. 3–Dec. 11. Journal of the Upper House of Assembly, endorsed "Council in Assembly"		47
1764, Feb. 3–Mar. 10. Journal of Council in Assembly		85½
1764, Oct. 25–Nov. 28. Journal of the Upper House of Assembly		37
1765, May 3–18. (Endorsed:) "Minutes of Council," but is in the same form and wording as previous entries—Upper House of Assembly or Co. in Assy		16
1766, Nov. 3–Dec. 2. Journal of the Upper House of Assembly		40½
1767, Dec. 5–1768, Jan. 15. Journal of the Upper House of Assembly		32
1768, Nov. 7–Dec. 5. Journal of the Council in Assembly		30
353. (B. T., North Carolina, 34.)		
1767, Dec. 5–1768, Jan. 15. Journal of the House of Burgesses		69
1768, Nov. 7–Dec. 5. Journal of Assembly		81
354. (B. T., North Carolina, 35.)		
1769, Oct. 23–Nov. 6. Journal of General Assembly		54
1770, Dec. 5–1771, Jan. 26. Journal of the House of Assembly with a short index, entitled: "References to some of the Principal Matters contained in the preceding Journal"		217
355. (B. T., North Carolina, 36.)		
1769, Nov. 4–Dec. 18. Minutes of the Governor in Council	1	14
1770, Apr. 5–9. Minutes of the Governor in Council	17	6
1770, May 12. Minutes of the Governor in Council	25	4
1770, Oct. 16–18. Minutes of the Governor in Council	33	8
1770, Nov. 19–1771, Feb. 7. Minutes of the Governor in Council.	41	23
1771, Feb. 13–Mar. 19. Minutes of the Governor in Council	89	13

355—Continued.	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
1771, Apr. 5–19 (or to June 28). Minutes of the Governor in Council, endorsed "Apr. 5 to 28 June"—the latter is date of the Certificate	117	6
1771, Aug. 12–1772, Jan. 25. Minutes of the Governor in Council.	133	20
1772, Apr. 1–May 26. Minutes of the Governor in Council	157	16
1772, Aug. 22–1773, Mar. 16. Minutes of the Governor in Council	175	22
1773, May 19–24. Minutes of the Governor in Council	199	2½
1773, May 24–Dec. 22. Minutes of the Governor in Council certified as from 24 May to 22 Dec., the sittings actually being on 28 June and 6, 18, 21, and 22 Dec	203	10
1774, Mar. 8–28. Minutes of the Governor in Council	215	10
1774, Apr. 20–Aug. 25. Minutes of the Governor in Council	229	15
1774, Oct. 8–1775, Apr. 24. Minutes of the Governor in Council.	245	27
1775, Apr. 4–8. Journals of the House of Assembly—marked "No. 25"—Lower House (a loose paper placed in this volume)		24
356. (B. T., North Carolina, 36[A].)		
1769, Oct. 23–Nov. 6. Journal of the Upper House of Assembly		19
1770, Dec. 5–1771, Jan. 26. Journal of the Upper House of Assembly		60
1770, Dec. 5–1771, Nov. 19. Journals of the Upper House of Assembly		41
1773, Jan. 25–Mar. 6. Journal of the Upper House of Assembly		71
1773, Dec. 4–Dec. 20. Journals of the Upper House of Assembly		33
1773, Dec. 4–1774, Mar. 25. Journals of the Upper House of Assembly		52
1775, Apr. 4–8. Journals of the Upper House of Assembly		11
357. (B. T., North Carolina, 37.)		
1771, Nov. 19–Dec. 23. Journal of the Assembly		106
Estimate of expenses incurred in the Assembly held at Newbern 25 Jan., 1773		1¼
1773, Jan. 25–Mar. 6. Journals of the House of Assembly		177
1773, Dec. 4–21. Journals of the House of Assembly		68
1774, Mar. 2–25. Journals of the House of Assembly		80

SOUTH CAROLINA.

411. (Colonial Entry Book, 24.)

Small folio volume bound in calf: "The Laws of the Province of South Carolina. In two parts. The first part containing all the Perpetual Acts . . . etc. . . . By Nicholas Trott, L.L.D. Charles Town; printed by Lewis Timothy MDCCXXXVI."

(Apparently only the 1st part, containing Preface, Introduction, two charters, titles, and then the acts)	1–619 and table, 4 pp.

On one page is the autograph of Jno. Ouldfield and on the title that of William Simpson.

412. (B. T., Acts, South Carolina, 1.)

A large volume of original acts with signatures (bound lengthwise) numbered 1 to 83—some interspersed are not numbered, probably are private acts.

On fly-leaf is: "This volume contains acts passed in South Carolina between July 1721 and Sept. 1727, being all the acts, (Pass'd by Gen. Nicholson, and President Middleton) From the time of the King's taking that Province under His Protection to the time that Seven of the late Lords Proprietors Surrendered their whole Right to the Crown of Great Britain.

Number, letter, or folio of volume. | Number of pages of document.

413. (B. T., Acts, South Carolina, 2.)

Acts, August, 1731–May, 1734.

(The first act is dated 20 August, 1731; the last was passed on 30 May, 1734. Numbered 84 to 140.)

414. (B. T., Acts, South Carolina, 4.)

Acts numbered 1 to 39 and one (the last) not numbered. The first passed 23 November, 1734, and the last 5 March, 1736–37. "Sent to Mr. Fane" endorsed on most of them.

415. (B. T., Acts, South Carolina, 3.)

Laws of South Carolina passed between 29 March, 1735, and 3 July, 1741. "Sent to Mr. Fane." "Great Seal taken off" 86¼

(Separate) acts passed March and July, 1742. Numbered 1–10. In May, 1743, Nos. 1, 2, and 4–9. "Sent to Mr. Fane." "Great Seal taken off."

416. (B. T., Acts, South Carolina, 5.)

Acts, Feb. 4, 1737–38–March 25, 1738: Numbered 1 to 18. "Sent to Mr. Fane." "Great Seal taken off," etc.

417. (B. T., Acts, South Carolina, 6.)

Acts passed between 25 March, 1738, and 3 July, 1741. Numbered 1 to 23. (One or two bear "Great Seal taken off.")

418. (B. T., Acts, South Carolina, 7.)

Acts passed between 2 May, 1744, and 17 June, 1746, to 29 May, 1744, Nos. 1–17; from 22 Mar., 1744/45, to 17 June, 1746, Nos. 1–23. (All bear "sent to Sir Mw. Lamb." "Great Seal taken off.")

419. (B. T., Acts, South Carolina, 8.)

Acts passed between Feb., 1746/47, and June, 1749. To 29 June, 1748, they are numbered 1 to 24. Five dated 1 June, 1749, are not numbered. All have had the Great Seal taken off.

420. (B. T., Acts, South Carolina, 9.)

The acts in this volume are dated and numbered as follows: 16 Mar., 1749/50 (one); 31 May, 1750, 2–8; 24 Apr., 17 May, 14 June, 1751, 1–16; 31 Aug., 1751 (one); 16 May, 1752, 1–9; 8 May, 1752, No. 1; 16 May, 1752, No. 2; 21 Apr., 1753, 1–7; 8–11 May, 1754, 1–11; 6 July, 1756 (two). Marked "Sent to Mr. Lamb." "Great Seal taken off."

421. (B. T., Acts, South Carolina, 10.)

Acts passed and numbered as follows: 19 Nov., 1756, No. 3; 21 May, 1757, 1–8; 6 July, 1757; (ordinance) 14 Dec., 1758; 19 May, 1758 (six); 2–7 Apr., 1759 (query, twelve?); 30 May, 10 June, 31 July, 20 June, 1760, 1 to 8. On the first is written "Public seal taken off."

422. (B. T., Acts, South Carolina, 11.)

Acts from 24 January, 1761, to 2 July, 1766; Nos. 1 to 51.

[There appear to be none in the year 1763.]

423. (B. T., Acts, South Carolina, 12.)

Acts from 11 December, 1766, to 12 April, 1768; Nos. 52 to 79. Seals taken off. Certified.

424. (B. T., Acts, South Carolina, 13.)

The dates included are: 29 July, 1769, to 4 March, 1775; Nos. 80 to 110.

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
425. (B. T., South Carolina, 30A.)		
1721, May 29–June 10. Journal or Minutes of Council	A	42¼
1721, July 27–Sept. 21. Journal of the Upper House of Assembly ato Council	B	224
1721, July 27–Sept. 21. Journal. Duplicate of the above		153½
1721–22, Jan. 4–5. Journal of the Upper House of Assembly	C	16½
1721–22, Jan. 25–Feb. 15. Journal of the Upper House of Assembly		41½
[The above three endorsed together.]		
1721, Jan. 25–Mar. 10. Journal of the Upper House of Assembly [or Council]	D 1st	89¼
1722, May 23–26. Journal of the Upper House of Assembly	D 2	11¼
1722, June 13–23. Journal of the Upper House of Assembly	E	54
1722, Aug. 1–4. Journal of the Upper House of Assembly	F	25
1722, Sept. 4–Oct. 6. Minutes of Council	G	20
1722, Nov. 6–1722–23, Feb. 23. Journal of the Council, being the Upper House of Assembly	H	90
426. (B. T., South Carolina, 30B.)		
1721, July 27–Sept. 21. Journal of Commons House of Assembly.	A	168
1721–22, Jan. 4–5. Journal of Commons or Lower House of Assembly	B	12
1721–22, Jan. 25–Mar. 10. Journal of Lower House of Assembly.	C	86½
1722, May 23–June 23. Journal of Lower or Commons House of Assembly	D	39½
1722, July 31–Aug. 4. Journal of Commons House of Assembly.	E	11¾
1722, Nov. 6–10. Journal of Commons House of Assembly	F	11½
1722, Nov. 6–Dec. 15. Journal of Commons House of Assembly.	G	95
1722–23, Jan. 15–Feb. 23. Journal of Commons House of Assembly	H	107
427. (B. T., South Carolina, 30C.)		
1723, May 8–18. Journal of the Upper House of Assembly	A	25½
1723, Oct. 1–5. Journal of Council in Assembly	B	13
1723, Nov. 6–Feb. 15. Journal of the Upper House of Assembly.	C	81
1724, Mar. 23–28. Journal of the Upper House of Assembly	D	11½
1724, June 2–17. Journal of Council in Assembly	E	30½
1723, May 8–18. Journal of Commons House of Assembly	a	46
1723, Oct. 1–5. Journal of Commons House of Assembly	b	21
1723, Nov. 6–Dec. 21. Journal of Commons House of Assembly.	c	53¼
1723–24, Jan. 13–Feb. 15. Journal of Commons House of Assembly	d	85½
1724, Mar. 23–28. Journal of Commons House of Assembly	e	22
1724, June 2–16. Journal of Commons House of Assembly	f	46½
428. (America and West Indies, 622.)		
1725, Aug. 24–25. Minutes of Council		10
1725, Sept. 6–13. Copy of the Journal of the Council from Monday, Sept. 6 to 13, relating to the Spaniards (events are added to the 14th)		17
1724[5], Feb. 23–Apr. 17. Journal of the Upper House of Assembly. Duplicate		72
1725, May 12–June 1. Journal of the Upper House of Assembly		33
1725, Nov. 1–6. Journal of the Upper House of Assembly		10
1725, Nov. 15–Dec. 18. Journal of Proceedings of the Upper House of Assembly		42
1725, Nov. 16–Dec. 18. "Extract of the Journall of the Upper House of Assembly relating to the Tax Act." Duplicate		20
1725[6], Feb. 1–4. Journal of the Upper House of Assembly. Endorsed as being from Tuesday 1st to Friday fifth		7
1726, May 17–21. Journal of the Upper House of Assembly		9
1725, Apr. 6–17. Journal of the Commons House of Assembly		39
1725, May 12–15. Journal of the Commons House of Assembly, begins on the 11th		13½
1725, May 26–June 1. Journal of the Commons House of Assembly		21
1725[6], Feb. 1–4. Journal of the Commons House of Assembly		13

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
429. (B. T., South Carolina, 31.)		
1726, Sept. 1. Journal of Council relating to the Indian Affairs, with documents of 2 and 3 September	"No. 6"	19
1726, Oct. 4–8. Journal of the Upper House of Assembly	"No. 7"	33½
1726, Oct. 4–Dec. 23. Journal of the Upper House of Assembly		77
1726, Nov. 15 (ajd. to 17)–Dec. 23. Journal of the Upper House of Assembly		44
1726–27, Jan. 3–Mar. 11. Journal of the Upper House of Assembly		76
		76
1727, Aug. 1–Sept. 2. Proceedings in the Upper House of Assembly	"K"	29½
1727, Sept. 12–30. Journal of the Upper House of Assembly	"M"	25
1726, Apr. 25–30. Journal of Commons House of Assembly	"No. 3"	22
1726, May 17–21. Journal of Commons House of Assembly	"No. 4"	15
1727, Aug. 1–4. Journal of Commons House of Assembly	"A"	11½
1727, Aug. 23–Sept. 30. Journal of Commons House of Assembly	"B"	65
430. (B. T., South Carolina, 31A.)		
1727, Dec. 18–1728, May 11. Journal of the Upper House of Assembly		29
1728, July 9–1728–29, Feb. 21. Journal of the Upper House of Assembly		38
1727–28, Jan. 31–1728, May 11. Journal of Commons House of Assembly	"3"	102
1728, July 9–24. Journal of Commons House of Assembly		25
1728–29, Feb. 15–21. Journal of Commons House of Assembly		24½
[The above two endorsed together 9 July, 1728, to 21 February, 1728–29.]		
431. (B. T., South Carolina, 31B.)		
1730, Dec. 31–1731, Aug. 20. Minutes of Council in Assembly.	A	84
1731, Nov. 16–20. Minutes of Council in Assembly	B	5
1731–32, Jan. 27–Mar. 3. Journal of Council in Assembly	C	15
1732, Dec. 7–1732[3], Feb. 24. Journal of Upper House of Assembly	D	26
1732–33, Feb. 28–1733, May 12. Journal of Upper House of Assembly	E	61½
1733, May 12–Sept. 22. Journal of Upper House of Assembly	F	39¼
432. (B. T., South Carolina, 31C.)		
1730–31, Jan. 20 (ajd. to 21)–1731, Aug. 20. Journals of Commons House of Assembly		163½
433. (B. T., South Carolina, 31D.)		
1731, Nov. 16–1731–32, Mar. 3. Votes of the Assembly. (Journal of Commons House)	"2"	46
1732, Nov. 7–1733, Sept. 22. Journal of Commons House of Assembly	"3"	94
1733, Nov. 15–1734, May 31. Journal of Commons House of Assembly		206
1734, Nov. 6–1735, June 7. Journal of Commons House of Assembly		62
434. (B. T., South Carolina, 31E.)		
1731[2], Jan. 28–1732, June 26. Minutes of Council		18
1732, Aug. 16–Oct. 6. Minutes of Council		9
[The above two endorsed together 28 Jan., 1731–32, to 6 October, 1732.]		
1732, Nov. 8–1732–33, Mar. 2. Minutes of Council		28
1732–33, Mar. 7–1733, May 12. Minutes of Council		28
1733, May 23–Sept. 22. Minutes of Council		11¼
1733, Nov. 13–1734, May 28. Minutes of Council		43
435. (B. T., South Carolina, 31F.)		
1733, Nov. 15–1734, May 31. Upper House of Assembly		79½
1734, Nov. 7–1735, June 5. Upper House of Assembly		76

(America and West Indies, 624.)

435—Continued.	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
1743, Oct. 4–1743–44, Jan. 27. Journal of the Assembly (Lower House). Index at end		47½
1743–44, Feb. 20–1744, May 29. Journal of the Assembly (Lower House). Index at end	"A"	214½
1744, June 26–July 7. Journal of the Assembly (Lower House) and Index	"B"	44
436. (America and West Indies, 625.) [A bundle—one paper only.]		
1734, June 28–July 25. Proceedings of the Council of South Carolina on account of the Schooner *Nuestra Signora de la Conception* and the Mariners and Passengers on board the same		35
437. (B. T., South Carolina, 31G.)		
1734, Nov. 14. Minutes of Council		1
1732–33, Mar. 7 and 22. Minutes of Council		2
1733, May 16–26. Minutes of Council		5½
1734, May 20. Examination of L. Paturo [The above endorsed: "Minutes of Council relating to the dismissing Doctor Cooper from being an assistant Judge; referred to in Col. Johnson's letter of 24 May, 1734."]		2
1734, Nov. 8–1735, June 7. Minutes of Council		16½
1735, June 25–Dec. 15. Minutes of Council		30
1735–36, Jan. 15–1736, Sept. 30. Minutes of Council		78
1735, Sept. 3–6. Journal of the Upper House of Assembly		3
1735, Nov. 27–Dec. 6. Journal of the Upper House of Assembly		7
1735, Sept. 2–1736, July 17. Journal of Commons House of Assembly, endorsed to 17 July, 1737 (sic)		31
1735–36, Jan. 16–1736, July 17. Journal of Upper House of Assembly, endorsed "Council in Assembly"		81
438. (B. T., South Carolina, 32.)		
1736, Oct. 1–1737, Dec. 17. Minutes of Council		106¼
1736, Nov. 10–1737, Dec. 17. Journal of the Upper House of Assembly		153¼
439. (B. T., South Carolina, 32A.)		
1736, Nov. 10–1736–37, Mar. 5. Journal of Commons House of Assembly		25½
To which is added: "Report of Committee on the State of the Currency. (Assembly adjourned to 16 May.) Seal taken off by S. G."		6
1737, Oct. 4–1738, Mar. 25. Journal of the Commons House of Assembly		33
1739, Nov. 6–1740, May 10. Journal of the Commons House of Assembly		34
440. (B. T., South Carolina, 32B.)		
1737–38, Jan. 11–1738, Dec. 16. Minutes of Council	1	39
1738, Dec. 16–1739, Aug. 18. Minutes of Council	2	42
1737–38, Jan. 18–1738, Sept. 18. Journal of the Upper House of Assembly	3	51
1738, Sept. 18–1739, June 7. Journal of the Upper House of Assembly	4	47½
Duplicate. (B. T., South Carolina, 33.)		
1742, June 18–Aug. 14. Minutes of Council marked "Duplicate." In a few cases the days are headed "In the Upper House of Assembly," so that the Council sat sometimes apparently in that capacity [In part same as 441.]		124

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
441. (B. T., South Carolina, 34.)		
A large folio volume with this title on a fly-leaf: "These three journals to be delivered to the Rt. Honble. the Board of Trade and Plantations. pr. next ships for England the Clerk of the Council will send a duplicate of these three Journals to the Secretary of State."		
1741–42, Mar. 15–1742–43, Feb. 19. Journal of the Minutes of Council. Transmitted under the Great Seal. With an alphabetical Index at end of volume		597
Duplicate. (B. T., South Carolina, 35.)		
1741–42, Mar. 15–1742–43, Feb. 19. Journal of Council (same as in 34 above). Pagination consecutive and index at end		1–671
442. (America and West Indies, 628.)		
From about 1742, Aug. 18, to 1742–43, Feb. 13 (latest date). South Carolina. 1742. Extract of Affairs relative to William Sterling, Esq., Military Officer in the Service of the Government of South Carolina—of his being detained and imprisoned by General Oglethorpe in Georgia. (Consisting of items from Council Minutes, petitions and letters.) (large paper)		23
1743, Oct. 14. Address and Petition of the Commons House of Assembly of South Carolina to the King and signed by the Speaker		1
1741–42, Mar. 15–1742–43, Feb. 7. Extract of the Minutes of the Council relating to Charles Hardy, Commander of H. M. S. *Rye* (thick and large paper)		73
1742–43, Jan. 25–1743, Aug. 17. Extract from the Minutes of the Council of South Carolina, with regard to the Exchange of Prisoners, as also what regards the Commanders of H. M. Ships of War on this Station from 25 Jan., 1742–43, to 17 August, 1743		1–80
1743, Sept. 9–Nov. 21. And also relating to a treasonable Correspondence with His Majesty's Enemies at St. Augustine		81–111
Attached to the above is:		
1743, Oct. 7–Nov. 11. "Copy's of all the Minutes of the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly, and the Council, relating to the Discovery of a silver Mine amongst the Cherokee Indians."		1–34
443. (B. T., South Carolina, 36.)		
1742, May 18–1742–43, Feb. 18. Journal of the Upper House of Assembly and index at end		172
Duplicate. (America and West Indies, 20.)		
1742, May 18–1742–43, Feb. 18. South Carolina. Journal of the Upper House of Assembly (whole book)		176
444. (B. T., South Carolina, 37.)		
1742–43, Feb. 21–1743, Dec. 16. Journal of the Minutes of Council and index at end	"B"	271
445. (B. T., South Carolina, 38.)		
1743, part of June 15–Dec. 16. Journal of the Minutes of Council. Incomplete—begins at part of the proceedings of 15 June, 1743—"The following representation from Samuel Wragg." Each page has the heading "21 Feb., 1742–43, to 16 December, 1743." The pagination begins at 173 (172 pp.)		173–344
446. (B. T., South Carolina, 39.)		
1742–43, Feb. 18–1743, Dec. 16. Journal of the Minutes of the Upper House of Assembly, and index at end	"C"	151

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
447. (B. T., South Carolina, 41A.)		
1743, Oct. 4–1743–44, Jan. 27. Journal of the Assembly, endorsed to 27th February		45 index 2
1743–44, Feb. 20–1744, May 29. Journal of the Assembly		208 index 6½
1744, June 26–July 7. Journal of the Assembly—begins with proclamation of 18th June		43 index 1½
448. (B. T., South Carolina, 41.)		
1743, Dec. 17–1744, May 24 (incomplete). Journal of the Minutes of Council marked No. 1. First Part. The heading is: 1743, Dec. 17, to 1744, Dec. 8. [See 450 for continuation.]		1–268
449. (B. T., South Carolina, 40.)		
1743–44, Jan. 11–1744, Dec. 8. Journal of the Upper House of Assembly and index at end		138
450. (B. T., South Carolina, 44.)		
1744, May 25–Dec. 8. Journal of Minutes of Council. No. 2. Second Part. (This begins at 25 May, 1744, and is the continuation of **448**, the heading being the same in both volumes: 1743, Dec. 17, to 1744, Dec. 8.) Index at end to both parts (283 pp.)		269–551
451. (B. T., South Carolina, 42A.)		
1744, Dec. 24–1745, Dec. 13. Journal of Minutes of Council, being the whole Minutes of the Council Journal for the Year 1745. Index at end. [Seems to end at December 12.]		396
Duplicate. (B. T., South Carolina, 43.)		
1744, Dec. 24–1745, Dec. 13. Journal of Minutes of Council, and index at end. [Seems to end at December 12.]		363
452. (B. T., South Carolina, 44A.)		
1744, Oct. 2–1745, May 25. Journal of the Assembly. With an index	"C"	256
1745, Sept. 10–1746, June 17. Journal of the Assembly. With an index. Really begins 6 Nov., 1745—the Proclamations proroguing it are given—with various writs	"D"	119
453. (B. T., South Carolina, 42.)		
1744–45, Jan. 16–1745, Dec. 7. Journal of the Upper House of Assembly: index at end		257
Duplicate. (B. T., South Carolina, 44B.)		
1744–45, Jan. 16–1745, Dec. 7. Journal of the Upper House of Assembly. With an index		186
454. (B. T., South Carolina, 44C.)		
1745, Sept. 10–1746, June 17. Journal of the Commons House of Assembly. With an index. [See 452.]		76
1746, Sept. 10–1747, June 13. Journal of the Commons House of Assembly. With Proclamation dissolving Assembly 23 July, 1747. Contains several writs of election. With an index		164
455. (B. T., South Carolina, 44D.)		
1745–46, Jan. 8–1746, Nov. 4. Journal of the Minutes of Council. With index (actually ends 3 November)		180
1746, Nov. 20–1747, May 29. Journal of the Minutes of Council. With index (actually ends 28 May)		111½

455—Continued.

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
1746, Nov. 20–1747, June 4. Journal of the Upper House of Assembly. With index		71
1747, June 4–13. Journal of the Upper House of Assembly (the pp. are headed "to 17 Nov., 1747." At end is explanation that the General Assembly would expire on the 31st (sic) inst. (June) and that writs were ordered for calling a new Assembly the 2d September.) With index.		1–46 2 at end
1747, June 4–Nov. 17. Journal of Council. With index		47–97
1747[8], Jan. 22–1748, June 29. Journal of the Upper House of Assembly		127

456. (B. T., South Carolina, 45.)

1747, Nov. 17–1748, July 20. Journals of Council		1–375

457. (B. T., South Carolina, 46.)

1748, Dec. 20–1749, Apr. 21. Minutes of Council. Ends with 21 April, 1749, but the heading is "to 16 December, 1749"		1–342

458. (B. T., South Carolina, 46[A].)

1747–48, Jan. 19–1748, June 29. Journal of Commons House of Assembly		166 index 7
1749, Mar. 28–June 1. Journal of Commons House of Assembly. [Contains several writs of election in the Minutes.]		149 index

459. (B. T., South Carolina, 48.)

1749, Apr. 24–Dec. 15. Minutes of Council. Ends with 15 December though headed "to 16 December"		343–816

460. (B. T., South Carolina, 49.)

1749, Nov. 21–1750, May 31. Journal of the Commons House of Assembly		1–256 index 12

461. (B. T., South Carolina, 47.)

1748–49, Jan. 10–1749, Dec. 16. Journal of Proceedings of the Upper House of Assembly. [Title page says "continued from 10 January, 1748–49."]		1–128
1749–50, Jan. 27–June 6. Journal of Proceedings of the Upper House of Assembly		1–175
1750, June 6–Dec. 16. Journal of Proceedings of the Upper House of Assembly. [This is headed "continued from 6 June to 16 December," the meetings are on 22 and 23 Nov.]		177–188
1750–51, Jan. 31–Mar. 15. Journal of Proceedings of the Upper House of Assembly		1–32

462. (B. T., South Carolina, 50.)

1749, Dec. 16–1750, Dec. 14. Journal of Proceedings of Council. [Headed to 16 December.]	A	457
1750–51, Jan. 1–Mar. 23. Journal of Proceedings of Council. Begins at 1 Jan. ["Minutes of 14 Dec. read." Title page says "beginning from 14 Dec., 1750, to 25 March, 1751, exclusive."]	B	1–60

463. (B. T., South Carolina, 51.)

1750, Nov. 13–1751, May 18. Journal of the House of Assembly		1–201 index 13½
1751, June 4–Aug. 31. Journal of the House of Assembly. Begins with proceedings of 31 May, proroguing to 4 June. Adjourned to November		1–57 index 6

464. (B. T., South Carolina, 53.)

1751, Apr. 1–1752, Jan. 25. Journal of the Proceedings of Council, with index		569

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
465. (B. T., South Carolina, 52.)		
1750[1], Mar. 16–1752, Jan. 27. Journal of the Upper House of Assembly. (Adjourned sine die)	.....	1–123 index 16
1752, Mar. 7–Oct. 6. Journal of the Upper House of Assembly. (Ends on 5th October)	.....	1–100
1752, Oct. 6–Dec. 16. Journal of the Upper House of Assembly	.....	101–127 index 9
1753, Feb. 21–Aug. 25. Journal of the Upper House of Assembly	.....	1–75 index 6
466. (B. T., South Carolina, 54.)		
1751, Nov. 14–1752, May 16. Journal of the House of Assembly, with various writs. With index	"1"	218
1752, Sept. 26–Oct. 7. Journal of the House of Assembly with Proclamn. of 18 September convening the General Assembly to meet on 26 September. With index	"2"	46¼
1752, Nov. 21–1753, Apr. 21. Journal of the House of Assembly. With index	"3"	101
467. (B. T., South Carolina, 55.)		
1752, Feb. 4–Aug. 4. Journal of the Proceedings of Council—this part only takes in one page of 4 August	.....	1–331
1752, Aug. 4–Nov. 7 (continuation). Journal of the Proceedings of Council, but is really continuation of above 4 August to 7 November with index to both parts	.....	332–571
468. (B. T., South Carolina, 56.)		
1752, Nov. 8–1753, Feb. 15. Journal of the Proceedings of Council, 1st part [15 February unfinished, see **469.**]	.....	1–257
469. (B. T., South Carolina, 57.)		
1753, Feb. 15–Dec. 14 (continuation). Continuation of previous volume, Second part, with index to both	.....	262–698
470. (B. T., South Carolina, 58.)		
1754, Jan. 15–Feb. 9. Journal of Proceedings of the Upper House, with index	.....	101
1754, Sept. 3–Nov. 14. Journal of Proceedings of the Upper House	.....	21½
1755, Jan. 9–Dec. 6. Journal of Proceedings of the Upper House [Ends December 5.]	.....	112½
471. (B. T., South Carolina, 59.)		
1754, Sept. 3–1755, Jan. 1. Journal of Proceedings of the Council (seems only as far as 30 December)	.....	1–158
1755, Jan. 6–1756, Jan. 1. Journal of Proceedings of Council (ends at 31 December)	.....	1–602
472. (B. T., South Carolina, 60.)		
1754, Jan. 8–May 11. Journal of the House of Assembly	.....	1–139 index 8½
1754, Sept. 2–6. Journal of the House of Assembly (begins with Proclamation of 20 August calling it earlier than October)	.....	1–11 index 3
1754, Nov. 12–1755, May 20. Journal of the House of Assembly (adjourned to November)	.....	1–131 index 13
1755, Sept. 15–23. Journal of the House of Assembly	.....	1–13 index 1
1755, Nov. 20–1756, May 4. Journal of the Commons House of Assembly	.....	1–125 index 6¼

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
472—Continued.		
1756, June 17–July 6. Journal of the Commons House of Assembly (begins with Proclamation calling the Assembly earlier than 5 October). [Assembly and Commons House of Assembly are here interchangeable terms.]	.....	1–23 index 3
473. (B. T., South Carolina, 61.)		
1756, Nov. 2–1757, May 21. Journal of Commons House of Assembly	.....	1–95 index 5
1759, July 2–14. Journal of Assembly (same body as above). Begins with Proclamation dated 18 June proroguing the Assembly. Adjourned to 19 November	.....	1–31 index 2
1759, Oct. 4–13. Journal of Assembly. Begins with Proclamation of 1st October	.....	1–14 index 1
1760, Feb. 4–Aug. 20. Journal of Commons House of Assembly	.....	1–127 index 4
474. (B. T., South Carolina, 64.)		
1759, July 4–1760, June 30. Journal of the Proceedings of Council. With index at end		151
1757, Oct. 6–1758, May 19. Journals of the General Assembly. Preceded by list of members returned, and ending with index		177
1758, Nov. 23–1760, Mar. 11. Journal of the Upper House of Assembly. With index at end		59½
475. (B. T., South Carolina, 62.)		
1758, Oct. 23–1759, Apr. 7. Journal of Commons House of Assembly. With a list of the members at the beginning and index at end		198
476. (B. T., South Carolina, 63.)		
1758, June 6–1759, June 6. Journal of the Proceedings of Council. With index at end		83
477. (B. T., South Carolina, 65.)		
1760, July 1–1761, Dec. 18. Journal of Council. With index at end		196½
761, Dec. 22–1762, Dec. 28. Journal of Council. With index at end		120
1763, Jan. 4–Dec. 6. Journal of Council		101¼
478. (B. T., South Carolina, 96.)		
1773, Mar. 12–Sept. 14. "A Journal of the Proceedings of His Majesty's Council of South Carolina. In the Upper House of Assembly. For the year 1773. (Certified "true copy of the Journals of the Upper House of Assembly"		60
1760, Oct. 9–1761, Jan. 24. Journals of the General Assembly		26
1763, Jan. 24–Sept. 17. Journals of the General Assembly		32
1768, Nov. 15–19. Journals of the Assembly. Preceded by Proclamation of the Lieut. Governor dated October 24, proroguing the General Assembly to Nov. 15	.....	17 1
1771, Jan. 15–Mar. 20. Journals of the Commons House of Assembly		37
1772, Apr. 2–10. Journals of the Commons House of Assembly		11
1774, Mar. 1–May 6. Journals of the Commons House of Assembly		56
479. (B. T., South Carolina, 66.)		
1761, Mar. 26–July 9 (and continued July 13–Dec. 26). Journal of General Assembly. Preceded by a list of members returned, and ending with index		258½

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
480. (B. T., South Carolina, 67.)		
1762, Feb. 6–Sept. 13. Journal of General Assembly. Preceded by list of members returned, and ending with index		172
1762, Oct. 25–Dec. 28. Journal of General Assembly. Preceded by list of members returned, and ending with index		502½
481. (B. T., South Carolina, 69.)		
1763, Dec. 28–1765, Jan. 1. Journal of the Council		228½
482. (B. T., South Carolina, 68.)		
1764, Jan. 4–Oct. 6. Journal of the General Assembly, with Index		301
483. (B. T., South Carolina, 70.)		
1765, Jan. 8–Aug. 9. Journal of the Commons House of Assembly		144½
484. (B. T., South Carolina, 71.)		
1765, Oct. 28–Nov. 29. Journal of the Commons House of Assembly. End missing—contains minutes of October 28, 29, 30, 31; 25 November and part of the 26th, ending:—"Who being returned Mr. Mazyck Reported that Mr. Parsons and"		12
485. (B. T., South Carolina, 72.)		
1765, Jan. 1–Oct. 25. Journal of Council		331
486. (B. T., South Carolina, 73.)		
1765, Oct. 25–1766, June 10. Journal of the Council		217¼
487. (B. T., South Carolina, 74.)		
1766, June 12–Dec. 16. Proceedings of the Council		115⅔
488. (B. T., South Carolina, 75.)		
1766, Jan. 7–July 2. Journal of the Assembly		154
489. (B. T., South Carolina, 76.)		
1766, Nov. 11–1767, May 28. Journal of the Commons House of Assembly		257¾
490. (B. T., South Carolina, 77.)		
1767, Jan. 6–Dec. 22. Journal of the Proceedings of the Council		310
491. (B. T., South Carolina, 78.)		
1767, Nov. 3–1768, Apr. 12. Journal of the Commons House of Assembly		238½
492. (B. T., South Carolina, 79.)		
1768, Jan. 5–Dec. 28. Journal of the Council		191½
493. (B. T., South Carolina, 80.)		
1768, Nov. 15–19. Journal of the Commons House of Assembly		19
494. (B. T., South Carolina, 81.)		
1769, Jan. 3–Dec. 29. Journal of the Proceedings of the Council		174
495. (B. T., South Carolina, 82.)		
1769, June 15–Aug. 23. Journal of the Commons House of Assembly		197¼
496. (B. T., South Carolina, 83.)		
1769, Nov. 28–1770, June 5. Journal of the Commons House of Assembly		184½
497. (B. T., South Carolina, 86.)		
1770, Jan. 7–May 2. Journal of the Council		
1769, Nov. 28–1770, Apr. 11. Journal of the Upper House of Assembly. Duplicate of part of **498.** (Ends with Speech to both Houses proroguing the General Assembly to 5 June next)		47¼

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
498. (B. T., South Carolina, 85.)		
1770, June 5–1771, Mar. 20. Journal of the Proceedings of the Council		204½
1769, Nov. 28–1771, Mar. 20. Journal of the Upper House of Assembly. (On 11 April, 1770, the House adjourned till 14 August—the Speech is not here given as in **497**)		104½
499. (B. T., South Carolina, 87.)		
1770, Aug. 14–Sept. 8. Journal of the Commons House of Assembly		41½
500. (B. T., South Carolina, 88.)		
1771, Apr. 2–Dec. 26. Minutes of the Council		187
501. (B. T., South Carolina, 89.)		
1771, Sept. 17–Nov. 5. Journal of the Commons House of Assembly		32
502. (B. T., South Carolina, 90.)		
1772, Jan. 1–Dec. 24. Journal of the Council		247
503. (B. T., South Carolina, 92.)		
1772, Apr. 2–10. Journal of the Commons House of Assembly. With index		20
504. (B. T., South Carolina, 91.)		
1772, Oct. 8–Nov. 10. Journal of the Commons House of Assembly		27½
505. (B. T., South Carolina, 93.)		
1773, Jan. 1–9. Journals of the Commons House of Assembly. With index		10
506. (B. T., South Carolina, 95.)		
1773, Feb. 17–Sept. 13. Journal of the Commons House of Assembly		52
507. (B. T., South Carolina, 94.)		
1773, Jan. 5–Dec. 31. Journal of the Proceedings of the Council		204

CONNECTICUT.

537. (B. T., Proprieties, 2ᴬ.)		
Small folio book bound in leather. Fly-leaf: "This Book of Laws was received from Connecticut with a letter from Col. Winthrop . . . 27 Oct., 1698 and laid before the Board 13 Apr., 1699." (This will apply only to the first part of the volume.)		
"The Book of the General Laws for the People within the Jurisdiction of Connecticut. Collected out of the Records of the General Court . . . Cambridge: Ptd. by Samuel Green, 1673 (t. p. and dedication).		
First page begins "The General Laws and Liberties of Connecticut Colonie"		1–71 and table 4½
(In MS.) Orders of the General Court beginning 8 May, 1673 (pagination continued)		77–127
MS. Index to preceding MS. and the second printed portion		8
(Printed) Acts and Laws of H. M. Colony of Connecticut. Boston: Printed by Barthol. Green and John Allen, 1702 (t. p. and 1–118).		
Printed Acts passed at Court held—		
20 May, 1709		4
11 June, 1709		4

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
537—Continued.		
Printed Acts passed at Court held—Continued.		
28 Oct., 1709		11
26 May, 1710		3
11 Aug., 1710		2
12 Oct., 1710		3
31 May, 1711		16
25 June, 1711		4
23 May, 1712		8
(Pagination continued from 118 to 176.) Printed at New London by Thomas Short.		
538. (B. T., Proprieties, 37.)		
Printed volume bound in calf—marked, in manuscript: "This volume of Laws was received July 14, 1741. Referred to in a Letter from the Governor and Co. of Connecticut dated 26 Nov., 1740."		
Title-page: "Acts and Laws of Connecticut. New London. Reprinted and Sold by Timothy Green, 1715" (sic) (The acts continue with printed consecutive pagination to 1740)		i–viii 1–486
539. (B. T., Proprieties, 38.)		
Printed volume of Acts and Laws. Printed at New London by Timothy Green, 1750. Certified at end by Gov. R. Wolcott (with red wax seal) to be the laws in force and published 26 Dec., 1752		1–266
[A note (in MS.) says "this collection . . . was received with Gov. Wolcotts letter to the Board, dated the 20 December, 1752."]		

EAST FLORIDA.

[Some of the omissions in this list can be supplied from the volumes of correspondence in Class 5, 540, and following, and 574 and following.]

570. (B. T., East Florida, 11.)		
1764, Oct. 31–1765, July 15. Journals of Council		53
1765, July 29–1766, June 25. Proceedings of Council		28
1766, Oct. 13–1767, June 25. Journals of Council		56
1768, July 15–1769, July 18. Journals of Council		139
571. (B. T., East Florida, 12.)		
1769, July 24–1770, July 3. Minutes of the Governor in Council		64
1770, July 5–1771, June 29. Minutes of the Governor in Council		62
1771, Aug. 7–1772, July 6. Minutes of the Lieut. Governor in Council		52
1773, Aug. 2–1774, July 19. Minutes of the Lieut. Governor in Council		48
1774, Oct. 3–1775, July 10. Minutes of the Lieut. Governor in Council		115
1775, July 17–1776, Sept. 20. Minutes of the Governor in Council		64
572. (B. T., East Florida, 13.)		
1781, Mar. 27–Nov. 12. Journals of the Upper House of Assembly		124
1780, Oct. 7–1781, Nov. 16. Minutes of the Council		17
1781, Mar. 27–Nov. 12. Journals of the Commons House of Assembly, with two Royal Proclamations calling an Assembly, etc.; and the State Oaths and Declaration		153
624. (B. T., Acts, West Florida, 2.)		
Acts passed, East Florida, 31 May, 1781, to 25 January, 1783; Nos. 1–8.		

WEST FLORIDA.

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
623. (B. T., Acts, West Florida, 1.)		
Acts passed from 20 December, 1766, to 30 July, 1771; Nos. 1–46.		
625. (B. T., West Florida, 11.)		
1764, Nov. 24–1765, Apr. 24. Minutes of the Governor in Council		262½
1765, May 18–1766, Feb. 26. Minutes of the Governor in Council		78
[These are duplicated in **632**, which, as an Entry Book, runs on without break. See that volume also for remainder of the years 1766 and 1767, etc.]		
626. (B. T., West Florida, 12.)		
1767, Sept. 29–1768, Feb. 16. Minutes of the Governor in Council		15½
1768, Feb. 20–1769, Jan. 30. Minutes of the Governor in Council		57
[See **632** for February 7 and 24 of this year 1769.]		
1769, Apr. 3–28. Minutes of the Governor in Council		31½
1769, May 3–9. Minutes of the Governor in Council		19
1769, Aug. 12–Nov. 7. Minutes of the Governor in Council		29½
1769, Dec. 29–1770, Feb. 13. Minutes of the Governor in Council		40½
1770, Jan.–Feb. 3. Proceedings of the Council		24
[This seems to be a special sitting upon Montfort Browne's accounts.]		
1770, Feb. 14–Mar. 16. Minutes of the Governor in Council		39
1770, Apr. 3–June 5. Minutes of the Governor in Council		17
1767, May 12–June 5. Minutes of the Council in Assembly		32
1767, Dec. 15–1768, Jan. 11. Minutes of the Council in Assembly		31
1768, Aug. 23–Oct. 20. Journal of the Upper House met in General Assembly		13½
1769, Jan. 25–Feb. 2. Journal of the Upper House met in General Assembly		7
1770, Mar. 1–May 19. Journal of the Upper House met in General Assembly		41
627. (B. T., West Florida, 13.)		
1767, Feb. 23–June 5 } Minutes of the Commons House of Assembly		66½
1767, Dec. 15–1769, June 29. }		168
1770, Mar. 1–May 19 }		50¼
[The whole from 23 Feb., 1767, certified by T. Hardy, Clerk of the Commons House.]		
628. (B. T., West Florida, 15.)		
1767, Feb. 23–1768, Oct. 21. Journal of the Commons House of Assembly, No. 13 (Duplicate)		141
1769, Jan. 25–Feb. 2. Journal of the Commons House of Assembly, No. 14 (Duplicate)		48
[See **627** for May and June, 1769.]		
1770, Mar. 1–May 19. Journal of the Commons House of Assembly, No. 15		51
1770, Mar. 1–May 19. Journal of the Upper House in General Assembly, No. 10		26
1771, June 25–July 30. Minutes of the Commons House of Assembly, No. 16 (Duplicate)		58
1771, June 25–July 30. Journal of the Upper House in General Assembly, No. 11		28
1778, Oct. 1–Nov. 5. Minutes of the Upper House of Assembly, No. 12		53
1778, Oct. 1–Nov. 5. Journals and Votes of the Commons House of Assembly, No. 17		120

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
629. (B. T., West Florida, 14.)		
1770, June 5–July 18. Minutes of the Governor in Council		11¼
1770, Aug. 11–1771, Feb. 11. Minutes of the Governor in Council		83
1771, Mar. 13–Apr. 8. Minutes of the Governor in Council		28½
1771, Apr. 23–Sept. 9. Minutes of the Governor in Council		80
1771, Oct. 1–Nov. 23. Minutes of the Governor in Council		29
1772, Jan. 13–May 14. Minutes of the Governor in Council		95
630. (B. T., West Florida, 16.)		
1772, July 9–30. Minutes of Governor in Council (duplicate)		42
1772, July 9–30. Minutes of the Governor in Council		42
1772, Aug. 1–Sept. 1. Minutes of the Governor in Council		44
1772, Sept. 21–Dec. 15. Minutes of the Governor in Council		38
1773, Jan. 18–Apr. 19. Minutes of the Governor in Council		24
1773, May 5–July 10. Minutes of the Governor in Council		34
1773, July 21–Sept. 13. Minutes of the Governor in Council		20
1773, Sept. 27–Dec. 22. Minutes of the Governor in Council		40
1774, Feb. 11–Mar. 28. Minutes of the Governor in Council		30
1774, Apr. 20–June 13. Minutes of the Governor in Council		29
631. (B. T., West Florida, 17.)		
[See **634** for Minutes of Sept., 1774, to Nov., 1775.]		
1776, Jan. 6–Mar. 23. Minutes of the Governor in Council		42
1776, Apr. 20–Sept. 21. Minutes of the Governor in Council		12
1776, Nov. 5–6. Minutes of the Governor in Council		40
[See **634** for Minutes of Nov., 1776, to Jan., 1777.]		
1777, Mar. 26 and 29. Minutes of the Governor in Council		23
[See **634** for Minutes April to June, 1777.]		
1777, Aug. 28–Sept. 1. Minutes of the Governor in Council		42
1777, Sept. 16–Oct. 1. Minutes of the Governor in Council (including copies of 8 papers), correspondence, etc., between B. de Galvez and Alex Dickson and J. Stevenson		58
1777, Oct. 3–Nov. 18. Minutes of the Governor in Council		62
1778, Jan. 10–Feb. 11. Minutes of the Governor in Council		38
1778, Mar. 2–Apr. 25. Minutes of the Governor in Council. Proceedings and correspondence		116
632. (B. T., West Florida, 18.)		
Oaths of Allegiance of the several Members of the Government of West Florida		8
1764, Nov. 24–Dec. 13		21½
1765, Jan. 7–Dec. 24	Minutes of the Council	214
1766, Jan. 7–Dec. 6		84
1767, Jan. 2–1769, Feb. 24.		122
633. (B. T., West Florida, 19.)		
1766, Nov. 3–1768, Jan. 11. Minutes of the Council	1	128
1768, Aug. 23–Oct. 20. Journal of the Upper House in General Assembly	129	11
1769, Jan. 25–Feb. 2. Journal of the Upper House in General Assembly	141	5
1769, May 22–June 28. Journal of the Upper House in General Assembly	146	21
1770, Mar. 1–May 19. Journal of the Upper House in General Assembly	167	32
1771, June 25–July 30. Journal of the Upper House in General Assembly	200	28
1778, Oct. 1–Nov. 5. Minutes of the Upper House of Assembly	229	42
634. (B. T., West Florida, 20.)		
1772, July 9–1777, Sept. 16. Minutes of the Governor in Council: Nos. 1–163		547

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
635. (B. T., West Florida, 21.)		
1777, Sept. 29–1780, Mar. 3. Minutes of Council (consisting, largely, of correspondence with Bernardo de Galvez, and petitions for grants of land).		
At end, not bound in, are—		
(*a*) Rough draft for Minutes of 3d of March omitting the long report which is copied into the book itself. Similar in their corrected form to (*b*).		
(*b*) Extract from Minutes of Council held 3 March, 1780. Some additional to the Volume.		
Letter from Clerk of Council Bay to Maj. Gen. Campbell sending list of inhabitants and Extract of Minutes.		
(*c*) Report of Committee as entered in book but with List of inhabitants in the civil line taken . . . February 1780.		
(*d*) Minutes of Council of 8 and 11 November, 10 and 16 December 1776.		
[Copied in **634.**]		

GEORGIA.

682. (B. T., Acts, Georgia, 1.)

Acts passed at different dates in 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758, 1759 and 1760; reckoned 73 acts (one may be a duplicate). Seals taken off—some marked "Sent to Sir Mw. Lamb."

683. (B. T., Acts, Georgia, 2.)

Acts passed from 11 April, 1768, to 10 May, 1770; Nos. 100 to 138. (Seals taken off.)

684. (B. T., Acts, Georgia, 3.)

Acts passed from 24 September, 1773, to 12 March, 1774; Nos. 139 to 160. (Seals taken off.)

685. (B. T., Acts, Georgia, 4.)

Acts passed 1 July, 1780, to 2 August, 1781; Nos. 162 to 194. (Seals taken off.)

692. (B. T., Georgia, 34.)

1741, Oct. 12–1750, Dec. 15. Proceedings of the President and Assistants for the Town and County of Savannah.

1752, Apr. 30–June 24. (Not bound in; removed from volume formerly entitled *Plantations General*, 57.) Proceedings continued of 11 and 12 May, 2 and 3 June.

1752, Nov. 9–1753, Sept. 3. (Not bound in; removed from volume formerly entitled *Plantations General*, 57.) Proceedings continued of 11 and 12 May, 2 and 3 June... — 441 in all.

693. (B. T., Georgia, 35.)

1753, Sept. 3–1754, Oct. 30. Proceedings of the President and Assistants of the Town and County of Savannah..... 66

1754, Oct. 30–1756, Mar. 20. Minutes of the Governor and Council of Georgia divided into portions A to G..... 311

1755, Jan. 7–1756, Feb. 19. Journal of the Council in Assembly..... 66

1755, Jan. 7–1756, Feb. 19. Journal of the Assembly..... 90

694. (B. T., Georgia, 36.)

1756, Mar. 31–1757, July 5. Minutes of the Governor and Council (continued) in various divisions, and on paper of different sizes..... 224

695. (B. T., Georgia, 37.)

1756, Nov. 1–1757, Feb. 17. Journal of the Council in General Assembly..... 81

1757, June 16–1759, Mar. 27. Journals of the Upper House of Assembly..... 160

1757, Jan. 11–1759, Mar. 26. Minutes of the Commons House of Assembly..... 266

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
696. (B. T., Georgia, 38.)		
1757, July 14–1759, May 25. Minutes of the Governor in Council (in various divisions)		304
697. (B. T., Georgia, 39.)		
1759, June 5–1760, Nov. 8. Proceedings of the Governor in Council		316
1759, Oct. 22–1761, Jan. 12. Proceedings of the Upper House in General Assembly		101
1760, Aug. 18–1761, Jan. 12. Proceedings of the Commons House of Assembly		39
698. (B. T., Georgia, 40.)		
1760, Nov. 13–1765, Dec. 18. Minutes of the Proceedings of the Governor in Council (in various divisions)		675
699. (B. T., Georgia, 41.)		
1761, Mar. 24–1766, Mar. 6. Journal of the Proceedings of the Commons House of Assembly (in various divisions)		556
700. (B. T., Georgia, 42.)		
1761, Mar. 24–1768, Apr. 11. Journal of the Upper House met in General Assembly (in various divisions)		442
701. (B. T., Georgia, 44.)		
1766, Jan. 7–1767, Dec. 1. Minutes of the Proceedings of the Governor in Council		490
702. (B. T., Georgia, 45.)		
1766, June 16–1768, Dec. 24. Journal of the Commons House of Assembly		272
703. (B. T., Georgia, 43.)		
1768, Jan. 5–Dec. 9. Minutes of the Proceedings of the Governor in Council		241
704. (B. T., Georgia, 46.)		
1768, Nov. 7–1773, Sept. 29. Journal of the Upper House in General Assembly		245
705. (B. T., Georgia, 47.)		
1769, July 4–1772, Jan. 7. Minutes of the Proceedings of the Governor in Council		442
706. (B. T., Georgia, 48.)		
1769, Oct. 30–1770, May 10. Journals of the Proceedings of the Commons House of Assembly		224
1770, Oct. 22–1771, Feb. 22. Journals of the Proceedings of the Commons House of Assembly		106
1771, Apr. 23–26. Journals of the Proceedings of the Commons House of Assembly to 26 April, when it was dissolved		20
1772, Apr. 21–25. Journals of the Proceedings of the Commons House of Assembly to 25 April, when it was dissolved		9
1772, Dec. 9–1773, Sept. 29. Journals of the Proceedings of the Commons House of Assembly prorogued until 18 January, 1774		245
707. (B. T., Georgia, 49.)		
1772, Jan. 7–1773, Dec. 7. Minutes of Proceedings of the Governor in Council (begins at page 257, on 7 January)		386
708. (B. T., Georgia, 50.)		
1780 (supposed), May 9–July 10. Journal of Commons House of Assembly (first four pages wanting)		66
1780, Sept. 25–Dec. 19. Journal of the Commons House of Assembly		25

MARYLAND.

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
718. (America and West Indies, 556.)		
Bundle of Maryland papers, amongst which, toward the end of the bundle, are the following:		
1689, Sept. 4. Ordinance of the Assembly for regulating officers.		
1693, Oct. 3–1694, July 14. Proceedings of Council		25½
1694, July 26–Nov. 16 (endorsed 20). Proceedings of Council		37
1695, Oct. Journals of the House of Burgesses in October 1695. Begins with the proclamation which in the following is dated 2 Oct. Ends at 19 Oct.		21
1695, Oct. Journals of Council in Assembly in October. From 2 to 19 October		22
1695, Aug. 14–Oct. 19. Proceedings of Council		26¼
1694–95, Feb. 28–May 22. Journal of Council in Assembly		29
1695, Oct. Copy of the Laws made in October 1695 Duplicate. Small seal attached		29
1695, Feb. to May. Copy of the Laws made 28 Feb. 1694–5 and 8 May following		40
Printed "Law of Maryland concerning Religion." Three copies, one in old English, the others in ordinary Roman type. No date but one is endorsed "Rec^{d} from Lord Baltimore the 11th Jan. 1689–90."		
1694–95, Jan. 24–May 22. Proceedings of Council		16¼
1694–1695. Journals of Assembly 1694–5:		
1694, Second Sessions last day of Feb. and 1 March		9
1695, Third Sessions 8 to 22 May		22
719. (From America and West Indies, 556, 557, 558.)		
Amongst letters and miscellaneous papers are the following:		
[Endorsed 1695, Sept.] Act for the Service of Almighty God and the Establishment of the Protestant Religion in the Province of Maryland. Examined by Thos. Lawrence, Sec., 30 Sept., 1695		5
1696, Sept. 16–Oct. 2. Journal of the House of Burgesses		52
1696, Sept. 16–Oct. 2. Journal of Council in Assembly		43½
Sept. 16–Oct. 12. Proceedings of Council		26¼
1696, Dec. 8–16. Copy of Proceedings of Council		28
1696, Sept. 16. Copy of the Laws made in Maryland 16 Sept.		23¼
1696, Apr. 30. Copy of the Laws made in Maryland 30 April. "Willed to be Law" by Gov. Nicholson and with small seal attached		7
Duplicate, without Nicholson's signature or seal; signed Hen. Jowles.		
1696, July 1. Copy of the Laws made 1 July. "Willed to be law" by Govr Nicholson and with small seal attached. Also signed by Hen. Jowles		9
1696, Apr. 30–May 14. Journal of Council in Assembly		42
List of Papers in a Box, 18 Mch., 1696. [These are nearly all Journals and Laws, dated variously 1693 to 1696		(a)
Another list—Journals and Laws 1694–5. List dated 12 June, 1696.		
1696, Apr. 30–May 14. Journals of the House of Burgesses. Headed "Journals of Assembly." Fifth sessions. Duplicate		27
Do. Journals of the House of Burgesses. Same as previous entry		31
1695–6, Feb. 27–Mar. 6. Proceedings of Council, marked "Duplicate"		15
1696, Apr. 30–May 20 (title and endorsement say May 21). Proceedings of Council		19
1696, July 2–10. Proceedings of Council		12½
1696, July 1–10. Journals of the House of Burgesses. Headed Journal of "Assembly," Sixth Session		18¼

a One page and two lines.

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
719—Continued.		
1696–97, Jan. 4–Feb. 3. Proceedings of Council		8
1696–97, Feb. 18, 19, and 21. Proceedings of Council		12
1696–97, Mar. 16, 17. Proceedings of Council		5
[The three above are entitled "copy of Proceedings" but are signed by Thos. Lawrence, secretary, and W. Bladen, Clerk of Assembly.] Amongst the correspondence are addresses to the King from the Council and Burgesses, 11 June, 1697; also lists of Journals and Acts sent home, being dated 1696 and 1697.		
720. (America and West Indies, 27.)		
1711 (begins), Oct. 23 or 24–31. Journal of the Committee of Accounts	45	28
1711, Oct. 23–Nov. 3. Journal of the President and Council in Assembly	59	28
1711, Oct. 23–Nov. 3. Journal of the House of Delegates, 4th session	73	81
1712, Oct. 28–Nov. 15. Journal of the House of Delegates, 1st session	122	110
1712, Oct. 29–Nov. 11. Journal of the Committee of Accompts.	177	20 4 8
This volume contains letters as follows:		
1704, May 31. Gov. Francis Nicholson to Lord Dartmouth	27	
1704, May 31. Gov. Francis Nicholson to Lord Dartmouth	28	
A List of Publick Papers or Laws and Journals sent by Sir T. Lawrence to the Secretary of State, August, 1704	29	
List of Acts passed in Virginia, April, 1704, sent to the Earl of Nottingham	30	
List of Laws and Journals sent from Virginia to the Earl of Nottingham, August, 1704	31	
1708, Jan. 9. Order of Council on a Petition of Lord Baltimore touching the boundaries of Maryland and Pennsylvania	32	
1708, Jan. 27. Order of Council to dismiss above	33	
1708, Nov. 25. Order in Council to disallow Maryland Laws	34	
1709, May 19. Order in Council to hear Lord Baltimore	35	
1709, June 23. Order in Council to hear Lord Baltimore	36	
1709, Feb. 2. Letter from Council of Maryland transmitting Acts and Journals	37	
1710, July. The Queen *v.* Thos. Macnamara	38	
1710, Aug. 13. Statement or Remarks on the State of Maryland without a Governor	42, 43	
1710, Oct. 30. Order in Council *re* Lord Baltimore's complaints.	44	
1711–12, Jan. 25. Ed. Lloyd to Lord Dartmouth	114	
1711–12, Jan. 25. Ed. Lloyd to Lord Dartmouth	115	
n. d. Petition of Thomas Macnamara	116	
1712, July 18. Members of the Council to Lord Dartmouth	116, 119	
1712, July 18. Opinion of Judges in Thomas Macnamara's case.	120	
1712, Nov. 20. Ed. Lloyd to Lord Dartmouth	121	
1713, Feb. 20. Ed. Lloyd to Lord Bolingbroke	211	
1714, July 11. Jo: Hart to Lord Bolingbroke	212	
1715, July 30. Jo: Hart to Lord Bolingbroke	213–218	
Extract of above dispatches from Maryland	219	
n. d. Address of Merchants trading to Maryland, in favour of Gov. Hart	220	
1717, Apr. 28. Jo: Hart to Paul Methuen	221	
1716, Jan. 11. —— Enclosing Copy of Proclamation about 55 rebels, with list of rebels transported	222–8	
1717, Sept. 20. Jo: Hart to Jos. Addison	229	
1717, Sept. 13. —— Enclosing Proclamation about the Martinico Rebellion	230	
n. d. Representation of Mrs. Helmsley against Gov. Hart	231	
1717, Lord Baltimore's Case	232	
1737, received Oct. Address of the Governor and Houses of Assembly to His Majesty	233	
n. d. Address of the Houses of Assembly	234	

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
720—Continued.		
1740, May 21. Extract of a letter from Mr. Armstead to Mr. Forward		
List of Provinces and colonies on the Continent in America, with Governors names	236	
721. (America and West Indies, 558.)		
[Amongst correspondence and other papers are the following:]		
1696[7], Jan. 4–Feb. 3. } Proceedings of Council. Enclosed in	1	36
1696–97, Feb. 18–21. } Lawrence's letter 25 Mar., 1697	7	60
1696–97, Mar. 16–17. }	13	19
1707, Mar. 26–Apr. 4. Proceedings of the General Assembly	159	300
1712, Nov. 15. Twenty Acts of the Assembly	211–228	215
728. (Colonial Entry Book, 53.)		
A manuscript volume containing: Lawes of Maryland. Assented to by the Lord Proprietary. (There are no dates given to these, but by reference to the following set they could probably be identified. The first seems to be in 1649)		28¼
A Coppy of all the Lawes now in Force within the Province of Maryland in the year of our Lord God 1662. Subscribed by the Order of the Upper House the 18th Sept., 1663. John Gittings, Clk of the Upper House. The 1st act is dated 23 Oct., 1640		1–60
Later acts follow to 3 July, 1676, the pagination being continued. MS. index at end		to 346
729. (B. T., Maryland, 26.)		
Printed folio volume bound in leather with gilt tooling. Marked on the top of p. 1 with Ch. Delafaye's name.		
Acts of Assembly passed in Maryland 1692 to 1715. London: Printed by John Baskett—printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. MDCCXXIII.		
(Contents:) Charter		iii–xi
Index to the Laws		7
Laws Nos. 1 to 94		1–183
(Duplicate, B. T., Maryland 27 and in A. W. I. 560.)		
Duplicate. (B. T., Maryland, 28.)		
Same as **729,** but marked on the title page, in manuscript, "Plantation Office."		
Duplicate. (B. T., Maryland, 29, 30.)		
Same as **729,** but in paper covers only.		
730. (B. T., Maryland, 31.)		
Printed folio volume, bound in leather—"A Compleat Collection "of the Laws of Maryland with an Index and Marginal "Notes, directing to the several Laws and the chief "Matters contained in them. . . . Collected and "Printed by Authority Annapolis . . . William "Parks, MDCCXXVII." On next leaf is dedication to Charles Baron Baltimore, Benedict Leonard Calvert, Governor, and the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly.		
The acts extend from 1692 to 1726. On page 297 are two additional Acts relating to Annapolis, deemed private ones, the one of the year 1718, the other 1725		1–300
Index		6
731. (B. T., Acts, Maryland, 1.)		
Copies (on small, rather thin, foolscap paper) of Acts passed at various Assemblies, the first 21 Sept., 1694, the last 10 March, 1697–98		1–218
Set of Acts passed in October, 1698	219	10

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
731—Continued.		
The remainder of the volume is on large size thick paper with this 1st title: "Laws made in the Time of the Government of Lionell Copley Esq Capt. Genel & Governor in Chief in and over this their Majesty's Province of Maryland and Territorics thereunto belonging and in the year of our Lord 1692. A transcript of Laws without Limitacon Liber A"	341	1–45
On page 46 is another title: "These following Laws were made . . . in the time of Francis Nicholson, Govr, which . . . are thought necessary & usefull [&] are therefore continued as Laws . . . by the present Genl. Assembly held at Annapolis, 28 June, 1699"	396–424	46–84
On page 85 begin acts passed "At a sessions held the last of February 1694 [5]" and these continue through various sessions to 20 Oct., 1698. (Compare first part of the volume)	425–512	
Another pagination begins here with: "Laws made since H. E. Coll. Blakiston's Arrival here" (no dates seem to be given)	513–696	196
Acts passed in 1700, 1701, and 25 March, 1702	697–821	
732. (B. T., Maryland, 23.)		
(Manuscript) volume entitled: "Maryland Laws Passed 1704 and "1705 Referred to in Col. Seymor's Letter of the 3d of "July 1705. Vide the Governor's Remarks—Bundle "G. No 25, No. 16"		1–461
Acts passed in Maryland, 3 May, 1704, pp. 1–29; 3 Oct., 1704, 31–358; 9 Dec., 1704, 359–434; 25 May, 1705, 435–461; Index.		
733. (B. T., Maryland, 25.)		
Large book (21½ by 14 inches) with, on fly-leaf: "This Collection of the Laws of Maryland now in Force in that Colony was received from Cæcilius Calvert Esqr. Secry of Maryland with a Letter to the Secretary of this Board dated the 20th of January, 1756. Proprieties, Bundle V, number 151"		1–348
The Laws extend from 1704 to 1752. An Appendix is headed: "Acts of Assembly referred to in a Sessions made A. D. 1715, page 100."		
At the end is Attest by Horatio Sharpe that the within were all the Acts of Assembly in force the tenth of August, 1753.		
734. (B. T., Acts, Maryland, 2.)		
A large book of Acts on various sized paper, some with original signatures of President, Clerks, etc., and others copies,—somo with endorsements "Sent to the Attorney-General," and some without. The first seems to be 19 April, 1706, and the last 3 July, 1714		1–518
735. (B. T., Acts, Maryland, 3.)		
Acts on parchment, nearly all of them marked as revised in May or in June, 1715. Some of these are the same acts as appear in **734.** Earlier ones would be in **731**	[a] 1–68	
736. (B. T., Maryland, 24.)		
Index to 49 Acts passed in 1715.		
[Each act has the signature of (governor) Jo: Hart with—"I will this be a Law."]		
737. (B. T., Maryland, 32.)		
Printed volume: "Acts of the Province of Maryland made and passed at a session of Assembly begun and held 2d October, 1753. Annapolis: Printed by Jonas Green, Printer to the Province, and are to be sold at his Printing Office in Charles Street. 1754."		1–84

[a] Some have 2 sheets of parchment.

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
738. (B. T., Acts, Pennsylvania, 17.)		
Printed set of the Laws of Maryland made at a Session of Assembly . . . 17 November . . . to 20 Dec., 1769. Annapolis. Printed by Anne Catherine Green . . . Not paged. Title, and sheets 6D to K6. On last page is a list, Chap. I to XXIII.		
Printed Acts of the Assembly begun 2 October, 1771. Annapolis . . . Not paged. Title, and sheets 6S to 6Z and 7A to 7E. List on back, Chaps. I to XXXVII.		
739. (Colonial Entry Book, 54.)		
1686, Apr. 28–1689, Apr. 3. Minutes of Council. Index at end		237½
740. (B. T., Maryland, 12.)		
1693, Sept. 25–Oct. 14. Minutes of Council. Received 28 March, 1694	1	8
1693, Sept. 25–1694, June 14. Journal of Council (fuller than above). Received from Sir T. Lawrence 13 August, 1694	11	1–85
1694, July 26–Nov. 15. Journal of Proceedings in Council (endorsed to 5 November)	101	1–37
1694[5], Jan. 24, then Feb. 28. } Proceedings of Council	139	4
1695, May 22. } Proceedings of Council	143	1–13
1692, May 10–June 9. Journal of Proceedings of the Council in the Assembly	157	1–77
1693, Sept. 20–26. Journal of the Assembly. [Lower House]	237	
1694, Sept. 20–Oct. 18. Journal of Council in Assembly	255	1–61
1694, Sept. 20–Oct. 18. Journal of the Lower House of Assembly	316, 7	1–96
1694[5], Feb. 28–Mar. 1. Journal of House of Assembly, 2d session	415	9
1695, May 8–22. Journal of House of Assembly, 3d session	425	1–23
[The above two endorsed together.]		
1694[5], Feb. 28–Mar. 1. Journal of Council in Assembly, 2d session	451	1–7
1695, May 8–22. Journal of Council in Assembly, 3d session	461	1–28
[The above two endorsed together.]		
741. (B. T., Maryland, 13.)		
1693, Oct. 3–1694, July 14. Proceedings of Council, marked "Duplicate"	1	1–29
1695, Aug. 14–Oct. 19. Proceedings of Council, marked "Duplicate"	35	1–35
1695–96, Feb. 27–Mar. 6. Proceedings of Council, marked "Duplicate"	73	1–15
1696, Apr. 30–May 21. Proceedings of Council, seems to be only to 20 May	91	1–26
1696, July 2–10. Abstract of the Council Proceedings	119	1½
1696, July 2–10. Proceedings of Council. Transmitted by Sir Thomas Lawrence to the Secretary, 25 March, 1697	123	1–15
1696, Sept. 16–Oct. 12. Abstract of the Council Proceedings	139	3½
1696, Sept. 16–Oct. 12. Proceedings of Council. (Transmitted as above)	143	1–37
1696, Dec. 8–16. Abstract of the Council Proceedings	181	2¼
1696, Dec. 8–16. Proceedings of Council. (Transmitted as above)	185	1–26
1696–97, Jan. 4–Feb. 1. Proceedings of Council. (Transmitted as above)	213	1–9
1696–97, Feb. 18, 19, 21. Abstract of the Council Proceedings	225	1
1696–97, Feb. 18, 19, 21. Proceedings of Council. (Transmitted as above)	227	11
1696–97, Mar. 16. Proceedings of Council. (Transmitted as above)	241	1–5
1697, May 14–June 12. Proceedings of Council, together with order of 15th following. Transmitted by Sir T. Lawrence, 12 July, '97	247	1–38
1697, June 24–July 2. Proceedings of Council. (Transmitted as above)	287	1–19

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
741—Continued.		
1696, Sept. 16–Oct. 12. Proceedings of Council marked "Duplicate" (same as 139 above). (Transmitted as above, 12 July, 1697)	307	1–28
1697, Oct. 12–27. Proceedings of Council. Brought to the Board by Sir Thomas Lawrence	337	1–42
1697, Nov. 19–1697–98, Feb. 24. Proceedings of Council. Brought to the Board by Sir Thomas Lawrence. (Made out by William Bladen after Denton's death)	381	1–37
1697–98, Mar. 9–1698, Apr. 15. Proceedings of Council. Brought as above	423	1–43
1698, Apr. 26–May 26. Journal of Proceedings of Council. Brought to the Board by Sir Thomas Lawrence	471	1–39
1698, June 4–Aug. 10. Proceedings of Council	515	84
1698, Aug. 27–Sept. 14. Minutes of Council	605	1–30
1698, Oct. 21–1698–99, Jan. 2. Journal of Council Proceedings	637	1–31
1698, Jan. 2, 3. Minutes of Council on Col. Blakiston's arrival there	671	1–7
1699, Oct. 4–1700, June 27. Minutes of Council and at end copy of several proclamations	679	54
742. (B. T., Maryland, 14.)		
1695, Oct. 2–19. Journal of the Council in Assembly. 4th Session. Endorsed "Duplicate"	1	1–28
1696, Apr. 30–May 14. Journal of the Council in Assembly. 5th Session	31	1–56
1696, July 1–10. Journal of the Council in Assembly. 6th Session	89	1–20
1696, Sept. 16–Oct. 2. Abstract of Journal of the Council in Assembly	111	2½
1696, Sept. 16–Oct. 2. Journal of the Council in Assembly. 7th Session	115	1–43
1697, May 26–June 11. Journal of the Council in Assembly. 8th Session	159	1–72
1697–98, Feb. 23–1698, Apr. 3. Journal of the Council in Assembly	235	1–109
1698, Oct. 20–Nov. 12. Journal of the Council in Assembly. 2d Session	347	1–67
1699, June 29–July 22. Journal of the Council in Assembly	415	1–74
1700, Apr. 26–May 9. Journal of the Council in Assembly	493	1–60
743. (B. T., Maryland, 15.)		
1695, Oct. 3–19. Journal of House of Burgesses. "Duplicate"—also Proclamation dated 2 October	1	1–21
1696, Apr. 30–May 14. Journal of House of Burgesses. 5th Session	29	1–31
1696, July 1–10. Journal of House of Burgesses. 6th Session	65	1–16
1696, Sept. 16–Oct. 2. Journal of House of Burgesses	87	1–52
1697, May 26–June 11. Journal of House of Delegates [endorsed "Burgesses"]	143	1–43
1697–98, met Mar. 16. Report of a Committee of the General Assembly about the Indians	193	7
1698, Mar. 10–Apr. 4. Journal of the House of Delegates	201	1–93
1698, Oct. 20–Nov. 12. Journal of the House of Delegates	297	79½
1699, June 28, prorogued to 29–July 22. Journal of the House of Delegates	377	1–95
1700, Apr. 26–May 9. Journal of the House of Delegates	481	1–67
1700, Apr. 30. Journal of the Committee of Accounts		23
744. (B. T., Maryland, 16.)		
1701, Sept. 1. Minutes of Council		6
1701, Nov. 29. Minutes of Council		10
1702, May 8. Minutes of Council		4
1702, May 28. Minutes of Council		3¼
1702, June 26. Minutes of Council		3½
1701, May 8–17. Journal of Council in Assembly		52
1701–2, Mar. 16–25. Journal of Council in Assembly		1–51
1702, June 25. Journal of Council in Assembly		1–9

744—Continued.

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
1701, May 8–17. Journal of the House of Delegates		1–69
1701–2, Mar. 16–1702, Mar. 25. Journal of the House of Delegates, 2d session		1–50
1702, June 25, 26. Journal of the House of Delegates, 3d session		21½

745. (B. T., Maryland, 17.)

1702, July 30–1703, Oct. 4. Minutes of Council		1–41
1704, Apr. 12–May 22. Minutes of Council		1–12
1704, Apr. 26–May 3. Journal or Minutes of Council in Assembly		1–35
1704, Sept. 5–Oct. 3. Journal or Minutes of Council in Assembly		95½
1704, Dec. 5–9. Minutes of Council in Assembly		1–18
1705, May 15–25. Journal or Minutes of Council in Assembly		34½
1706, Apr. 2–19. Journal or Minutes of Council in Assembly		1–60
1704, Sept. 5–Oct. 3. Journal of the House of Delegates endorsed "Minutes of Assembly"		1–172
1704, Dec. 5–9. Journal of the House of Delegates, 2d session, endorsed "Minutes of Assembly"		16
1705, May 5–25. Minutes of the Assembly, 3d session		29
1706, Apr. 2–19. Journal of the House of Delegates, 4th session		82
1712, Oct. 29–Nov. 15. Journal of the Council in Assembly—signed by the Clerk of the Council. (1st session of Assembly)	193	33
Act against "stricking" fish passed in the above session	210	2

[Correspondence: Copies of proclamations 1717. List of rebels transported in 1716 and names of purchasers. Addresses of the Legislature to the King (query 1737 or 1731?). And an Extract dated in 1740.]

746. (B. T., Maryland, 18.)

1704, Apr. 26–May 3. Journal of the House of Delegates, endorsed "Minutes of Assembly"		1–48
1707, Mar. 26–Apr. 3. Journal of the House of Delegates, endorsed "Minutes of Assembly"		89
1708, Sept. 27 (adjd. to 28)–Oct. 4. Journal of the House of Delegates, endorsed "Minutes of Assembly"		49
1708, Nov. 29–Dec. 17. Journal of the House of Delegates, endorsed "Minutes of Assembly"		1–74
1709, Oct. 25 (adjd. to 26)–Nov. 11. Journal of the House of Delegates. 2d session, endorsed "Minutes of Assembly."		1–101
And Addresses to the Queen. (6 pp.)		6
1710, Oct. 24–Nov. 4. Journal of the House of Delegates, 3d session, endorsed "Minutes of Assembly"		1–72
1711, Oct. 23–Nov. 3. Journal of the House of Delegates, 4th session, endorsed "Minutes of Assembly"		1–71
1712, Oct. 28–Nov. 15. Journal of the House of Delegates, 1st session		1–111
1713, Oct. 27–Nov. 14. Journal of the House of Delegates, endorsed "Journal of the Assembly," 2d session		1–122
And Address to the Queen (17½ pp.)		17½
1714, June 22–July 3. Journal of the House of Delegates, 3d session, endorsed "Minutes of the Assembly"		1–61

747. (B. T., Maryland, 19.)

1713, begins Oct. 28. Journal of the Committee of Publick Accounts, endorsed "27 October to 30 November"		1–37
1714, June 23–July 3. Journal of the Committee of Publick Accounts		1–22
1709, Oct. 25–Nov. 10. Journal of the Committee of Publick Accounts, begins 28 October		31
1707, Mar. 26–Apr. 15. Minutes of Council in Assembly		1–59

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
747—Continued.		
1708, Sept. 27–Oct. 5. Minutes of Council (in Assembly), endorsed "Minutes of Council," but is signed by the "Clk. Con. in Assembly" and attested as true copy of . . . "Council in Convention"		24
1708, Nov. 29–Dec. 17. Journal of Council in Assembly, 1st session.		
1709, Oct. 25–Nov. 12. Journal of Council in Assembly, 2d session, endorsed "Minutes of the Council"		1–21
1710, Oct. 24–Nov. 4. Journal of Council in Assembly, prorogued to 28 Mar		1–23
1711, Oct. 23–Nov. 3. Journal of the President and Council in Assembly, endorsed "Minutes of Council in Assembly," 4th session		1–30
1712, Oct. 28 or 29–Nov. 15. Journal of Council in Assembly—preliminary matter of 28th. Assembly was to begin on the 29th. 1st session		34
1713, Oct. 27–Nov. 14. Journal of Council in Assembly, 2d session		1–54
1714, May 31–July 4. Journal or Minutes of Council		1–38
1714, June 22–July 3. Journal of Council in Assembly, 3d session		1–72
748. (B. T., Maryland, 20.)		
1715, Apr. 26–June 3. Journal of the Council in Assembly, 1st session (title page says "27 April")		1–99
1715, Apr. 27–May 30. Journal of the Committee of Accounts, in April Assembly, 1715. Endorsed "in Apr. and May, 1715"		1–35 41–47 50–51
1715, Apr. 26–June 3. Journal of the House of Delegates for the sessions beginning 26th April, 1715, and ending 3 June. Endorsed "Journal of Assembly"		1–164

MASSACHUSETTS.

770. (B. T., Massachusetts, 46.)		
Volume marked on fly-leaf: "Transmitted by the Earl of Bellomont with his letter of the 28th Febry., 1699–1700." (Small folio.)		
Printed Charter of King William and Queen Mary to the Inhabitants of the Province . . . Boston in New England. Printed by Bartholemew Green and John Allen . . . for, and sold by Michael Perry and Benjamin Elliot . . . 1699		1–15
1695, Aug. 22. (MS.) Order in Council. Whitehall. Approving Laws of 1692		2½
1698, Nov. 24. (MS.) Order in Council. Whitehall. Approving Laws of 1694, 5, 6, 7		2¼
(MS.) Index to the several Acts passed between June, 1692 and Nov., 1699, which follow:		7½
Printed reprint of "Acts and Laws of Mass. Bay." Boston: Printed by Bart. Green and John Allen . . . for, and sold by Michael Perry . . . and Benj. Elliot . . . 1699. (On back of title) "Reprinted by order of . . . Govr. Council and Assembly. Is Addington, Secy."		1–158 and table 6 pp.
Printed Act of Parliament "for Preventing Frauds, & Regulating Abuses in the Plantation Trade." (Anno Regni Septimo et octavo.) Printed by Charles Bill . . . Reprinted at Boston in N. England by Bartholemew Green and John Allen . . . 1696		1–8

771. (B. T., Massachusetts Bay, 47.)

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
Printed Charter—(same as in **770**).		
1695, Aug. 22. (MS.) Order of Council (same as in **770**).		
Printed paper containing the same Order of Council as above, 22 Aug., 1695, and another of 26 Decr., 1695, disallowing Acts. Printed at Boston . . . By order of the Lt. Gov. and Co: by Bartholemew Green and John Allen, 1697		3 pp.
Printed Order of Council, 24 Nov., 1698, confirming Acts (same as **770**), and another of same date repealing Acts. Printed by Bartholemew Green and John Allen, 1699		1–4
Printed Order of Council, 22 Oct., 1700, confirming Acts and another of same date repealing Acts. Printers: Green and Allen as above. 1701		1–4
Printed Order of Council, 12 June, 1701, confirming Acts. Printers, Green and Allen, as above. 1701.		
Printed collection of Acts and Laws, as in **770**, with same title page as printed in 1699. On page 158 the FINIS is pasted over and the pagination continued with "Acts and Laws passed by the . . . Assembly . . . begun 31 May, 1699, and continued by prorogation to 13 March following and then sat." Page 193 begins with sessions of 12 Febry., 1700 [1], and the Acts continue to sessions of 30 May, 1711.		1–376 and table of 8 pp.
(MS.) Index to Acts passed, 1692 to 1712 (showing confirmation or repeal)		20

772. (America and West Indies, 562.)

Printed volume bound in leather with gilt tooling: (Title-page). "Acts and Laws passed by the Great and General Court or Assembly of the Province of Massachusetts Bay in New England, 1692 to 1719. To which is prefixed the Charter . . . 1691. London. Printed by John Baskett, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. MDCCXXIV." t. p. and charter iii to xvi Acts		1–359

[The charter is marked with red and black pencil—corrections or proof-readings.]

773. (B. T., Massachusetts Bay, 48.)

Printed volume with sealed attest by Gov. Bernard that the following 396 pages contain the Perpetual Laws of the Province as lately revised.		
Contents: Charter of William and Mary, with explanatory Charter of King George, 26th Aug., 12th of our reign. Boston: printed by Samuel Kneeland . . . by order . . . MDCCLIX		1–14
Table (printed), index to the Acts		1–24
Acts and Laws . . . printed by Kneeland . . . MDCCLIX		1–396

774. (B. T., Massachusetts Bay, 49.)

MS. index to several acts passed, 1715 to 1718.		
Printed acts from 1715 to 1726, paged 259 to 430. Some of the index references above fit with these		259–430
Two other sets of printed acts 1726 and 1727, paged 349 to 400		349–400
Printed acts in 1716, 1717, 1718, paged in manuscript and fitting with the above MS. Index for the pages indicated		278–311
A number of printed Acts separately paged 1–4, or so forth, passed in 1719 and each year to 1727. (MS. notes on many: As "Repealed," "Sent to Mr. Fane.")		
MS. Act Georgii Quinto (no other date).		
MS. Act "for insertion at 278."		
MSS. private acts from 1717 to 1726.		

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
775. (B. T., Massachusetts Bay, 50.)		
Printed Acts, May, 1728, to 1737, paged 401 to 644. Some printed by Bartholemew Green; later by Draper.....		401–644
Various Acts paged separately—dated in 1727, 1728, 1729 to 1737.		
MS. Acts (two) Georgii Secundi Septimo [1734].		
776. (B. T., Massachusetts Bay, 51.)		
MS. Certificate, with seal, by Gov. Bernard, 30 March, 1761, that the following 492 pages contain the Temporary Laws as lately revised.		
(Printed) Temporary acts and laws. The title-page is dated 1755, but the acts continue to 1761. Printed by Kneeland		1–491
Duplicate (B. T., Massachusetts Bay, 52.)		
[Another copy of 51—also with Bernard's certificate.]		
777. (B. T., Massachusetts Bay, 53.)		
A volume of printed and manuscript acts passed in the various sessions 1758–1760—each set accompanied by a sealed manuscript certificate by Gov. Pownall enumerating them. The seals have been removed. The lettering on the cover says "31 March, 1758, to 20 March, 1760," but May, 1758, seems to be the first and June, 1760, the latest date.		
778. (B. T., Acts, Massachusetts, 1.)		
Printed acts, 24 Dec., 1760, to 16 June, 1763. Nos. 1 to 122. Each with MS. sealed certificate from the governor—most of the seals having been removed.		
779. (B. T., Acts, Massachusetts, 2.)		
[B. T., Massachusetts 54, 55 have been removed as containing duplicates of acts in this volume and the volumes that follow.]		
Printed acts, 20 January, 1764, to 28 June, 1766. Nos. 123 to 217. Each with MS. sealed certificate from the governor—most of the seals having been removed.		
780. (B. T., Acts, Massachusetts, 3.)		
Printed acts, 8 November, 1766, to 30 June, 1768. Nos. 218 to 273. Each with MS. sealed certificate from the governor, the seals having been taken off.		
781. (B. T., Acts, Massachusetts, 4.)		
Printed acts, 15 July, 1769, to 20 Nov., 1770. Nos. 274 to 317. Each with MS. sealed certificate from the governor.		
782. (B. T., Acts, Massachusetts, 5.)		
Printed acts, 23 April, 1771, to 14 July, 1772. Nos. 318 to 367. Each with MS. sealed certificate.		
Duplicate (B. T., Massachusetts Bay, 54.)		
1766 and 1770–1773 [Mar., 1773, seems to be the latest]. A volume containing printed and manuscript acts—the seals removed. There are some dated 1766 and the rest 1770, 1771, 1772, and 1773. At the beginning is a memorandum, "The Acts that are missing in this volume will be found in Acts B. T. vols. 242, 243."		
783. (B. T., Acts, Massachusetts, 6.)		
Printed acts, 14 July, 1772, to 27 Feb., 1773. Nos. 368 to 405. Each with MS. sealed certificate.		
784. (B. T., Acts, Massachusetts, 7.)		
Printed acts, 19 Feby., 1773, to 17 June, 1774. Nos. 406 to 452. Each with MS. sealed certificate.		

784—Continued.

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
Duplicate (B. T., Massachusetts Bay, 55.)		
Printed copies of acts passed from 16 Feb., 1773, to 8 March, 1774, with manuscript sealed certificate by Gov. Hutchinson to each one. They are numbered in ink on the back from (apparently) 393 to 444, but not in consecutive order.		
One act in middle of the book is passed in July, 1772.		

785. (Colonial Entry Book, 64.)

1692, May 16–July 15. Proceedings of Council	172	13½
1692, July 18. Minutes of Council	187	24½
1692–93, Jan. 19–1693, May 24. Minutes of Council, endorsed "to 14 May"	215	20½
1693, June 6–Sept. 27. Minutes of Council	239	13
1694, May 28–Aug. 31. Minutes of Council	255	16
1694, Sept. 4–Oct. 20. Minutes of Council	273	4
1695, May 29–June 27. Journal of Council in Assembly	527	28
1695, Aug. 14–17. Journal of Council in Assembly	555	4
[All these "Council in Assembly" are headed "At a Great and General Court or Assembly."]		
1695, Mar. 25–June 25. Minutes of Council	279	20
1695, July 4–Sept. 26. Minutes of Council	299	20
1692, June 8–July 2. Proceedings of the General Assembly	331	9
1692, Oct. 12–Dec. 16. Journal of the Assembly, endorsed . . . "to 11 Jany.," but 11 Jan. is date of the attest	343	26
1692–93, Feb. 8–Mar. 17. Journal of the Assembly	375	16
1693, May 31–July 15. Journal of the Assembly	393	24
1694, May 30–June 22. Journal of Council in Genl. Assembly	421	24
1694, Sept. 5–22. Journal of Council in Genl. Assembly	449	12
1694, Oct. 16–Nov. 3. Journal of Council in Assembly (duplicate)	465	16
[The seven preceding entries all headed "At a Great & Genl. Court or Assembly."]		
1694, Nov. 3–1694–95, Mar. 6. Minutes of Council	485	20
1694–95, Feb. 27–Mar. 16. Journal of Council in Assembly (duplicate.) Endorsed erroneously as from 7 Feby	509	16

786. (B. T., New England, 48.)

1695, Nov. 20–Dec. 14. Journal of the Assembly or General Assembly (duplicate)	1	20
1695–96, Feb. 26–Mar. 7. Journal of the Assembly or General Assembly (duplicate)	25	8
1696, May 27–June 17. Journal of the Assembly or General Assembly	37	28
1696, Sept. 16–Oct. 3. Journal of the Assembly or General Assembly	69	16
1696, Dec. 10. Extract (10 Dec. only) from the following journal	86	1½
1696, Nov. 18–Dec. 19. Journal of the Assembly	89	28
1696–97, Mar. 17–31. Journal of the Assembly	123	16
1697, May 26–Aug. 9. Journal of the Assembly	143	28
1697, Sept. 8–10. Journal of the Assembly	173	7
1697, Oct. 13–30. Journal of the Assembly	183	20
1697, Dec. 15–22. Journal of the Assembly	207	8
1698, May 25–June 27. Journal of the Assembly	219	32
1698, Nov. 15–Dec. 10. Journal of the Assembly	255	24
1699, May 31–July 20. Journal of the Assembly	283	48

787. (B. T., New England, 49.)

1695, Oct. 22–1695–96, Mar. 19. Minutes of Council (duplicate)	1	14
1696, Mar. 26–Sept. 9. Minutes of Council	17	28
1696, Sept. 18–1696–97, Mar. 4. Minutes of Council, endorsed "to 3 March"	49	28
1697, Apr. 8–Sept. 6. Minutes of Council	79	36
1697, Sept. 14–Dec. 10. Minutes of Council	119	12
1697, Dec. 15–1697–98, Mar. 22. Minutes of Council	135	12
1698, Mar. 25–Sept. 1. Minutes of Council	151	20
1698, Sept. 22–1699, Apr. 7. Minutes of Council	173	24

787—Continued.	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
1699, Apr. 11–Aug. 24. Minutes of Council	203	32
1699, Sept. 7–Dec. 14. Minutes of Council	237	24
1699–1700, Jan. 24–1700, Mar. 21. Minutes of Council (duplicate)	267	12
1700, Mar. 28–July 17. Minutes of Council	281	27
1699–1700, Mar. 13–Mar. 23. Minutes of Council, as part of the Great and General Court or Assembly. [Council in Assembly.]	313	19
1709, May 29–July 13. Minutes of Council, as part of the Great and General Court or Assembly, endorsed to 30 July. [Council in Assembly]	335	67
788. (B. T., Massachusetts, 2.)		
1700, July 22–Dec. 19. Minutes of Council		24
1700[1], Jan. 9–1701, May 13. Minutes of Council		24
1701, May 30–Sept. 17. Minutes of Council		32
1701, Sept. 25–1701[2], Feb. 11. Minutes of Council		25
1701–2, Feb. 24–1702, May 8. Minutes of Council		19½
1702, May 28–July 8. Minutes of Council		32
1702, Aug. 3–27. Minutes of Council		12
1701–2, Feb. 18–1702, Apr. 9. Minutes of Council in Assembly[a]		18
1700–1701, Feb. 12–1701, Apr. 19. Minutes of Council in Assembly		36
1701, May 28–Aug. 9. Minutes of Council in Assembly		47½
1701, Sept. 3. Minutes of Council in Assembly		6½
[One title-page and endorsement for these two sets of minutes.]		
1701, Oct. 15–18. Minutes of Council in Assembly, with, at end, proclamation of the Council for proroguing the General Court or Assembly, dated 26 Nov., 1701		7
1702, May 27–June 27. Minutes of Council in Assembly, and proclamations by Gov. Dudley, proroguing the General Court or Assembly, dated 3 Aug. and 14 Sept. The whole endorsed 28 May to 14 Sept., 1702		32
789. (B. T., New England, 50.)		
1702, Sept. 14–1702–3, Feb. 25. Minutes of Council		29
1702–3, Mar. 4–1703, May 14. Minutes of Council		17
1703, May 20–Oct. 21. Minutes of Council		33
1703, Oct. 28–1703–4, Feb. 29. Minutes of Council		29
1704, June 6–Oct. 18. Minutes of Council		49
1704, Oct. 28–1704–5, Mar. 3. Minutes of Council		37
1704–5, Mar. 19–1705, July 16. Minutes of Council		32½
1705, July 19–Dec. 4. Minutes of Council		33
1705, Dec. 5–1706, Apr. 29. Minutes of Council		28½
1702, June 16–1703, Nov. 19. Minutes of Council in Assembly relating to the rebuilding the Fort at Pemaquid and to Salaries for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, etc., headed, "At a Great & Gen. Court or Assembly begun 27 May, 1702 . . ."		16½
1702–3, Mar. 10–27. "Journal of the Council in the time of the sitting of the General Assembly," headed "At a Great and General Court," etc.; endorsed "Minutes of Council in Assembly"		21
1703, May 26–July 31. "Journal of the Council as part of the General Assembly," headed and endorsed as above		49
1703, Sept. 1–9. (No title or endorsement.) Headed "At a Great and Genl. Court" (same body as the foregoing)		6½
1703, Oct. 27–Dec. 2. Proceedings endorsed "Minutes of Council in Assembly"		25
1704, Oct. 25–Nov. 18. Proceedings endorsed "Minutes of Council in Assembly"		28

[a] The term "Council in Assembly" appears to be used interchangeably with "General Assembly" or "General Court" in Massachusetts Bay, the lower house being the House of Representatives.

789—Continued.

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
1704, Dec. 27–1704–5, Jan. 6. Proceedings endorsed "Minutes of Council in Assembly"		13
1704–5, Feb. 21–Mar. 3. Proceedings endorsed "Minutes of Council in Assembly"		12
1705, May 30–June 30. (t. p.) Journal of the General Assembly, endorsed "Minutes of Council in Assembly"		37
1705, Sept. 5–15. Journal of the General Assembly, endorsed "Council in Assembly"		11
1705, Oct. 24–Dec. 5. Journal of the General Assembly, endorsed "Council in Assembly"		29
1706, Apr. 10–12. Journal of the General Assembly, endorsed "Council in Assembly"		6

790. (B. T., New England, 51.)

1706, May 20–Aug. 21. Minutes of Council		17
1706, Aug. 22–Dec. 3. Minutes of Council		21
1706, Dec. 4–1707, Feb. 6. Minutes of Council		25
1707, Feb. 13–June 12. Minutes of Council		25
1707, June 15–Nov. 4. Minutes of Council		31
1707, Nov. 7–1707–8, Feb. 12. Minutes of Council		37
1707–8, Feb. 16–1708, June 14. Minutes of Council		29
1708, June 15–Dec. 30. Minutes of Council		45
1709 (convened), May 25–Sept. 21. Journal of the General Assembly at their four several sessions in May, July, August, and September, 1709. Endorsed, "Council in Assembly"		49
The following are all like the above, i. e., from the Council's side:		
1706 (convened), May 29–July 13. Journal of General Assembly, at session in May, 1706		45
1706, Aug. 7–Sept. 4. Journal of General Assembly, at session in August		24½
1706, Oct. 23–Dec. 7. Minutes of General Assembly in October (3d) session		37
1706[7], Mar. 5–1707, June 13. Journal of General Assembly at their several sessions in March, 1706[7], April and May, 1707. Begins 4th session; a new Assembly was convened on 28 May		41
1707, Aug. 13–16. Journal of General Assembly		6½
1707, Oct. 29–Dec. 6. Journal of General Assembly, 3d session		37
1708, May 26–July 6. Journal of General Assembly at May sessions, 1708		41
1708, Oct. 20–Nov. 6. Journal of General Assembly at October sessions		24½
1708[9], Feb. 16–28 [seems to end at 26th]. Journal of General Assembly at February sessions		13

791. (B. T., Massachusetts, 3.)

1708[9], Jan. 1–1709, June 17. Minutes of Council		41
1709, June 18–1709–10, Feb. 4. Minutes of Council		65
1709[10], Feb. 13–1710, June 30. Minutes of Council		37
1710, July 1–Nov. 10. Minutes of Council		25
1710, Nov. 11–1710–11, Feb. 24. Minutes of Council		40
1710[11], Feb. 26–1711, July 31. Minutes of Council		50
1711, Aug. 2–Dec. 8. Minutes of Council		49
1711, Dec. 12–1711[12], Mar. 21. Minutes of Council		24
1712, Mar. 26–June 10. Minutes of Council		25
1712, June 11–Nov. 28. Minutes of Council		48½
1712, Dec. 2–1713, June 20. Minutes of Council		41
1709, Oct. 26–1709–10, Feb. 18. Journal of the General Assembly, endorsed "Minutes of the Council in Assembly." At end are proclamations, dated 10 and 25 April, prorouging the Assembly		47½
1710, May 31–July 19. Journal of the General Assembly, endorsed "Minutes of Council in Assembly"		54

791—Continued.	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
1710, Aug. 22–Nov. 11. Journal of the General Assembly, endorsed "Minutes of Council in Assembly." Proclamation at end proroguing the General Court, dated 1 Feb., 1710[1]. Endorsed as from 22 August, 1710 to 10 Feb., following		31
1710–11, Mar. 14–1711, Apr. 26. Journal of the General Assembly, endorsed "Minutes of Council in Assembly"		14
1711, May 30–June 14. Journal of the General Assembly, endorsed "Council in Assembly"		28½
1711, July 5–24. Journal of the General Assembly, endorsed "Council in Assembly"		12
[This and following endorsed together 5 July to 25 Aug.]		
1711, Aug. 22–25. Journal of the General Assembly, endorsed "Council in Assembly." With proclamation, dated 11 Sept., for prorogation		7
1711, Oct. 17–Nov. 10. Journal of the General Assembly, endorsed "Council in Assembly." With proclamation of prorogation, dated 22 Jan., 1711[12]		33
1711–12, Mar. 12–1712, June 14. Journal of the General Assembly, endorsed "Council in Assembly." With proclamation of prorogation, dated 9 July		57½
1712, Aug. 20–23. Journal of the General Assembly, endorsed "Council in Assembly." With proclamations of prorogation 3 and 18 Sept. and 1 Oct		13
1712, Oct. 22–1712–13, Jan. 6. Journal of the General Assembly, endorsed "Council in Assembly." With proclamation of prorogation, dated 20 Feb		35
1713, Aug. 5–Nov. 10. Journal of the General Assembly, endorsed "Council in Assembly." With proclamation of prorogation, dated 8 December		46
1713, May 27–June 20. Journal of the General Assembly, endorsed "Council in Assembly." With proclamation of prorogation, dated 7 July		47½
[The above two endorsed together as being from 27 May, 1713, to 10 November following.]		
792. (B. T., Massachusetts, 4.)		
1713, June 23–Oct. 13. Minutes of Council	A	26
1713, Oct. 16–1713–14, Mar. 24. Minutes of Council	B	47
1714, Mar. 25–July 31. Minutes of Council	C	48
1714, Aug. 6–1714–15, Jan. 27. Minutes of Council	D	60½
1714[5], Feb. 3–1714–15, Mar. 18. Minutes of Council	E	22½
1714–15, Mar. 21–1715, Oct. 11. Minutes of Council	F	48
1715, Oct. 18–1716, Apr. 13. Minutes of Council	G	48
1716, Apr. 16–June 27. Minutes of Council	H	40
1716, July 5–Sept. 10. Minutes of Council	I	25
1717, Sept. 6–1718, Aug. 29. Minutes of Council	K	62
1718, Sept. 3–1718–19, Feb. 26. Minutes of Council	L	57
1718[9], Mar. 3–1719, Aug. 15. Minutes of Council	M	24½
1719, Sept. 11–1719–20, Feb. 27. Minutes of Council	N	26
1719–20, Mar. 3–1720, Aug. 27. Minutes of Council	O	22
793. (B. T., Massachusetts, 5.)		
1714, May 26–June 25. Minutes of the General Assembly. (N. B.—This and following are the same in form and wording as are the others marked "Council in Assembly.") At end are two proclamations proroguing the Assembly	A	43
1714, Sept. 29–Nov. 5. Minutes of the General Assembly. At end is proclamation (6 Dec.) proroguing Assembly	B	27
1715, May 25–June 21. Minutes of the General Assembly	C	44
1715, July 20–Aug. 27. Minutes of the General Assembly. At end are two proclamations for prorogation	D[1]	34
1715, Nov. 23–Dec. 22. Minutes of the General Assembly. With several proclamations of prorogation	D[2]	83
1716, May 30–Aug. 3. Minutes of the General Assembly. With proclamation of prorogation at end	E	89

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
793—Continued.		
1717, Oct. 23–1717–18, Feb. 14. Journal of the General Assembly, 1717. Second session beginning 3 Oct. With a proclamation dated 5 Feb. (1718), adjourning to next day. Third session beginning 6 Feb., 1718	F	60 22
1718, May 28–July 5. Minutes of Council in Assembly. (So endorsed; there is no title page.)	G	71
1718, Oct. 29–1718–19, Mar. 12. Minutes of Council in Assembly (ditto)	H	90
1719, May 27–June 30. Minutes of Council in Assembly	[sic]	68½
1719, Nov. 4–Dec. 10. Minutes of Council in Assembly	K	52
1720, May 25–30. Minutes of Council in Assembly (so endorsed)	L	5½
1720, July 13–23. Minutes of Council in Assembly (so endorsed)	M	a few pages.
794. (B. T., Massachusetts, 6.)		
1720, Sept. 2–1721, Feb. 28. Minutes of Council	A	32
1720[1], Mar. 3–1721, Aug. 31. Minutes of Council	B	28
1721, Sept. 7–1721–22, Feb. 28. Minutes of Council	C	15½
1721–22, Mar. 2–1722, Aug. 20. Minutes of Council	D	34
1722, Sept. 6–1722[3], Feb. 27. Minutes of Council	E	36½
1720, Nov. 2–Dec. 17. Minutes of the General Assembly. 2d session, endorsed "Council in Assembly"	F	72
1720[1], Mar. 15–31. Minutes of the General Assembly, 3d session, endorsed "Council in Assembly"	G	
1722, May 30–Aug. 18. (No title page but similar paper) endorsed "Council in Assembly"	H	96½
1722, Nov. 15–1722–23, Jan. 19. Minutes of the General Assembly, 3d session, endorsed "Council in Assembly"	I	97
1721, May 31–July 20. Minutes of the General Assembly (no endorsement)	K	47
1721, Aug. 23–Sept. 9. Minutes of Council in Assembly (*so*, both title and endorsement)	L	30
1721, Nov. 3–17. Minutes of the General Assembly, endorsed "Minutes of Assembly"	M	15
1721[2], Mar. 2–1722, Mar. 27. Minutes of the General Assembly, endorsed "Minutes of Assembly"		26
795. (B. T., Massachusetts, 7.)		
1722[3], Mar. 7–1723, Aug. 31. Minutes of Council	A	41
1723, May 29–July 2. Minutes of the General Assembly, endorsed "Council in Assembly"	B	94
1723, Aug. 7–Sept. 21. Minutes of the General Assembly, endorsed "Council in Assembly"	C	58
1723, Sept. 4–1723–24, Feb. 13. Minutes of Council	D	35
1723, Oct. 23–Dec. 27. Minutes of the "General Assembly"	E	107
796. (B. T., Massachusetts, 8.)		
1724, Apr. 22–June 20. Minutes of the General Assembly at their sessions held 22 April and 27 May, 1724	A	85
1724, Nov. 11–Dec. 24. Minutes of the General Assembly	B	139
1725, May 26–June 24. (No title page, but endorsed:) "Minutes of Council in Assembly"	C	101½
1725, Nov. 3–1725–26, Jan. 17. Assembly Minutes, endorsed "Council in Assembly"	D	122
1726, Apr. 13–Aug. 27. Minutes of the General Assembly (no endorsement)		90
1726, Nov. 23–1726–27, Jan. 5. Minutes of the General Assembly		98
797. (B. T., Massachusetts, 9.)		
1724, Mar. 3–Aug. 31. Minutes of Council	A	36
1724, Sept. 2–1724[5], Feb. 19. Minutes of Council	B	49
1724–25, Mar. 6–1725, Aug. 27. Minutes of Council	C	39
1725, Sept. 2–1725–26, Feb. 25. Minutes of Council	D	46
1726, Sept. 1–1726–27, Feb. 23. Minutes of Council	E	38
1725–26, Mar. 3–1726, Aug. 27. Minutes of Council	F	36½
[There is a note to the effect that the last two should be transposed.]		

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
798. (B. T., Massachusetts, 10.)		
1726–27, Mar. 1–1727, Aug. 30. Minutes of Council	I	1–33
1727, May 31 to July 8 and Aug. 16–30. Minutes of Council in Assembly, at their sessions held May 31 and Aug. 16, 1727	35 and 123	123
1727, Sept. 4–1727–28, Feb. 22. Minutes of Council	155	34
1727–28, Mar. 11–1728, Aug. 31. Minutes of Council	189	34
1728, May 29–June 21. Minutes of Council in Assembly	224	76
[In form like the following marked "General Assembly."]		
1727, Oct. 4–14. Minutes of the General Assembly, at session held 4 October	301	17½
1727, Nov. 22–1727–28, Feb. 21. Minutes of the General Assembly at session held 22 November. Marked also—"Council in Assembly"	319	168
799. (B. T., Massachusetts, 11.)		
1728, July 19–1728–29, Mar. 13. Minutes of Council	A	29½
1728–29, Mar. 7–1729, Aug. 30. Minutes of Council	B	21
1729, Sept. 10–1729[30], Feb. 25. Minutes of Council	C	19
1728, July 24–Dec. 20. Minutes of Council in Assembly. At end is Proclamation dated 21 Jan., 1728[9], proroguing the Assembly	D	137
1729, Apr. 2–18. Minutes of Council	E	43
1729, May 28–July 10. Minutes of Council	F	30
1729, Aug. 20–Sept. 26. Minutes of Council	G	56
[The above three endorsed together "2 April to 26 September, 1729."]		
1729, Nov. 19–Dec. 20. Minutes of Council	H	54
800. (B. T., Massachusetts, 12.)		
1729[30], Mar. 19–1730, Aug. 20. Minutes of Council	A	16
1730, Sept. 12–1730–31, Feb. 26. Minutes of Council	B	24
1730–31, Mar. 2–1731, Aug. 25. Minutes of Council	C	19¼
1731, Sept. 1–1731[2], Feb. 3. Minutes of Council	D	16½
1730, May 27–30. Minutes of General Assembly (or Council in Assembly)	Ee	9
1730, June 30–July 3. Minutes of General Assembly (or Council in Assembly)	Ee	10½
[One title-page for the above two.]		
1730, Sept. 7 adj. to 9–Oct. 28. Minutes of General Assembly (or Council in Assembly)	Ff	96
1730, Dec. 16–1730–31, Jan. 2. Minutes of General Assembly, endorsed "Council in Assembly"	Gg	22¼
1730–31, Feb. 10–1731, Apr. 24. Minutes of General Assembly, endorsed "Council in Assembly"	Hh	68
1731, May 26–Nov. 9. Minutes of General Assembly, endorsed "Council in Assembly"	Ii	102
1731, Dec. 1–1731[2], Feb. 2. Minutes of General Assembly (or Council in Assembly)	Kk	57
801. (B. T., Massachusetts, 13.)		
1732, Nov. 1–1733, Apr. 26. Minutes of Council in Assembly		82¼
1732, May 31–July 7. Minutes of Council in Assembly		45½
1733, May 30–Aug. 25. Minutes of Council in Assembly (erroneously endorsed "to 15 August")		38
1733, Oct. 3–Nov. 8. Minutes of Council in Assembly		40½
1733[4], Jan. 24–Mar. 4. Minutes of Council in Assembly		47¼
1734, Apr. 10–19. Minutes of Council in Assembly		18
1734, May 29–July 4. Minutes of Council in Assembly		52½
[The above two are endorsed together as Minutes of Assembly, 10 April to 4 July, 1734.]		
1734, Sept. 11–14. Minutes of Council in Assembly		7
1734, Nov. 20–1734–35, Jan. 1. Minutes of Council in Assembly		67

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
802. (B. T., Massachusetts, 14.)		
1731[2], Mar. 3–1732, Aug. 30. Minutes of Council		15
1732, Sept. 5–1732[3], Feb. 16. Minutes of Council		12
1732[3], Mar. 5–1733, Aug. 21. Minutes of Council		12
1733, Sept. 11–1733[4], Feb. 28. Minutes of Council		35½
1733[4], Mar. 1–1734, Aug. 26. Minutes of Council		31
1734, Sept. 5–1734[5], Feb. 28. Minutes of Council		29½
1734[5], Mar. 6–1735, Aug. 14. Minutes of Council		24½
1735, Sept. 10–1735[6], Feb. 26. Minutes of Council		22
1735–36, Mar. 17–1736, Aug. 26. Minutes of Council		19
1736, Sept. 25–1737, Apr. 14. Minutes of Council		28
803. (B. T., Massachusetts, 15.)		
1735, Apr. 9–19. Minutes of the Great and General Court or Assembly	A	29¼
1735, May 28–July 3. Minutes of the Great and General Court or Assembly		73
1735, Sept. 10–11. Minutes of the Great and General Court or Assembly	B	2½
1735, Nov. 19–1735[6], Jan. 16. Minutes of the Great and General Court or Assembly		95
1735[6], Mar. 17–1736, Mar. 27. Minutes of the Great and General Court or Assembly	C	26½
1736, May 26–July 6. Minutes of the Great and General Court or Assembly	C	78½
[The above two endorsed together—"Minutes of Assembly, 17 March, 1735–6, to 16 (*sic*) July, 1736."]		
1736, Nov. 24–1736–37, Feb. 4. Minutes of the Great and General Court or Assembly	D	95
804. (B. T., Massachusetts, 16.)		
1737, Apr. 28–Aug. 24. Minutes of Council		19½
1737, Sept. 22–1737–38, Feb. 28. Minutes of Council		32
1737–38, Mar. 9–1738, Aug. 21. Minutes of Council		26
1737, Oct. 12–20. } General Court Minutes or Minutes of		7
1737, Oct. 24–25. } Council and Assembly. (One title-		4
1737[8], Nov. 30–Jan. 16. } page—12 Oct. to 16 Jan. following.)		82½
1737, May 25–July 5. Minutes of the General Court (or Council and Assembly)		67
1737, Aug. 4–6. Minutes of the General Court (or Council and Assembly)		6
1737, Aug. 10–Sept. 7. Minutes of the General Court (or Council and Assembly)		13
1738, May 31–June 29. Minutes of Assembly		60
[Same form as above.]		
805. (B. T., Massachusetts, 17.)		
1738, Sept. 4–1738[9], Feb. 20. Minutes of Council	A	24
1738[9], Mar. 1–1739, Aug. 31. Minutes of Council	B	23½
1739, Sept. 21–1739–40, Feb. 5. Minutes of Council	C	12
1739–40, Mar. 6–1740, Aug. 26. Minutes of Council	D	35½
1740, Sept. 2–1740[1], Feb. 19. Minutes of Council	E	39¼
1738, Apr. 19–21. Minutes of Assembly	F	7
1738, Nov. 29–1738–39, Jan. 26. Minutes of Assembly	G	90
1739, Apr. 19–26. Minutes of the General Assembly	H	12
1739, May 30–July 11. Minutes of the General Assembly	H	59
[The above two have one title-page.]		
806. (B. T., Massachusetts, 18.)		
1739, Sept. 19–Oct. 9. } Minutes of Assembly	I	30
1739, Dec. 5–1740, Jan. 11. }	I	57
1739–40, Mar. 14–28. Minutes of Assembly	K	19
1740, May 28–July 11. } Minutes of Assembly	L	56
1740, Aug. 20–Oct. 12. }	L	23¼
1740, Nov. 21–1740–41, Jan. 9. Minutes of Assembly	M	45
1741, Mar. 26–Apr. 25. Minutes of Assembly	N	27½

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
807. (B. T., Massachusetts, 19.)		
1740–41, Mar. 9–1741, Aug. 28. Minutes of Council	A	20½
1741, Sept. 17–1741–42, Feb. 25. Minutes of Council	B	20
1741–42, Mar. 4–1742, Aug. 25. Minutes of Council	C	36½
1741, May 27, 28. (Dissolved.) Minutes of the General Assembly	A	5¼
1741, July 8–Aug. 29. Minutes of the General Assembly	A	59½
1741, Sept. 16–Oct. 16. Minutes of the General Assembly	B	25
1741, Nov. 25–1741–42, Jan. 22. Minutes of the General Assembly	C	65½
1741–42, Mar. 17–1742, Apr. 23. Minutes of Assembly [Title-page says to 22 April.]	D	59
1742, (convened) May 26–July 2. Minutes of Assembly	E	56
808. (B. T., Massachusetts, 20.)		
1742, Sept. 2–1742–43, Feb. 28. Minutes of Council		23½
1742–43, Mar. 9–1743, Aug. 15. Minutes of Council		23
1743, Sept. 8–1743–44, Feb. 29. Minutes of Council		29
1743–44, Mar. 1–Aug. 29. Minutes of Council		41
1742, Sept. 2–10. Minutes of the General Court or Assembly		1–12
1742, Nov. 18–1742–43, Jan. 15. Minutes of the General Court or Assembly		1–73¼
1743, Mar. 31–Apr. 23. (Then dissolved.) Minutes of the General Assembly for the sessions in March and May, 1743		1–29
1743, May 25–June 25. Minutes of the General Assembly for the sessions in March and May, 1743		1–62
1743, Sept. 8–17. Minutes of the General Assembly		1–24
1743, Oct. 20–Nov. 12. Minutes of the General Assembly		32½
1743[4], Feb. 8–1744, Apr. 28. Minutes of the General Assembly		1–69
1744, May 30–June 30. Minutes of the General Assembly		1–41
1744, July 18–20. Minutes of the General Assembly		43–47
1744, Aug. 9–18. Minutes of the General Assembly		14½
809. (B. T., Massachusetts, 21.)		
1744, Oct. 10–26. 1744, Nov. 28–1745, Apr. 25. Minutes of Assembly or General Assembly (prorogued to 28 November) (one title)	1	1–26 1–99
1745, May 29–July 2. 1745, July 17–Aug. 2. Minutes of Assembly (adjourned to 17 July) (one title)	2	1–45 1–25
1745, Sept. 25–28. 1745, Oct. 30–Nov. 30. 1745–46, Dec. 11–Feb. 13. Minutes of Assembly (one title)	3	1–9 1–9 1–68
1745–46, Mar. 5–1746, Apr. 26. Minutes of Assembly	4	1–46
810. (B. T., Massachusetts, 22.)		
1744, Sept. 5–1744–45, Feb. 27. Minutes of Council	1 A	49½
1744–45, Mar. 1–1745, Aug. 29. Minutes of Council	2 B	73½
1745, Sept. 2–1745–46, Feb. 26. Minutes of Council	3 C	44
1745–46, Mar. 8–1746, Aug. 29. Minutes of Council	(1) D	38½
1746, Sept. 1–1746–47, Feb. 27. Minutes of Council	(2) E	43
1746, May 28–Oct. 11. Minutes of Assembly	(1) F	107½
1746, Nov. 6–15. Minutes of Assembly	(2) G	16
1746, Dec. 24–1746–47, Feb. 14. Minutes of Assembly	(2) G	50½
811. (B. T., Massachusetts, 23.)		
1746–47, Mar. 5–1747, Apr. 25. Minutes of the General Assembly	(1)	44½
1747, May 27–June 30. Minutes of the General Assembly	(2)	48
1747, Aug. 12–Sept. 30. Minutes of the General Assembly	(2)	33
1747, Oct. 14–Nov. 5. Minutes of the General Assembly	(3)	24
1747, Nov. 17–Dec. 12. Minutes of the General Assembly	(3)	25
1747–48, Feb. 3–Mar. 11. Minutes of Assembly	(4)	43½
1748, Apr. 5–23. Minutes of Assembly	(4)	30

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
812. (B. T., Massachusetts, 24.)		
1747, Dec. 10–1748, Aug. 31. Minutes of Council	A	64½
1748, Sept. 14–1748[9], Feb. 25. Minutes of Council	B	30¼
1748–49, Mar. 2–1749, Aug. 30. Minutes of Council	C	33½
1749, Sept. 8–1749–50, Feb. 23. Minutes of Council	C	28
1749–50, Mar. 6–1750, Aug. 30. Minutes of Council	(1) D	25½
1750, Sept. 10–1750–51, Feb. 27. Minutes of Council	(1) D	24
1750–51, Mar. 12–1751, Aug. 30. Minutes of Council	(2) E	26
813. (B. T., Massachusetts, 25.)		
[All the following are the same body.]		
1748, May 25–June 24. General Assembly Minutes	(5)	43
1748, Oct. 26–Nov. 23. Minutes of the General Assembly	(6)	48½
1748, Dec. 21–1748–49, Feb. 1. Minutes of the General Assembly	(7)	33½
1749, Apr. 5–22. Minutes of the General Assembly	(7)	28
1749, May 31–June 29. General Court Sessions	(1)	39¼
1749, Aug. 2–19. General Court Sessions	(1)	25
1749, Nov. 22–1749–50, Jan. 27. General Court Sessions	(2)	80
814. (B. T., Massachusetts, 26.)		
1749–50, Mar. 22–1750, Apr. 20. General Court Sessions (same as Genl. Assembly)	(3)	47½
1750, May 30–July 3. General Court Sessions	(4)	44
1750, Sept. 26–Oct. 11. Assembly Minutes	(3)	30½
1750–51, Jan. 10–Feb. 22. Minutes of the General Assembly	(4)	56¼
1751, Mar. 27–Apr. 27. Assembly Minutes	(5)	33½
1751, May 29–June 22. Assembly Minutes	(6)	38
815. (B. T., Massachusetts, 28.)		
1751, Oct. 2–11. Minutes of the General Assembly or General Court	(1)	14
1751, Dec. 27–1752, Jan. 30. Minutes of the General Assembly or General Court	(1)	41
1752, Apr. 2–7. Minutes of the General Assembly or General Court	(1)	17¼
1752, May 27–June 5. Minutes of the General Assembly or General Court	(2)	21¼
1752, Nov. 22–1753, Jan. 5. Assembly Minutes	(3)	58
1753, Mar. 28–Apr. 13. Assembly Minutes	(3)	30
1753, May 30–June 22. Minutes of the General Assembly	(4)	40¼
1753, Sept. 5–14. Minutes of Assembly—Great and General Court (1)	(5)	28½
1753, Dec. 4–1754, Jan. 25. Minutes of Assembly—Great and General Court (2)		98¼
1754, Mar. 27–Apr. 23. Minutes of Assembly—Great and General Court (3)		56
816. (B. T., Massachusetts, 27.)		
1751, Sept. 3–1752, Feb. 25. Minutes of Council	A	22
1752, Mar. 17–Aug. 28. Minutes of Council	A	12
1752, Sept. 19–1753, Feb. 20. Minutes of Council	B	18
1753, Mar. 2–Aug. 17. Minutes of Council	B	16
1753, Aug. 24–1754, June 21. Minutes of Council	C	45
1754, June 26–1755, Aug. 30. Minutes of Council	(1)	75½
1755, Sept. 1–1756, June 28. Minutes of Council	(2)	95
817. (B. T., Massachusetts, 29.)		
1754, May 29–June 19. Minutes of the General Assembly	(1)	34¼
1754, Oct. 17–1755, Jan. 11. Minutes of the General Assembly	(2)	111
1755, Feb. 5–27. Minutes of the General Assembly	(3)	41
1755, Mar. 25–29. Minutes of the General Assembly	(3)	1–10
1755, Apr. 22–28. Minutes of the General Assembly	(3)	11–26
1755, May 28–June 26. Minutes of the General Assembly	(4)	1–63
1755, Aug. 6–16. Minutes of the General Assembly	(4)	64–79

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
818. (B. T., Massachusetts, 30.)		
1755, Sept. 5–9.	(5)	9
1755, Sept. 24–Nov. 7. Minutes of the General Assembly		29½
1755, Dec. 11–29.		24
1756, Jan. 14–Mar. 10.		86
1756, Mar. 30–Apr. 21.		88–134
1756, May 26–June 11. Minutes of the General Assembly	6	1–38
1756, July 1–8.		39–51
819. (B. T., Massachusetts, 31.)		
1759, May 31–Sept. 24. Minutes of Council		27
1759, Oct. 5–Nov. 10. Minutes of Council		26
[One title-page to these two, 31 May, 1759, to 10 Nov. follg.]		
1756, July 2–1757, May 24. Minutes of Council		157½
1757, May 25–1758, May 27. Minutes of Council		152½
1758, June 1–1759, May 28. Minutes of Council		167½
820. (B. T., Massachusetts, 32.)		
1757, Jan. 6–Feb. 26. Minutes of the General Assembly		120
1757, Mar. 30–Apr. 25. Minutes of the General Assembly		96
1757, May 25–July 26. Minutes of the General Assembly		56
1757, Aug. 16–Oct. 20. Minutes of the General Assembly		38
1757, Nov. 23–1758, Jan. 25. Minutes of the General Assembly		112½
1758, Mar. 2–25. Minutes of the General Assembly		50½
1758, Apr. 18–29. Minutes of the General Assembly		38
821. (B. T., Massachusetts, 33.)		
1758, May 31–June 15. (Minutes of Assembly), convened 31 May		36
1758, Oct. 4–14. (Minutes of Assembly), 2d session		18
1759, Dec. 29–Feb. 13. (Minutes of Assembly), 3d session		88
1759, Feb. 28–Apr. 24. (Minutes of Assembly), 4th session		100
1759, May 30–Oct. 20. (Minutes of Assembly), convened by writs		84
1759, Nov. 1–10. (Minutes of Assembly), 2d session		20
1760, Jan. 2–Feb. 13. (Minutes of Assembly), 3d session		121
1760, Mar. 19–29. (Minutes of Assembly), 4th session		52
1760, Apr. 16–28. (Minutes of Assembly), 4th session (*sic*)		49
[The last three are together attested as "Proceedings of the Great and General Court, 2 January to 28 April, 1760."]		
822. (B. T., Massachusetts, 34.)		
[Volume marked "Minutes of Council," but the proceedings are those of the General Assembly. No titles or endorsements.]		
1760, May 28–June 21. (Minutes of General Assembly) convened 28 May		119½
1760, Aug. 13–15. (Minutes of General Assembly), 2d session		28¼
1760, Dec. 17–1761, Jan. 31. (Minutes of General Assembly), 3d session		178
1761, Mar. 25–Apr. 21. (Minutes of General Assembly), 4th session		119
823. (B. T., Massachusetts, 35.)		
1760, May 29–1761, May 24. Journal of Council		64½
1761, June 2–1762, May 25. Proceedings of Governor and Council		150½
1762, June 1–1763, May 24. Minutes of Governor and Council		94½
1763, May 31–Dec. 14. Minutes of Governor and Council		38
1763, Dec. 23–1764, May 28. Minutes of Governor and Council		29
1764, June 1–Nov. 3. Minutes of Governor and Council		24
1764, Nov. 5–1765, May 22. Minutes of Governor and Council		34¼
1765, May 31–1766, May 26. Minutes of Governor and Council		56
1766, June 2–Dec. 9. Minutes of Governor and Council		38¼

824. (B. T., Massachusetts, 36.)

[Volume lettered "Minutes of Council in Assembly." There is one attest to the whole book as being "Proceedings of the Great & General Court," 27 May, 1761–24 April, 1762.]

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
1761, May 27–July 11. (Assembly convened 27 May)		97½
1761, Nov. 12–28. 2d session		6¼
1762, Jan. 13–Mar. 6. 3d session		48
1762, Apr. 14–24. 4th session		48

825. (B. T., Massachusetts, 37.)

1762, May 26–June 15. Minutes of Council in Assembly		75
1762, Sept. 8–18. Minutes of Council in Assembly		37¼
1763, Jan. 12–Feb. 25. Minutes of Council in Assembly		126¼
Printed "Appendix to the Votes of the House of Representatives for the year 1762." "A brief State of the Title of the Province of Massachusetts Bay to the Country between the Rivers Kennebeck and St. Croix. Boston, N. E. Printed by Edes & Gill . . . 1763"		19
1763, May 25–June 16. Minutes of Council in Assembly		92

826. (B. T., Massachusetts, 38.)

1763, Dec. 21–1764, Feb. 4. Minutes of Council in Assembly—"At a Great & Genl. Court, 25 May 1763 prorogued to 21 Decr following." NOTE. "The Genl. Court Minutes from 21 Dec. 1763 to 25 Jan. 1764 being lost by the burning of Harvard College at which place the Court then sat, their Proceedings during that time are collected by Order of the General Court and principally from the Journals of the House of Representatives"		101½
Printed. Case of the Provinces of Massachusetts Bay and New York respecting the Boundary Line between the two Provinces. Boston, N. E. Printed by Green & Russel . . . 1764. xxx pp. and table (variation of compass).		
1764, May 25–Nov. 3. Minutes of Council in Assembly. Attested as "General Court." (Convened 25 May; minutes begin 30 May; 2d session begins 18 Oct.)		101⅔
1765, Jan. 9–Feb. 28. Minutes of Council in Assembly, 3d session (dissolved 6 April)		143
1765 (convened), May 29–June 25. Minutes of Council in Assembly		69½
1765, Sept. 25–Nov. 8. Minutes of Council in Assembly		47½
1766, Jan. 15–Feb. 21. Minutes of Council in Assembly. (Dissolved 5 April.)		73
1766 (convened), May 28–June 28 and Oct. 29–Dec. 9. Minutes of Council in Assembly. Attested as "General Court"		135½

827. (B. T., Massachusetts, 40.)

1766, Dec. 10–1767, May 26, and 1767, May 28–Dec. 16.	Minutes of Governor and Council	30 31¼
1767, Dec. 30–1768, May 18. Minutes of Governor and Council		25
1768, May 26–Dec. 28. Minutes of Governor and Council		50
1768, convened May 25–June 30. Minutes of Council in Assembly (or General Court)		101½
1769, May 31–July 15. Minutes of Council in Assembly (or General Court)		92¼

828. (B. T., Massachusetts, 39.)

1767, Jan. 28–Mar. 20. Minutes of Council in Assembly. (Attested as "Proceedings of the Genl. Court or Assbly.")		118½
1767, convened May 27–June 25. Minutes of Council in Assembly. (Attested as "General Court or Assembly")		86
1767, Dec. 30–1768, Mar. 4. Minutes of Council in Assembly. (Attested as "General Court." Dissolved on 30 March)		129¼

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
829. (B. T., Massachusetts, 41.)		
1769, Jan. 4–May 29. Proceedings of "Governor & Council"		15
1769, June 1–1770, May 23. Proceedings of "Governor & Council"		46
1770, June 7–1771, May 23. Proceedings of "Governor in Council"		45
1771, May 31–1772, May 12. Proceedings of "Governor in Council"		49
1772, May 28–1773, May 4. Proceedings of "Governor in Council"		56
1773, May 27–1774, May 14. Proceedings of "Governor in Council"		44¼
830. (B. T., Massachusetts, 42.)		
1770, Mar. 15–Apr. 26. Minutes of Council in Assembly		135
1770, May 30–June 25. Minutes of Council in Assembly		44½
1770, July 25–Aug. 3. Minutes of Council in Assembly		21
1770, Sept. 26–Nov. 20. Minutes of Council in Assembly		89
[NOTE.—"The following proceedings of the Council are placed here by way of Appendix that the whole may appear in one view."]		
1770, Oct. 4–Nov. 16. "Proceedings of Council relative to a deposition signed Andrew Oliver which was published in the Appendix to a Pamphlet lately printed in London"		33
831. (B. T., Massachusetts, 43.)		
1771, Apr. 3–26. Proceedings of the General Court or Assembly, 4th session		91½
1771, May 29–July 5. Proceedings of the General Court or Assembly, convened by writs, 29 May		132
1772, Apr. 8–25. Proceedings of the General Court or Assembly, 2d session		94½
1772, May 27–July 14. Proceedings of the General Assembly, summoned by writs 27 May		134½
832. (B. T., Massachusetts, 44.)		
1773, Jan. 6–Mar. 6. Journals of the Proceedings of the General Court or Assembly		218
1773, May 26–June 29. Journals of the Proceedings of the General Court, summoned by writs 26 May		124
833. (B. T., Massachusetts, 45.)		
1774, Jan. 26–Mar. 9. Journals of the Proceedings of the General Court, 2d session		145
1774, May 25–June 17. Journals of the Proceedings of the General Court, convened 25 May		38
834. (B. T., Massachusetts, 56.)		
1720[1], Mar. 15–Mar. 31. Printed Journal of the House of Representatives. Printer: Nich. Boone. 1721	A	1–32
1720[1], Mar. 17–31. Printed paper of 3 pages. "The several Votes, Orders & Messages passed in the Council & House of Representatives at the sessions of the Genl. Assembly held at Boston March 15, 1720, referring to Logs cut in the Province Lands in the Co. of York." Printer: B. Green. 1721		1–3
1721, May 31–July 20. Printed Journal of the House of Representatives ("begun & held 31 May"). Printer: Nich. Boone. 1721	B	1–75
1721, Aug. 23–Sept. 9. Printed Votes of the House of Representatives ("begun & held 23 Aug.") Printer: Nich. Boone. 1721	C	1–48
1726, May 25–June 28. Printed Journal of Votes of the House of Representatives. Printers: Bartholomew Green & Samuel Kneeland. 1726	D	3–74
1727, May 31–July 8. Printed Journal of the House of Representatives ("begun 31 May.") Printers: Green & Kneeland. 1727	E	3–87

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
835. (B. T., Massachusetts, 57.)		
1728, July 24–Sept. 11. Printed Journal or Votes of the House of Representatives. Printers: Green & Kneeland	1	1–66
1728, Sept. 5–25. Printed Votes of the House of Representatives (pp. 61–66 are same as in previous entry)	2	61–88
1728, Sept. 26–Oct. 24. Printed Votes of the House of Representatives	3	89–103
[(N. B. on a slip of paper)—"pp. 105–108 see New England B. T. Vol. 15, z 43."]		
1728, Nov. 19–Dec. 20. Printed Votes of the House of Representatives	4	113–128
1729, Apr. 2–18. Printed Journal of House of Representatives. Printers: Green & Kneeland	[5]	1–30
1729, May 28–Dec. 17. Printed Journal of the House of Representatives (begun 28 May. There is a separate endorsement for the 4th session, 19 Nov. to 17 Dec.). Printer: Thos. Fleet. 1729	6	3–182
836. (B. T., Massachusetts, 58.)		
1729, Sept. 8–26. Printed Votes of the House of Representatives. Endorsed "Votes of Assembly." Printer: Thomas Fleet	A	81–112
1730, Sept. 9–Oct. 28. Printed Journal of the House of Representatives. Endorsed . . . "of Assembly." Printer: Thomas Fleet	B	1–113
1730–31, Feb. 10–24. Printed Journal of the House of Representatives. Endorsed . . . "of Assembly." Printer: Thomas Fleet	C	1–32
1730–31, Feb. 25–1731, Apr. 3. Printed Journal of the House of Representatives. Endorsed . . . "of Assembly." Printer: Thomas Fleet	D	33–108
1731, Apr. 5–24. Printed Journal of the House of Representatives. Endorsed . . . "of Assembly." Printer: Thomas Fleet	E	109–132
1731, May 26–29. Printed Journal of the House of Representatives. Printer: Thomas Fleet	F	1–12
1731, June 3–9. Printed Votes of the House of Representatives	G	19–31
1731, June 10–July 24. Printed Votes of the House of Representatives	H	33–93
1731, July 27–Aug. 14. Printed Votes of the House of Representatives	I	95–115
[All three printed by Thomas Fleet.]		
1731, Aug. 18. "Extract from the Journal of the House of Representatives." Printed by Thomas Fleet, 1731	K	1–14
837. (B. T., Massachusetts, 59.)		
1730, Dec. 16–1730–31, Jan. 2. Printed Journal of the House of Representatives endorsed Journal of the Assembly. Printer: Thomas Fleet	K	115–155
1731, May 26–June 16. Printed Journal of the House of Representatives. Printer: Thomas Fleet		3–43
1731, Aug. 16–Oct. 6. Printed Votes of the House of Representatives. Printer: Thomas Fleet		117–161
[See **836** for previous pages.]		
1731, Dec. 6–1731 [2], Feb. 2. Printed Votes of the House of Representatives [prorogued to 29 March]. Printer: Thomas Fleet		9–114
1732, (convened) May 31–July 7. Printed Journal of the House of Representatives. Printers: Green & Kneeland		3–60
1732, Nov. 7–Dec. 23. Printed Votes of the House of Representatives. Printers: Green & Kneeland		69–122
1733, Apr. 4–26. Printed Journal of the House of Representatives. Printer: Sam. Kneeland		137–166
1733, (begun) May 30–June 22. Printed Journal of the House of Representatives, May sessions. Printer: Sam. Kneeland		3–40

837—Continued.

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
1733, Aug. 15–25. Printed Journal of the House of Representatives. Printer: Sam. Kneeland		41–63
1733 [4], Jan. 24–Feb. 23. Printed Journal of the House of Representatives. Printer: Sam. Kneeland		111–152
1733 [4], Feb. 25–Mar. 4. Printed Votes of the House of Representatives. Printer: Sam. Kneeland		153–161
1734, Apr. 10–19. Printed Journal of the House of Representatives. Printer: Sam. Kneeland		163–181
1734, May 29–June 8. Printed Journal of the House of Representatives begun 29 May. Printer: Sam. Kneeland.		t. p. and 3–21
1734, June 12–26. Printed Votes of the House of Representatives. Printer: Sam. Kneeland		23–53
1734, June 27–July 4. Printed Votes of the House of Representatives. Printer: Sam. Kneeland		55–70
[Continued: See end of book.]		
1734, Nov. 20–Dec. 4. Printed Votes of the House of Representatives. Printer: Sam. Kneeland		79–102
1734, Dec. 5–1734–35, Jan. 1. Printed Votes of the House of Representatives. Printer: Sam. Kneeland		103–155
1735, Apr. 9–19. Printed Votes of the House of Representatives. Printer: Sam. Kneeland		157–187
1735, May 28–June 4. Printed Journal of the House of Representatives. Printer: Sam. Kneeland		3–14
1734, Sept. 11–14. Printed Votes of the House of Representatives. Printer: Sam. Kneeland		71–77
[Continued from five items back.]		

838. (B. T., Massachusetts, 60.)

Printed paper of 4 pp. "The Arguments of the Honble. Wm. Jenks Esq. and Mr. John Walton B. A & V D M against the rash & irregular Proceedings of . . Massachusetts Bay against the Inhabitants of that land in Controversy between the said Province and the Colony of Rhode Is. Printed at Newport, Rhode I. by J. Franklin, 1731."

1731, Dec. 28–1731 [2], Feb. 2. Printed Votes of the House of Representatives (not quite complete—some pp. wanting). Printer: Thomas Fleet		34–114
1733, Aug. 23–Oct. 31. Printed Votes of the House of Representatives, endorsed "Minutes of Assembly." Printer: S. Kneeland		51–95
1734, Dec. 16–1734–35, Jan. 1. Printed Votes of the House of Representatives. Printer: S. Kneeland		125–155
1735, June 5–July 3. Printed Votes of the House of Representatives. Printer: S. Kneeland		15–92
1735, Nov. 19–26. Printed Journal or Votes of the House of Representatives. Printer: S. Kneeland.		97–110
1735, Nov. 27–Dec. 31. Printed Journal or Votes of the House of Representatives. Printer: S. Kneeland.		111–183
1735–36, Jan. 1–16. Printed Journal or Votes of the House of Representatives. Printer: S. Kneeland.		185–233
1736, Mar. 17–27. Printed Journal or Votes of the House of Representatives. Printer: S. Kneeland.		235–267
1736, May 26–June 19. Printed Journal or Votes of the House of Representatives (begun and held 26th May)		3–57
1736, June 21–26. (Continued)		59–77
1736, June 28–July 6. (Continued)		78–102
[Printer: S. Kneeland.]		
[The above divisions are made by the endorsements for the several letters in which they were transmitted.]		

839. (B. T., Massachusetts, 61.)

1736, Dec. 2–24. Printed Votes of the House of Representatives		21–71
1736, Dec. 28–1736–37, Jan. 29. Printed Votes of the House of Representatives		73–138
1737, Jan. 31–Feb. 4. Printed Votes of the House of Representatives		139–152
1737, May 30–June 11. Printed Votes of the House of Representatives		13–40
1737, June 13–July 5. Printed Votes of the House of Representatives		41–108

839—Continued.

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
1737, Aug. 4–Sept. 7 / 1737, Oct. 12–25 / 1737, Nov. 30–1738, Apr. 21. Printed Journal of the Ho: of Representatives (2d session) [in various separate portions]		1–38 / 39–54 / 55–166
1738, (begun) May 31–June 29. Printed Journal of the House of Representatives (in various separate portions)		3–89

[All the above printed by S. Kneeland.]

840. (B. T., Massachusetts, 62.)

1738, Nov. 29–1739, Apr. 26. Printed Journal of the House of Representatives (29 Novr. begins 2d session.) At pp. 24, 92 and 134 are endorsements indicating when they were forwarded		1–151
1739, May 30–1740, Mar. 28. Printed Journal of the House of Representatives. (19 Septr. begins 2d session, p. 107, 5 Decr. begins 3d session, p. 149; 14 Mch begins 4th session, p. 223.) Printer: Sam. Kneeland		3–251

841. (B. T., Massachusetts, 63.)

1756, May 26–June 11. Printed Journal of House of Representatives		3–72
1756, July 1–8. Printed Journal of House of Representatives, 2d session		73–97
1756, Aug. 11–Oct. 25. Printed Journal of House of Representatives, 3d session		99–223
1756, Nov. 17–19. Printed Journal of House of Representatives, 4th session		225–230
1757, Jan. 6–Apr. 25. Printed Journal of House of Representatives, 5th session		231–480

842. (B. T., Massachusetts, 64.)

1761, May 27–July 11. Printed Journal of the House of Representatives. Printer: S. Kneeland		3–112
1761, Nov. 12–28. Printed Journal of the House of Representatives, 2d session		113–166
1762, Jan. 13–Mar. 6. Printed Journal of the House of Representatives, 3d session		167–299
1762, Apr. 14–24. Printed Journal of the House of Representatives, 4th session		301–333
1762, May 26–June 15. Printed Journal of the House of Representatives. Printer: Edes & Gill		3–81
1762, Sept. 8–18. Printed Journal of the House of Representatives, 2d session		83–122
1763, Jan. 12–Feb. 25. Printed Journal of the House of Representatives, 3d session		123–287
Appendix to the Votes of the House of Representatives for the Year 1762, being "A brief State of the Title of the Province of Massachusetts Bay to the Country between the Rivers Kennebeck & St. Croix. Boston N. E. Printed by Edes & Gill. 1763"		i–xix
1763, May 25–June 16. Printed Journal of the House of Representatives (begun 25 May)		3–116
1763, Dec. 21–1764, Feb. 4. Printed Journal of the House of Representatives, 2d session. Printer: Green & Russel		117–275
"The Case of the Provinces of Mass: Bay & New York respecting the Boundary Line between the two provinces." Printer: Green & Russel. 1764		i–xxx & table.
1764, Oct. 18–Nov. 3. Printed Journal of the House of Representatives, 2d session		93–139

843. (B. T., Massachusetts, 65.)

1765, Jan. 9–Mar. 9. Printed Journal of the House of Representatives, 3rd Session		141–311
1765, May 29–June 25. Printed Journal of the House of Representatives		3–115

843—Continued.	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
1765, Sept. 25–Nov. 8. Printed Journal of the House of Representatives, 2d Session		117–190
1766, Jan. 15–Feb. 21. Printed Journal of the House of Representatives, with 4 pages at end, being "Brigr. Ruggles' Dissent," 3d session		191–302
1766, May 28–June 28. Printed Journal of the House of Representatives		3–146
844. (B. T., Massachusetts, 66.)		
1767, Jan. 28–Mar. 20. Printed Journal of the House of Representatives, 3d session (of Assembly begun 28 May, 1766)		223–422
1767, May 27–June 25. Printed Journal of the House of Representatives		3–85
1767, Dec. 30–1768, Mar. 4. Printed Journal of the House of Representatives, 2d session		87–214
"Appendix"—consisting of a Petition to the King, various Representations to H. M. Ministers, circular letter to Speakers and to the Agent for the House of Representatives, in January and February, 1768, and letter from Shelburne to Bernard, 17 Sept., 1767. (no imprint)		1–35
845. (B. T., Massachusetts, 67.)		
1770, Mar. 5–Apr. 26. Printed Journal of the House of Representatives, 2d Session (of Assembly begun 31 May, 1769)		89–196
1770, May 30–June 25. Printed Journal of the House of Representatives		3–47
Also "Appendix containing several Messages passed between his Honor the Lieutenant Governor and the honorable Board" 20 and 25 June, 1770		49–55
1770, May 30–June 25. Printed Journal and Appendix, duplicate of foregoing		3–55
1770, July 25–Aug. 3. Printed Journal of the House of Representatives, 2d session		57–78
1770, Sept. 26–Nov. 20. Printed Journal of the House of Representatives, 3d session		79–182
1770, Nov. 16. Resolutions passed the House of Representatives		183–184
Printed pamphlet. Proceedings of Council, Oct. 4–Nov. 16, 1770, relative to the Deposition of Andrew Oliver, etc. With Appendix, etc. Boston, N: E: Printed by Edes & Gill, MDCCLXX		1–33
846. (B. T., Massachusetts, 68.)		
1771, Apr. 3–26. Printed Journal of the House of Representatives at a "Great & Genl Court or Assembly," 4th session		185–253
1771, convened May 29–July 5. Printed Journal of the House of Representatives. Printer: Edes & Gill, 1771		3–117
1772, begun May 27–July 14. Printed Journal of the House of Representatives		3–135
1773, Jan. 6–Mar. 6. Printed Journal of the House of Representatives, 2d session		137–299
847. (B. T., Massachusetts, 69.)		
1773, begun May 26–June 29. Printed Journal of the House of Representatives at a "Great & General Court or Assembly." Printer: Edes & Gill, 1773		3–99
1773, May 26–June 29. Printed Journal of the House of Representatives, duplicate of the foregoing. Printer: Edes & Gill.		
1774, Jan. 26–Mar. 8. Printed Journal of the House of Representatives, 2d session (contains the Proceedings against Chief Justice Peter Oliver, Impeachment, etc.)		101–243
1774, begun May 25–June 17. Printed Journal of the House of Representatives. Printer: Edes & Gill, 1774		3–47
[Ends with Proclamation dissolving the Assembly.]		

DOMINION OF NEW ENGLAND.

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
785. (Colonial Entry Book, 64.)		
1686, May 25–Dec. 16. Proceedings of the President and Council of New England, endorsed 5 May to	1	98½
1686, Dec. 20–1686–87, Mar. 17. Proceedings of the President and Council of New England, endorsed . . . to 25 March	105	12
1687, May 4–July 28. Proceedings of the Council of New England	121	10
1687, Aug. 4–Dec. 29. Proceedings of the Council of New England	133	35½

NEW HAMPSHIRE.[a]

787. (B. T., New England, 49.)		
1695–96, Mar. 17–Sept. 22. Paper headed "Minutes and Acts of Council since 14th Nov., 1695"	415–427	
1696, July 8–Sept. 24. On page 428 is a heading: "Minutes and Acts of the Council and General Assembly held by adjournment 13 July, 1696." Includes, on page 429, an address of 8 July and various items not in chronological order, one of which at least is the same as in the previous set; others are different. These continue to 24 Sept. Endorsed "Minutes of Council," 8 July to 24 Sept., 1696	428–438	
1698, Nov. 28–1698–99, Jan. 2. Minutes of Council "since Saml Allen published his Commission"	441	4½
1698–99, Jan. 5–7. Minutes headed "At a Council *and* the ffirst General Court or Assembly convened . . . after the arrival of Saml Allen"	447	7½
[This and the preceding item endorsed: "Minutes of Council from 28 Nov., 1698, to 7 January following."]		
1697, Dec. 14–1698, May 3. Minutes headed "At a Council"	459	9½
1697, Dec. 28–1698, Apr. 8. Minutes headed "At a Council and General Assembly." These two endorsed: "Minutes of Council from 14 Dec., 1697 to 8 April 1698"	479	6
1699, July 31. Minutes headed "At a Council"	495	2¼
1699, Aug. 1. Minutes headed "At a Council"	499	2
1699, Aug. 5. Minutes headed "At a Council"	503	1½
1699, Aug. 7 to 12 and 14, 15, 17 (assembly prorogued to 18 Sept.). Minutes headed "At a Council and the first Genl Court or Assembly convened at Portsmouth after publication of H. M. Letters Patent to E. of Bellomont"	507	20
1699, Aug. 18 and 25. Minutes headed "At a Council"	537–541	3
1699, Sept. 18 and Nov. 7 to 21. Minutes headed "At a Council and General Assembly." endorsed "Minutes of Council"	545	10
789. (B. T., New England, 50.)		
A number of items with one endorsement, viz, "Minutes of Council from 7 March, 1700–1 to 14 August," the separate headings of which are:		
1700–1701, Mar. 7. At a Council and General Assembly		1
1700–1701, Mar. 8. At a Council and General Assembly		2¼
1701, Apr. 7. At a Council		1
1701, Apr. 29. At a Council and General Assembly		1
1701, May 12. At a Council		2½
1701, May 20–23, June 10 to Aug. 14. At a Council and General Assembly		24
The following are detached or separate items with the headings as given or grouped:		

[a] The early New Hampshire items are difficult to apportion as to Council or Assembly. Some years ago the State of New Hampshire had these various items collated with their printed volumes of "Province Papers" for the purpose of obtaining a complete and continuous record.

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
789—Continued.		
1701, Oct. 30–1702–3, Jan. 14. At a Council		27
1702–3, Jan. 12–19. At a Council and General Assembly		6
1702–3, Jan. 15–1703, Apr. 2. At a Council		8
1703, Oct. 22–Dec. 22. At a Council		10
1704, July 27–Sept. 22. At a Council		8
1704, Dec. 4–1705, Oct. 3. At a Council		23
1705–6, Jan. 14–July 30. At a Council		18
790. (B. T., New England, 51.)		
1701, Aug. 28–1702, Sept. 9..	Several detached portions, each headed, "Att a Council and General Assembly" and endorsed "Council in Assembly".	37
1702–3, Jan. 20–1703, Apr. 3.		3
1703, Sept. 2–Dec. 11		20
1704, Aug. 9–30		17
1704–5, Jan. 24–1705, July 25.		16
1705, Dec. 13–1706, July 26..		22
1706, Sept. 26–1707, Sept. 29. Minutes of Council of New Hampshire (as separate items)		34½
1706, Oct. 15–1707, Apr. 8. (Endorsed:) Minutes of Council in Assembly (separate items)		15
1707, Oct. 15–1708, Nov. 18. (Endorsed:) Minutes of Council in Assembly (separate items)		23½
1707, Oct. 21–1708–9, Jan. 20. (Items continued)		38
1709, June 3–Nov. 21. Minutes of Council in June and Nov., 1709 (separate items)		13
1709, May 4–Dec. 6. (Endorsed:) Minutes of Council in Assembly (separate items)		48
[The above three begin in the same form, viz, "At a Council and General Assembly."]		
933. (America and West Indies, 574.)		
Amongst correspondence and other papers are the following: [Compare **963**, B. T., New Hampshire, 15.]		
1743, Nov. 22–1744[5], Jan. 1. Proceedings of Council and General Assembly	1	
1743, May 10–Sept. 28. Proceedings of Council and General Assembly	41	
Two acts passed 16 February, 1744	64–68	
1744, July 24–29. Proceedings of Council and General Assembly.	72	
1744[5], Jan. 24–1745, May 3. Proceedings of Council and General Assembly	88	
Eight acts passed in 1745	114–134	
1745, June 5–1746, Apr. 17. Proceedings of Council and General Assembly	136	
1742, Apr. 5–1746, Apr. 21. Proceedings of Governor in Council.	176	
1746, May 6–24. Proceedings of Council and General Assembly.	197	
1746, June 3–5. Proceedings of Council and General Assembly.	207	
1746, July 1–Nov. 25. Proceedings of Council and General Assembly	213	
948. (B. T., New Hampshire, 20.)		
Volume of acts with this endorsement: "Acts & Laws passed in the Province of New Hampshire. Beginning in July 1696. Rec^{d} with Mr Belcher's Letter dated the 13th of Jany. 1740–1." A certificate by Sec. Waldron, 8 Dec., 1740, states that the 156 pages "contain copyes of all the Public Laws that have been made and are in force" . . . that he can procure in print or find in manuscript.		
[Mostly printed; a few in MS.]		
949. (B. T., New Hampshire, 21.)		
Printed volume entitled: "Acts/and/Laws/of . . ./New Hampshire/ . . with sundry Acts of Parliament/ . . By order of the Governor,/Council and Assembly/Passed October 16, 1759./ Portsmouth. Printed by Daniel Fowle. 1761." (t. p., table xii.) Paper covers. folio		240
[The first act is 11 William III.]		

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
950. (B. T., New Hampshire, 19.) Manuscript volume entitled: "A Collection of the Laws in Force in New Hampshire in 1702. Recd: with Colonel Dudleys Lre of the 23d July 1702. New England D: folio 273." "The Acts following have been duely Extracted out of the Books & Compared by Cha: Story, Secretary". [They bear notes in red ink such as, "Expired," "Repealed," "Confirmed," etc.]	164	
951. (B. T., Acts, New Hampshire, 1.) Acts passed from 1 July, 1703, to 15 May, 1714. Marked inside as being Book 2 of New Hampshire Laws. Most of them still have the seal [Query, see **950**, B. T., New Hampshire, 19, for the volume marked No. 1.]		195
952. (B. T., Acts, New Hampshire, 2.) Acts passed from 6 January, 1715–6, to 17 March, 1740–1: Nos. 1–120.		
953. (B. T., New Hampshire, 22.) A thin printed pamphlet:—Temporary / Acts / and Laws / of / His Majestys Province / of / New Hampshire / in / New England./ By order of the Governor Council and Assembly passed October 16. 1759. Portsmouth. Printed by Daniel Fowle, 1761. [The acts are 10th George II, 29, 17, 27, 26, 23, 30, 32, and 33 George III.]		24
954. (B. T., Acts, New Hampshire, 3.) Acts passed from 12 February, 1741–42 to 29 April 1757: Nos. 1–129.		
955. (B. T., Acts, New Hampshire, 4.) Acts passed from 17 December, 1757, to 11 June, 1762, and one (numbered 51) of 9 May, 1764: Nos. 1–53.		
956. (B. T., Acts, New Hampshire, 5.) Acts passed from 9 June, 1762, to 15 May, 1767 (not in chronological order). Nos. 54–133.		
957. (B. T., Acts, New Hampshire, 6.) Acts passed from 3 September, 1767, to 16 April, 1770: Nos. 134–172.		
958. (B. T., Acts, New Hampshire, 7.) Acts passed from 3 January, 1771, to 28 May, 1774. These are endorsed with ink numbers 123 to 196, the first and last being struck through in pencil and renumbered 173 and 246 to agree, presumably, with the cover, which reads "Jan., 1771, to May, 1774: 173 to 246."		
959. (B. T., Acts, New Hampshire, 8.) Duplicates of Acts, 42 in number. From 3 September, 1767, to 12 February, 1774, which are already in **957** and **958.**		
960. (B. T., New Hampshire, 12.) Volume of MS. minutes in numerous detached pieces which may be grouped thus:		
1711–12, Jan. 10–1719, Apr. 30. Minutes of Council	1–96	
1710, May 12–1715–6, Jan. 5. Minutes of Council in Assembly. (These mostly begin "Att a Council and General Assembly")	97–489	
1716, Aug. 1–1719, Aug. 18. Minutes of General Assembly (begin usually, "At a Gen[l]. Assembly")	491–601	
961. (B. T., New Hampshire, 13.) 1720, Aug. 23–1721, Apr. 25. Paper certified as "Copy of Journals of the General Assembly transcribed from the Council Book." Endorsed: "Minutes of Council in Assembly"		27
1721, May 16–Oct. 7. As above (?Council in Assembly)		27+

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
961—Continued.		
1722, Dec. 10–1723, June 1. Certified as "Journal of General Assembly compared with the Council Book." Endorsed "Council in Assembly"		34
1723, Nov. 19–1724, June 13. As the foregoing (?Council in Assembly)		36¼
1724, Nov. 16–1725, May 29. Certified as "Journal of General Assembly" and endorsed "Minutes of Council" (?Council in Assembly)		38¼
1726, Apr. 11–June 30. Certified as "Council & Genl. Assembly," endorsed "Council in Assembly"		23
1726, Nov. 21–1727, May 20. Certified as Journals of General Assembly, endorsed "Minutes of Council in Assembly" (qto.)		60¼
962. (B. T., New Hampshire, 14.)		
1729, Apr. 22–May 15. Minutes of Council in Assembly	1	30
1727, Dec. 13–1728, June 1. Minutes of Council in Assembly	31	33
Copy of Votes passed by the Council and House of Representatives, with the nonconcurrences at a session of the General Assembly begun 1 Jan., 1733–4	66	21
Copy of Speeches, Answer, and Messages passed between the Governor and the House of Representatives at the same session	77	16
1734, Oct. 12–24. Minutes of Council	86	22
Copy of Speeches, Votes, and Orders, made and passed at a Session begun 8 Oct., 1734. Endorsed "Minutes of Assembly"	99	20¼
Copy of a Bill and several Votes which were begun but did not pass thro' the several branches of the Legislature at a Session of the General Assbly begun 30 April, 1735. Endorsed "Minutes of Council & Assembly"	111	19
Copy of Speeches, Answers, Votes, and Orders made and passed in the same General Assembly as above—begun 30 Apl., 1735. Endorsed "Minutes of the General Assembly"	121	22
Copies of Votes, Orders, Speeches, Answers, and Reports made and passed by the General Assembly begun 8 March, 1736–7. Endorsed: "Minutes of Council & Assembly"	134	31
Minutes of 2 Sept. and 20 October, 1737, the first headed "At a Council & Genl. Assembly" and the second "At a Genl. Assembly." Endorsed "Minutes of Council in Assembly"	152	3
Copy of the Proceedings of the General Assembly begun 1 Nov., 1738. Endorsed "Minutes of Assembly"	156	21
Minutes of Council and Assembly in January and February, 1739–40	168	38
Copy of the Governor's Speech, Representatives' Answer, Messages, Votes, and Acts of General Assembly made and passed at their Sessions begun 31 July and ended 7 August, 1740. And also copy of Minute of Council made 8 Aug., 1740. Endorsed "Proceedings of the Council & Assembly"	188	23
Proceedings headed: "At a Council & General Assembly begun 27 Feb., 1740–1." Endorsed: "Minutes & Proceedings of Assembly." At the end are Minutes of Council of 12, 16, and 17 March, 1740–1	200	26
963. (B. T., New Hampshire, 15.) Each item is preceded by the Governor's sealed attest.		
1742, Apr. 5–1746, Apr. 21. Minutes of Council	3	38
1744–45, Jan. 24–1745, May 3. Attested as "Journal of the General Assembly," endorsed "Council in Assembly"	45	45
1745, June 5–1746, Apr. 17. Attested as "Journal of the General Assembly," endorsed "Council in Assembly"	95	75½
1746, May 6–24. (As above.)	175	14

963—Continued.

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
1746, June 3–5. Minutes of Council at a Special Sessions of the Assembly in June, 1746. Headed "At a Special Sessions of H. M. Council & the Members of the Assembly".	193	8
1746, July 1–Nov. 25. Attested as Minutes of "General Assembly," endorsed as "Council in Assembly"	205	26
1741–42, Jan. 13–1742, Dec. 4. Endorsed Journal of the "General Assembly"	235	84
1743, May 10–Sept. 28. Attested as Journal of the General Assembly, endorsed "Minutes of Assembly"	323	44
1743, Nov. 22–1744–45, Jan. 1. Attested as Journal of the General Assembly, endorsed "Minutes of Assembly"	371	71½

964. (B. T., New Hampshire, 16.)

Nearly all are preceded by the Governor's sealed attest.

1746, Dec. 2–1747–48, Mar. 12 (adjourned to May 10). Journal of the General Assembly, certified as Journal "of the Governor, Council and Assembly;" endorsed "Council in Gen. Assembly"	3	83
1748, May 10–June 4. (As above.)	91	15
1748–49, Jan. 3–1750, Mar. 30. Journal of the General Assembly, endorsed "Council in Assembly"	111	29
1752, Sept. 19–1753, Nov. 14 (adjourned to Dec. 11). Journal of the General Assembly, endorsed "Governor & Council in Genl. Assembly"	147	88
1753, Dec. 11–1754, July 25 (prord. to 29 Oct. & to 26 Nov). Journal of the General Assembly, endorsed as the preceding	239	55
1750, May 3–1755, Aug. 8. Journal of the "Governor and Council in Council." Certified as between 3 May, 1750, and 22 Dec., 1755 (22 Decr. being the date of the certificate).	299	37
1754, Nov. 26–1755, Feb. 1 (prord. to Mar. 11). Journal of the General Assembly, endorsed as "Governor, Council & Assembly in General Assembly"	339	46
1754, Aug. 21–1755, June 12. Journal of Proceedings of the Council and Assembly convened by His Excellency on special occasions between the dates named	391	11
1755, Mar. 11–July 5 (prorog^{d}. to 29). Journal of the General Assembly, endorsed "Governor & Council in Genl. Assembly"	407	38
1755, July 29–Sept. 18. Journal of the General Assembly, endorsed "Governor & Council in Genl. Assembly"	451	17
1755, Oct. 23–1756, Nov. 27 (prorog^{d}. to 14 Dec.). Journal of the General Assembly, endorsed "Journal of Council and Assembly"	471	82
1756, May 20–Aug. 9. Journal of the "Governor and Council"	559	11
1756, Dec. 14–1757, Nov. 4. Journal of the Governor, Council, and Assembly in General Assembly, endorsed "Journal of Council & Assembly"	575	67
1757, Dec. 23–1760, June 11. Journal of the "Governor & Council" when met on special occasions when the General Assembly was not sitting, between the dates named	649	9
1757, Nov. 22–1758, Oct. 19. Journal of Council and General Assembly, certified as "Council and Representatives in General Assembly"	661	75
1758, Nov. 14–1759, May 23. Journal of Council and General Assembly, certified as "Governor, Council and Assembly in Genl. Assembly"	739	43
1759, Oct. 9–Nov. 1 (adjourned to 2 Jan., 1760). Journal of General Assembly, certified as "Council and House of Representatives in General Assembly"	785	11
1760, Jan. 2–Aug. 8 (prorog^{d}. to 18 Nov.). Journal of Council and General Assembly, certified as the preceding	799	48

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
965. (B. T., New Hampshire, 17.)		
1761, Jan. 20–June 26. Journal of the Governor, Council, and General Assembly		60
1762, Mar. 10–1767, May 15. Minutes of Council and General Assembly		170
1767, July 1–1768, Mar. 24. Minutes of Council and General Assembly		37
966. (B. T., New Hampshire, 18.)		
Each preceded by Governor's sealed attest.		
1772, Dec. 22–1773, May 29. Minutes of the Governor in Council	3	16
1773, June 26–1774, Feb. 21. Minutes of the Governor in Council	23	20
1773, June 26–1774, Feb. 21. Minutes of the Governor in Council. Duplicate of above	47	20
1774, Feb. 21–July 6. Minutes of the Governor in Council	69	13
1768, May 17–Oct. 29. (Endorsed:) "Journal of Assembly;" begins: "At a Council and General Assembly"	87	20
1769, Feb. 21–Apr. 29. (Endorsed:) "Journal of Governor, Council and General Assembly;" begins: "At a Council and General Assembly"	111	40
1770, Jan. 9–Apr. 16. Minutes of Governor, Council, and Assembly; endorsed "Minutes of Council in Assembly"	155	24
1770, Jan. 9–Apr. 16. Journal of Governor, Council, and Assembly. (Duplicate of above 155)	183	24
1770, Nov. 13–1771, Jan. 19. (Endorsed:) "Journal of Proceedings of Governor, Council and Assembly"	215	23
1771, Mar. 19–Apr. 13. (Endorsed:) "Journal of Proceedings of Governor, Council and Assembly"	243	16
1771, May 22–1772, Jan. 16. Journal of Proceedings of Governor, Council, and Assembly	263	21
1772, May 19–June 13. Journal of Proceedings of Governor, Council, and Assembly	287	30
1773, May 11–29. Journal of Proceedings of Governor, Council, and Assembly	321	28
1772, Nov. 24–1773, Feb. 10. Minutes of the Governor, Council, and Assembly	353	38
1774, Jan. 11–Feb. 12. Journal of Proceedings of Governor, Council, and Assembly. Marked "Duplicate"	393	30
1774, Jan. 11–Feb. 12. Journal of Proceedings of Governor, Council, and Assembly. (Same as above)	427	30
1774, Apr. 7–June 8. Journal of Governor, Council, and Assembly	461	32

NEW JERSEY.

980. (America and West Indies, 575.)

1697, (received) May 21. Proprietors of East and West New Jersey to the Board of Trade.
1697, July 15. Jeremiah Basse to Mr. Popple.
1697, July 20. Jeremiah Basse to Mr. Popple.
1697, July 26. Jeremiah Basse to Mr. Popple.
Petition of the Proprietors of East and West New Jersey to the Board of Trade, with an Order referring it to the Customs, 1 March, and the report of Customs thereon, 31 August, 1697.
1697, Sept. 8. Lowndes to Mr. Popple.
1697, Sept. 23. Order of Council on the petition annexed. Petition of Proprietors of East New Jersey.

980—Continued.

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
(Endorsed:) Recd. 1 Octobr., 1697. Memorial of the state of the Case of the Proprietors of East New Jersey with copy of law officers' opinion, and also a printed proclamation of King Charles the 2d. 23 Nov., 1683.		
1699, June 11. Jeremiah Basse to Sir [ ].		
1699, May 25. Proclamation by Jeremiah Basse.		
1700, (recd.) June 13. Andrew Hamilton to [ ].		
Lord Augustin Fitzroy to "My Lord," desires Patent for Mr. Warrell to be Attorney-General of the Jerseys. n. d.		
James Smith Secretary of New Jersey. Petition to the King for leave of absence. n. d.		
1702, Sept. 3. Board of Trade to the Earl of Nottingham.		
1702, June 1. Board of Trade to the Earl of Nottingham.		
1702, Sept. 1. Lord Clarendon to "My Lord" with list of Members of the Assembly.		
Reasons offered by Peter Sonmans to Lord Nottingham against Jeremiah Basse and the Secretaryship.		
The Case of Jeremiah Basse.		
[pencil ? 1704]. Act (MS.) for settling and ascertaining the current Rates of foreign coin in this Dominion. Province not stated, but the copy is attested by Wm. Randolph, Junior, Clerk. Ho. Burgesses.		
1705, Apr. 23. Order in Council with:		
1705, May 3. Draft of additional Instructions to Lord Cornbury, New Jersey.		
1706, Apr. 24. Board of Trade to Secretary Hedges. (Enclosing:) Draft of Warrant for revoking commission to Col. Ingoldsby as Lieutenant Governor of New Jersey.		
1706, Apr. 11. Order in Council *re* above commission.		
[?1709.] Thomas Gordon to "My Lord."		
1715, May 6. Board of Trade to Secretary Stanhope *re* Hunter's Instructions.		
[n. d.] Sir William Keith petition to the King.		
1717, July 3. Board of Trade to Secretary Addison.		
1717, May 13. (Enclosing:) Extract of a letter from Governor Hunter.		
[? 1718.] Sir Charles Wager. Memorial *re* New Jersey.		
1723–24, (presented) Feb. Address of the Governor, Council, and Representatives of New Jersey to the King.		
1726. Account of the Inhabitants of New Jersey.		
1727–28, Feb. 2. Board of Trade to the Duke of Newcastle, sending above address.		
1729, July 30. Dan. Horsmanden to "Sir" [ ].		
1730, Nov. 20. Copy of Gov. Montgomerie's letter to the Board of Trade.		
1736, Oct. 25. Two Proclamations issued by Lewis Morris.		
1736, (sic) Jan. 31. Richard Partridge, agent for New Jersey, petition to the King.		
1736–37, Jan. 25. Board of Trade to the Duke of Newcastle.		
1736, Nov. 22. (Enclosing:) Extract of a letter from President J. Hamilton to the Board of Trade.		
1736, Nov. 5. (Enclosing:) Lewis Morris to the Board of Trade.		
1736, Oct. 29. (Enclosing:) Proclamation by President J. Hamilton.		
1736, Mar. 31. (Enclosing:) Extract of the Minutes of Council.		
1736, Oct. 20–21 and 29. (Enclosing:) Extract of the Minutes of Council. Printed pamphlet. Observations on the reasons given by Mr. Hamilton's Advisers for detaining seals of New Jersey, &c. . . In a letter to a Friend. (In Mr. Morris's of 23 June, 1737)	1–11	
1737, May 10. Draft to Governor Belcher		

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
980—Continued.		
1740, Oct 18. Gov. Morris to the Duke of Newcastle. Petition. Duplicate.		
Enclosing: Act, the better to enable creditors to obtain satisfaction of their recoverys, &c.		
Enclosing: Printed pamphlet. Speeches made and a letter wrote by His Excellency Lewis Morris, Esq. . . . To the Assembly aforesaid on the intended Expedition against Spain and the West Indies. Philadelphia, Andrew Bradford, MDCCXL		1–15
New Jersey Acts, all on large paper and each with seal impressed on paper over wafer:		
9 passed 15 March, 1738/39.		
7 passed [ ], 1740.		
7 passed 31 July, 1740.		
1740, Apr. 19. Printed Proclamation by Gov. Morris, printed by Wm. and Andrew Bradford.		
1740, Apr. 18. Printed Votes of the General Assembly of New Jersey begun 10 April, 1740. Philadelphia, B. Franklin, MDCCXL.		
Letters from New Jersey Proprietors, J. Basse; petitions from New Jersey; orders in Council, etc.; also a number of acts.		
1740, Apr. 10–July 31. Printed proceedings of the General Assembly, 10 April to 31 July, 1740.		
1004. (B. T., New Jersey, 28.)		
Printed. "The Laws and Acts of the General Assembly . . . as enacted . . . in divers sessions the first of which began in Nov., 1703." . . .William Bradford, 1717		1–78
[This is followed by the acts passed in 1718, 14 pages not paged, then paged 95 to 123—the latest being ordinance by Hunter, 28 March, 1719, (ending at p. 123). (See last item.)]		
Printed acts passed 30 Nov., 1723. Wm. Bradford		3–32
Printed acts passed 23 Aug., 1725. Wm. Bradford		3–22, 137–138
Printed acts . . . as enacted . . . at a session beginning 9 Dec., 1727. Samuel Keimer, 1728		3–51, table, 1
Five printed acts passed 5 May, 1722, . . . should have been placed next after the Acts of 1719, fo. 123		123–145
1005. (B. T., New Jersey, 29.)		
Printed volume entitled: Acts of the General Assembly of New Jersey from the time of the surrender of the government in the 2d year of Queen Anne to this present time being the 25th year of the Reign of King George the Second. Collected and published by Order of the General Assembly, with proper tables, &c. . . by Samuel Nevill, Esq., Second Justice of the Superior Court of Judicature of the said Province. Pr.: Wm. Bradford, 1752.		t. p., errata, dedication and blank and pp. 1–507.
1006. (B. T., Acts, New Jersey, 1.)		
Signed originals on parchment, large or small, as case may be, 1704 to 1714; 17 March, 1713–14, seems to be the latest date. At beginning index to 86 acts.		
1007. (B. T., Acts, New Jersey, 2.)		
31 Acts, 1716 to 1720, as follows: One in 1716, on parchment, not dated, recd. with letters of 2 October; 1–16, passed 25 Jan., 1716–17, on paper; 1–10, in March, 1719 [20] (parchment); 11–14, not dated nor endorsed, perhaps private acts—(parchment).		
1008. (B. T., Acts, New Jersey, 3.)		
Acts from 5 May, 1722, to 17 Aug., 1733; Nos. 1 to 51. (Originals on parchment. Some of the seals still remain.)		

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
1009. (B. T., Acts, New Jersey, 4.)		
Acts passed between March, 1738–39, and May, 1747, as follows: 15 March, 1738–39, 1–9; 31 July, 1740, 1–7; 4 Nov., 1741, 1–6; 25 Nov., 1742 (one); 17 Nov., 1743, 1–5; 2 Dec., 1743, 1–6 (7 wanting); 10 Dec., 1743 (one); 1 June, 1745 (one); 28 June, 1746 (two); 1 Nov., 1746 (one); 8 May, 1747 (one). (On paper—marks of seals remain—"Sent to Mr. Fane.")		
1010. (B. T., Acts, New Jersey, 5.)		
Acts from Jan'y, 1747–48, to Feb'y, 1750–51, as follows: 19 Jan'y, 1747–48, 1–6; 18 Feb'y, 1747–48, 1–13; 16 Dec., 1748, 1–6; 28 March, 1749, 1–4; 8 Oct'r, 1750 (one); 15 Feb., 1750–51 (one). (On paper—the seals have been removed.)		
1011. (B. T., New Jersey, 30.)		
Nearly all the acts in this volume still carry the seal—paper over wafer.		
Four MSS. acts passed 6 June 1751 (seals)		10 large
Eight separate printed acts passed in October 1751 with MS. memoranda and endorsements and sealed		21 ptd.
Set of printed acts passed 12 Feb., 1752. Philadelphia: Wm. Bradford		1–27
Set of printed acts passed 8 June, 1753. Ditto		1–44
A number of separate leaves containing acts passed same date, 8 June, 1753, with MS. additions and seals to each		15 ptd.
Printed acts passed in two sessions . . . from 7–23 April, 1755, and from 24–26 April, same year. Philadelphia: William Bradford. Marked: "4 Acts In April, 1755"		3–24
Printed act (one only) passed at session begun 16 Dec., 1755. Philadelphia: William Bradford		3–17
Printed acts passed at session 20 May to 2 June, 1756. "Duplicate." Philadelphia: William Bradford		3–78
Ditto, session 24 May to 3 June, 1757. William Bradford		3–27
Ditto, session 15–31 March, 1757. William Bradford		3–56
Ditto, passed 12 August, 1758. Woodbridge: James Parker, 1758		3–60, MS. table, 1
Ditto, passed 22 Oct., 1757. Philadelphia: William Bradford		3–30
Laws passed 15 April, 1758. Philadelphia: William Bradford		3–8
Law passed 4 April, 1758. Philadelphia: William Bradford		3–28
Laws passed at session 8 to 17 March, 1759. Woodbridge: James Parker		3–41
1012. (B. T., New Jersey, 31.)		
MS. Petition of the House of Representatives to the King 17 October, 1754, with accompanying act (also in MS.) for Bills of Credit		2 and 23 (large)
Printed laws passed in session 8–17 March, 1759 (duplicate in **1011**)		3–41
Printed law passed in session 11–26 March, 1760. Woodbridge: James Parker		3–24
[The same.]		
Printed acts passed at session 10 Oct. to 6 Dec., 1769. Woodbridge: James Parker, 1769		3–123 and table, 1
Printed acts passed at session 10 Nov., 1773, to 11 March, 1774. Burlington: Isaac Collins, 1774		3–160 table, 2
Printed acts passed at session ending 8 June, 1753. (One only "for levying a fund.") Philadelphia: William Bradford		1–22
A number of separate acts in MS., on large paper, passed as follows: No. 160, 6 June, 1770; 59, 60, 23 Feb., 1764; 229, 26 Sept., 1772; 222, 7 Sept., 1772; 257, 263, 284, 11 March, 1774; 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 11 Feb., 1775; 293, 13 Feb., 1775; 294, 295, 296, 6 Dec., 1775; 290, 291, 292, 11 Feb., 1775; 297–301, 6 Dec., 1775.		

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
1012—Continued.		
Printed set of acts passed at session 26 Sept. to 27 Oct., 1770. Burlington: Isaac Collins		3–28 and table.
Printed set for session 17 April to 21 Dec., 1771. Burlington: Isaac Collins		3–74, table.

1013. (B. T., New Jersey, 32.)

Printed sets of acts for the following sessions—all printed. Woodbridge: James Parker:

27 Mar.–7 Apr., 1761	3–28
15 Nov.–7 Dec., 1763	3–74, table, 1
14–23 Feb., 1764	3–40
21 May–20 June, 1765	3–87, table, 1
11–28 June, 1766	3–50, table, 1
12 Apr.–10 May, 1768	3–60

1014. (B. T. Acts, New Jersey, 6.)

Acts from 7 Apr., 1764, to 3 June, 1765; Nos. 1 to 99. Sealed. Certified.

1015. (B. T., Acts, New Jersey, 7.)

Acts from 28 June, 1766, to 10 May, 1768; Nos. 100 to 154. With seals; some certified copies.

1016. (B. T., Acts, New Jersey, 8.)

Acts from 19 Apr., 1768, to 27 Oct., 1770; Nos. 155 to 201. With seals or certified.

[The first act appears to be 23 April, 1768.]

1017. (B. T., Acts, New Jersey, 9.)

Acts from 21 Dec., 1771, to 26 Sept., 1772; Nos. 202 to 242. With seals and certified.

1018. (B. T., Acts, New Jersey, 10.)

Acts from 26 September, 1772, to 11 March, 1774; Nos. 243 to 283. Sealed and certified.

1019. (B. T., New Jersey, 18.)

Memorandum on fly-leaf: "Minutes of Council of New Jersey, 1681, October, see New York, vol. 1, c. 30."[a]

1703, Aug. 14–25. Minutes of the Council	A	5
1708, Dec. 20–1709, Apr. 4. Minutes of the Council	B	19
1709, May 26–June 14. Minutes of the Council	C	37
1709, June 22–30. Minutes of the Governor and Council, endorsed "Council in Assembly," but each day begins "At a Council," as in the case of previous entries	D	13
1709, Nov. 30–1709–10, Jan. 31. Similar paper, with similar endorsement	E	37
1710, Dec. 10–1710–11, Feb. 10. Minutes of the Council	F	1–34
1710–11, Jan. 19–Feb. 5. Part of the same document	F	4
1711, July 6–16. Minutes of the Council, endorsed thus: "Council in Assembly;" begins "At a Council"	G	6
1713, Nov. 30–1714, Apr. 17. Minutes of the Council	H	51
1714, Apr. 17–1718, Apr. 12. Minutes of the Council (repeats part of previous 17th)	I	66
1715, Nov. 7–1716, June 2. Minutes of the Council. Most of the dates here are not in the previous item "I," but 2 June is given in both	K	39
1716, Nov. 27–1716–17, Jan. 26. Copy of Minutes of the Council—apparently contained in I, above. In the endorsement "in Assembly" is interpolated. Lettered D 17..	L	20

[a] In printed Calendar of State Papers entered as 19 Oct. to 2 Nov., 1681,—*Colonial Papers*, 47, No. 85.

1019—Continued.

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
1718–19, Jan. 13–1719, Mar. 28. Minutes of the Council endorsed "Council and Assembly;" each day begins "At a Councill" . . . marked "being from 4 August, 1718, to 29 March, exclusive." D 94	M	50½
1719, Aug. 8–Nov. 17. Minutes of the Council	N	1–29
1703, Nov. 10–Dec. 13. Journal of the House of Representatives (examined by the Clerk to General Assembly)	a	18
1704, Sept. 1–28. Journal of the House of Representatives, endorsed "Journal of Assembly"	b	15
1704, Nov. 13–Dec. 12. Journal of the House of Representatives, 1st sessions of 2d General Assembly, endorsed "Minutes of General Assembly," relating chiefly to Acts past in the session	c	22½
1705, Oct. 15–Nov. 8. Journal of the House of Representatives, 2d sessions, endorsed "Minutes of Assembly," and signed by Clerk of the Assembly	d	8½
1707, Apr. 5–Oct. 31. Minutes of the House of Representatives (or Minutes of Assembly), 1st sessions of 3d Assembly	e	77
1709, May 25–June 30. Minutes of the House of Representatives, endorsed "Minutes of Assembly," 2d sitting of 1st sessions	f	32
1709, Nov. 21–1709–10, Jan. 31. Minutes and Journal of 1st sessions of 5th Assembly	g	50
1710, Dec. 6–1710–11, Feb. 10. Printed Journal of Votes of the General Assembly beginning 6 December, 1710; no imprint	h	1–40
1711, July 6–16. Printed Journal of Votes of the General Assembly; no imprint	i	1–5
1716, Nov. 27–1716–17, Jan. 26. Journal of Votes of the House of Representatives, (on wrapper) "Minutes of Assembly"	k	58
1718, Apr. 8–1719, Mar. 28. Journal of Proceedings of the House of Representatives	k (l)	70½

1020. (B. T., New Jersey, 19.)

1720, Apr. 2–1721, July 4. Minutes of Council		46
1721–22, Mar. 7–1722, May 5. Minutes of Council		26½
1722, Nov. 14–1724, Oct. 24. Minutes of Council		36
1724, Apr. 20–1725, Aug. 23. Minutes of Council (part duplicate of end of foregoing)		35½
1726, Apr. 30–1727–28, Feb. 10. Minutes of Council endorsed "Minutes of Council in Assembly" (but apparently the same body as foregoing, that is, Council only)		75
1721–22, Mar. 7–1722, May 5. Minutes of Assembly		36½
1723, Sept. 27–Nov. 30. Printed Journal of the Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. (No imprint)		1–23
1725, May 25–Aug. 23. Printed Journal of the Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Printer: William Bradford, in New York, 1725		1–44
1727, Dec. 9–1727–28, Feb. 10. Printed Journal of the Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. (No imprint)		1–53

1021. (B. T., New Jersey, 20.)

1728, Apr. 24–1728–29, Jan. 20. Minutes of Council	1	13
1729, Sept. 1–1730, July 15. Minutes of Council	2	56½
1735–36, Mar. 16–1736, Oct. 29. Minutes of Council	3	19
1739, Aug. 17–Dec. 29. Minutes of Council	4	19
1740, Mar. 26–Aug. 8. Minutes of Council	5	22
1740, Dec. 31–1741, May 2. Minutes of Council	6	17
1728, Dec. 12–1728–39, Jan. 14. Minutes of Council in Assembly, endorsed "Minutes of the Assembly"	7	10
1738, Oct. 26 (ajd. to Nov. 13)–1738–39, Mar. 15. Minutes of Council in Assembly, headed "Journal of the Proceedings of H. M. Council of Nova Cæsaria or New Jersey. Begun at Perth Amboy October the 26th, A. D. 1738".	8	80

1021—Continued.	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
1740, Apr. 10–July 31. Minutes of Council in Assembly, headed Journal of the Proceedings of H. M. Council for . . . New Jersey at a session of General Assembly".....	9	44
1741, Oct. 2–Nov. 4. Journal of the Proceedings of H. M. Council for New Jersey at a Session of General Assembly....	10	33
1742, Oct. 16–Nov. 25. Minutes of Council in Assembly, headed "Journal of the Proceedings of H. M. Council for New Jersey at a Session of General Assembly".....	11	37
One docket for the five above, "Minutes of Council in Assembly December, 1728 to November 1742."		
1022. (B. T., New Jersey, 21.)		
1731, July 7–1732, Aug. 7. Minutes of the Council during the Presidentship of the Hon'ble Lewis Morris.....	1	17¼
1732, Aug. 7–1735, Aug. 22. Minutes of the Council during the Government of the Hon'ble William Cosby, commencing 7 August.....	2	41½
1737, May 2–1738, June 24. Minutes of the Council during the Presidentship of the Hon'ble John Hamilton.....	3	9
1741, July 1–1743, May 24. Minutes of the Council.....	4	16½
1744, June 22–Dec. 8. Journal of the Proceedings of Council at a Meeting of the General Assembly. (This does not begin "At a Council" like the others, but "the House met," etc.).....	(5)	1–48
1746, Dec. 8–1747, May 11. Minutes of the Council.....	6	14½
1747, May 6–11. Minutes of the Council.....	7	8½
1746, June 4–Nov. 1. Minutes of the Council.....	8	15½
1746, June 11–Nov. 1. Headed "Journal of Council at a session of Assembly" is called "the House," as in (5).....	9	21½
1743, Oct. 10–Dec. 10. Journal of the Proceedings of Council at a session of General Assembly—("the House" as in (5)).	A	49½
1745, Apr. 5–Oct. 18. Minutes of the Council at a General Assembly headed "Council in Assembly".....	B	46¼
1023. (B. T., New Jersey, 22.)		
1747, Aug. 20–1747–48, Feb. 18. Endorsed "Minutes of Council in Assembly" ("the House," as in **1022**).....		1–144
1748–49, Feb. 21–Mar. 22 (addtn. to 28). Endorsed "Minutes of Council in Assembly".....		32, 1–13
1748–49, Feb. 21–Mar. 22. Duplicate of above—for the addition see **1024**.....		31
1749, Sept. 28–Oct. 20. Coppie of the Minutes of Council at the sitting of the Assembly in September & October 1749		44½
At end are sheets marked in corner "Minutes of Council of State," 4–18 October, & addresses on 20th.....		12
1749–50, Feb. 14–27. Legislative Minutes. Council in Assembly.....		15
1753, May 23–June 8. Minutes of the Council in Assembly.....		31¼
1024. (B. T., New Jersey, 23.)		
1748, Nov. 24–Dec. 16. (Endorsed) "Extract from Minutes of Council between 10 November and 16 December, 1748; so far as concerns the Traitors & Rioters in the Province".....		31½
1747–48, Feb. 12–1749, Oct. 20. Minutes of the Privy Council of the province.....		43
1749–50, Feb. 16–Mar. 1. Minutes of the Council.....		36
1748–49, Mar. 22–1749, Mar. 28. Journal of Council (in Assembly—"the House" met, etc.—see **1023**).....		14
1750–51, Feb. 5–22. Minutes of the Council (title-page says "of State").....		13
1751, Sept. 16–Oct. 23. Journal of the Council (qy. in Assembly, since it begins "The House met").....		44
1752, Jan. 28–Feb. 12. Journal of the Council (in Assembly) headed "Proceedings of Council at a session of Assembly".....		16
1752, Apr. 24 and May 11. Minutes of the Council.....		13
1752, Nov. 21 and 22. Minutes of the Privy Council.....		3½

1024—Continued.	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
1753, June 7 and 8. Minutes of the Privy Council		4½
1754, Feb. 7 and 21 and Mar. 23. Minutes of the Council (1)		19
1754, Apr. 23, 25, and 30. Minutes of the Council (2)		6
1754, Nov. 22 and 23. Minutes of the Council		10¼
1755, Jan. 22–Mar. 4. Minutes of the Council		7
1755, Aug. 9–21. Minutes of the Council		9½
1755, Dec. 2 and 3. Minutes of the Council (attested as Privy Council)		6
1756, Aug. 5–28. Minutes of the Council (attested as Privy Council)		6½
1757, Aug. 22–1758, June 17. Minutes of the Council		22
1025. (B. T., New Jersey, 24.)		
1748, Nov. 10–Dec. 15. Minutes of the Council in Assembly		75½
1749, Oct. 3–20. Minutes of the Council in Assembly		58
1750–51, Jan. 28–Feb. 22. Minutes of the Council in Assembly or Council of Legislation		26
1751, May 21–June 6. Minutes of the Council at a session of the General Assembly		14
1751, May 30 and June 6. Minutes of the Council		2
1752, Dec. 14–22. Minutes of the Council in Assembly		8
1754, June 5–21. Minutes of the Council in Assembly		23
1754, Oct. 1–21. Minutes of the Council in Assembly at a session of General Assembly		13
1755, Feb. 24–Mar. 3. Minutes of the Council in Assembly at a session of General Assembly		6½
1755, Aug. 1–20. Minutes of the Council in Assembly at a session of General Assembly		23½
1755, Nov. 12–14 Minutes of the Council in Assembly at a session of General Assembly		5
1755, Dec. 16–24. Minutes of the Council in Assembly at a session of General Assembly		7
1755, Dec. 24. Minutes of the Council (attest says "of the Legislative and of the Privy Council")		3½
1756, Feb. 24. Minutes of the Council		1½
1756, Mar. 9–16. Proceedings of the Council at a session of General Assembly		6
1756, Mar. 16. Minutes of the Council		1½
1756, May 20–June 2. Proceedings of the Council at a session of General Assembly		9
1756, May 27 and June 2 and 3. Minutes of the Council		4
1756, June 29–30. Minutes of the Council in Assembly (on t. p.), but attested as Minutes of Privy Council		4
1756, July 23–27. Proceedings of the Council at sessions of General Assembly		6
1756, July 23–27. Minutes of the Council (attested as Privy Council)		3
1756, Sept. 25. Minutes of the Council		1
1756, Oct. 12–14. Proceedings of the Council at session of General Assembly		4
1756, Nov. 27. Minutes of the Council		1½
1756, Dec. 17–24. Proceedings of the Council at session of General Assembly		3¼
1757, Jan 13 Minutes of the Council		4¼
1757, May 24–June 3. Proceedings of the Council at session of General Assembly		9¼
1757, May 26. Minutes of the Council		2
1757, June 3. Minutes of the Council		1
1757, July 25. Minutes of the Council		1
1757, Mar. 1 and 12. Minutes of the Council		2
1757, Mar. 11–31. Proceedings of the Council at a session of General Assembly		11¼
1757, Mar. 31. Minutes of the Council		2
1757, Aug. 19–1758, Apr. 17. Journal of the Proceedings of Ceuncil at a session of General Assembly		38

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
1025—Continued.		
1758, July 25–Aug. 12. Journal of the Proceedings of Council at a session of General Assembly (attested as Council of Legislation)		17
1758, July 28–Aug. 21. Minutes of the Council (attested as Privy Council)		8
[These two endorsed together (erroneously) "Minutes of Council in Assembly, 25 July to 21 August, 1758."]		
1759, Mar. 6–17. Journal of Proceedings of the Council at a session of General Assembly		16
1759, Jan. 12–Mar. 19. Minutes of the Council		9
[These two endorsed together: "Minutes of Council, 6 March to 19 March, 1759."]		
1026. (B. T., New Jersey, 25.)		
1761, Mar. 26–Apr. 7. Journal of Proceedings of Council at session of General Assembly, endorsed "Journal of Upper House of Assembly"		8½
1761, July 4–8. Journal of Proceedings of Council at session of General Assembly, endorsed "Minutes of Council in Assembly"		5½
1761, Nov. 30–1762, Apr. 28. Journal of Proceedings of Council at session of General Assembly, endorsed "Minutes of Council in Assembly"		52
1762, Sept. 14–25. Proceedings of the Council at session of General Assembly		14½
1763, May 26–June 3. Proceedings of the Council at session of General Assembly		13½
1763, June 4. Minutes of the Privy Council		2
1764, Feb. 14–23. Proceedings of the Council at a session of General Assembly, endorsed "Minutes of Council in Assembly"		13
1765, May 21–June 20. Proceedings of the Council at a session of General Assembly; title-page reads: "Minutes of Council in Assembly"		60¼
1768, Apr. 12–May 10. Journal of Proceedings of the Council at a session of General Assembly, endorsed "Legislative Council Minutes"		51¼
1027. (B. T., New Jersey, 26.)		
1761, Mar. 17, 31, and Apr. 7. Minutes of Council		2½
1761, July 7. Minutes of Council, endorsed "Journal of the Upper House" (seems same as Council only)		2½
1761, Oct. 30–1762, June 5. Minutes of Council		30
1762, May 22–1763, Feb. 24. Minutes of Council		14¼
1764, Feb. 20–23. Minutes of Privy Council		3¾
1765, May 22–June 20. Minutes of Council		7½
1767, Aug. 21–1768, Feb. 22. Minutes of Council, endorsed "Privy Council Minutes"		13¾
1768, Apr. 15–July 26. Minutes of Council, endorsed "Privy Council Minutes"		35¼
1769, Feb. 21–Dec. 6. Minutes of Council, endorsed "Privy Council Minutes"		34¼
1770, Mar. 20–28. Minutes of Council, endorsed "Privy Council Minutes"		9½
1770, May 9–Oct. 27. Minutes of Council, endorsed "Privy Council Minutes"		22¼
1028. (B. T., New Jersey, 27.)		
1769, Oct. 11–Dec. 6. Journal of the Proceedings of Council at a session of the General Assembly, endorsed "Legislative Council Minutes No. 1"		102
1770, Sept. 26–Oct. 27. Journal of the Votes and Proceedings of the Council at a session of the General Assembly, endorsed No. 7		34
1771, Nov. 20–Dec. 21. Journal of the Votes and Proceedings of the Council at a session of the General Assembly, endorsed "Minutes of Legislative Council No. 2"		60

1028—Continued.

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
1772, Aug. 19–Sept. 26. Journal of the Proceedings of the Council at a session of the General Assembly, endorsed "Legislative Council Minutes No. 3"		68
1773, Nov. 10–1774, Mar. 11. Journal of the Votes and Proceedings of the Council at a session of General Assembly, endorsed "Journals of Legislative Council No. 4"		110
1775, Jan. 11–Feb. 13. Journal of the Proceedings of the Council at a session of General Assembly, endorsed "Journal of Legislative Council No. 5"		37
1775, May 15–20. Journal of the Votes and Proceedings of Council at a Session of General Assembly, endorsed "Legislative Council No. 6"		9
1771, Oct. 20–Dec. 21. Minutes of the Governor in Council, endorsed "Privy Council Minutes No. 8"		18½
1772, Feb. 21–Sept. 26. Minutes of the Governor in Council, endorsed "Privy Council Minutes No. 9"		28
1773, Feb. 22–1774, Mar. 31. Minutes of the Governor in Council, endorsed "Privy Council Minutes No. 10"		61
1775, Jan. 12–May 20. Minutes of the Governor in Council, endorsed "Privy Council Minutes No. 11"		30
1771, Apr. 17–29. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly, 4th session of 21st Assembly. Printer: Isaac Collins, MDCCLXXI		3–32
1771, May 28–June 1. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly, 2d sitting of 4th session of 21st Assembly. Printer: Isaac Collins, MDCCLXXI, endorsed "No. 12"		35–39
1775, Jan. 11–Feb. 13. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly, 3d session, 22d Assembly. Printer: Isaac Collins, MDCCLXXV, endorsed "No. 13"		3–62
1775, May 15–20. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly, 1st sitting, 4th session, 22d Assembly, endorsed "No. 14"		3–31

1029. (B. T., New Jersey, 33.)

1730, May 7–July 8. Printed Journal of the Votes of the General Assembly. (No imprint)		1–60
1737, Apr. 27 and 28. Printed Journal of the Votes of the General Assembly. (No imprint)		13–15
1738, Oct. 27–1738[9], Mar. 15. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly		1–70
1740, Apr. 10–July 31. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Printed and sold by B. Franklin, MDCCXL		3–92
1741, Oct. 2–Nov 4. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Printer: B. Franklin, MDCCXLI		3

1030. (B. T., New Jersey, 34.)

1742, Oct. 16–Nov. 25. Printed Minutes and Votes of the House of Assembly met in General Assembly. Printer: B. Franklin, MDCCXLII	A	3–41
1743, Oct. 10–Dec. 10. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Printed and sold by William Bradford, MDCCXLIII	B	3–75
1744, June 22–July 3. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Printer: William Bradford, MDCCXLIV	C	3–28
1744, Aug. 18–25. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Printer: William Bradford, MDCCXLIV		3–10
1744, Oct. 4–Dec. 28. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Printer: William Bradford, MDCCXLIV		3–125
1745, Apr. 4–Aug 24. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Printer: William Bradford, MDCCXLV		3–73
1745, Sept. 24–Oct. 18. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Printer: William Bradford, MDCCXLV		3–26

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
1031. (B. T., New Jersey, 35.)		
1745–46, Feb. 26–1746, May 8. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Printer: William Bradford, MDCCXLVI		3–46
1747, Aug. 20–1747–48, Feb. 18. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Printer: William Bradford, MDCCXLVII		3–108
1748, Nov. 10–Dec. 16. Printed Votes of the General Assembly. (No imprint)		11–60
1748–49, Feb. 20–1749, Mar. 28. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Printer: William Bradford, MDCCXLIX		3–42
1748–49, Feb. 21–1749, Mar. 28. (MS.) Minutes of Council (qy. "in Assembly" since it begins "the house met"). Attested as copy of so much of the Minutes of Council as concerns the treasons, riots, and disturbances in the province		13½
1748–49, Feb. 20–1749, Mar. 27. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Printer: William Bradford, MDCCXLIX		3–42
1749, Sept. 25–Oct. 20. Printed Votes of the General Assembly. (No imprint)		1–4 and 47–90
Duplicate of the foregoing		1–4 and 47–90
1750, Sept. 20–Oct. 8. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Printer: William Bradford		3–18
1751, May 20–June 7. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Printer: William Bradford		3–25
1751, Sept. 10–Oct. 23. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Printer: William Bradford		3–48
1752, Jan. 25–Feb. 12. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Printer: William Bradford		3–22
1032. (B. T., New Jersey, 36.)		
1752, Dec. 14–22. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Philadelphia: William Bradford		3–12
1753, May 16–June 8. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Philadelphia: William Bradford.		3–52
1754, Apr. 17–June 21. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Woodbridge: James Parker		3–39
1754, Oct. 1–21. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Woodbridge: James Parker		3–27
1755, Feb. 24–Mar. 3. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Woodbridge: James Parker		3–13
1755, Apr. 7–26. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Woodbridge: James Parker		3–22
1755, July 31–Aug. 20. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Philadelphia: William Bradford		3–33
1755, Nov. 12–14. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Philadelphia: William Bradford		3–9
1755, Dec. 15–24. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Philadelphia: William Bradford		3–20
1756, Mar. 9–16. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Philadelphia: William Bradford		3–14
1756, May 20–June 2. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Woodbridge: James Parker		3–21
1756, July 22–27. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Woodbridge: James Parker		11
1756, Oct. 12–15. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Woodbridge: James Parker		7
1756, Dec. 17–24. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Woodbridge: James Parker		8
1757, Mar. 15–31. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Woodbridge: James Parker		3–23 and 26–27

1032—Continued.

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
1757, May 24–June 3. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. (t. p. says "Mareh 24"—clearly error.) Woodbridge: James Parker		19
1757, Aug. 19–Sept. 13. Printed Votes and Proeeedings of the General Assembly. Woodbridge: James Parker		17
1757, Oct. 10–22. Printed Votes and Proeeedings of the General Assembly. Woodbridge: James Parker		15
1758, Mar. 23–Apr. 18. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Woodbridge: James Parker		28
1758, July 25–Aug. 12. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Woodbridge: James Parker		38
1759, Mar. 8–17. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Woodbridge: James Parker		23
1760, Mar. 11–26. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Woodbridge: James Parker		15

1033. (B. T., New Jersey, 37.)

1761, Mar. 27–Apr. 7. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Woodbridge: James Parker		3–19
1761, Nov. 30–Dec. 12. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Woodbridge: James Parker		3–28
1762, Mar. 3–10. Printed Votes and Proeeedings of the General Assembly. Woodbridge: James Parker		3–20
1762, Apr. 26–28. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Woodbridge: James Parker		3–8
1762, Sept. 14–25. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly, 6th session, 20th Assembly. Woodbridge: James Parker		3–24
1763, May 25–June 3. Printed Votes and Proeeedings of the General Assembly, 7th session. Woodbridge: James Parker		3–27
1763, Nov. 15–Dec. 7. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly, 8th session. Woodbridge: James Parker		3–28
1764, Feb. 14–23. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly, 9th and 10th sessions. Woodbridge: James Parker		3–22
1765, May 21–June 20. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly, 11th session. Burlington: James Parker		3–74
1765, Nov. 26–30. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly, 12th session. Burlington: James Parker		3–11

1034. (B. T., New Jersey, 38.)

1768, Apr. 12–May 10. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly, 15th session. Woodbridge: James Parker		3–43
1769, Oct. 10–Dec. 6. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly, 1st session, 21st Assembly. Woodbridge: James Parker		3–94
1770, Sept. 26–Oct. 27. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly, 3d session, 21st Assembly. Burlington: Isaac Collins		3–53
1771, Apr. 17–Dec. 21. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly, 3d sitting, 4th session, 21st Assembly. Burlington: Isaac Collins		3–79
1772, Aug. 19–Sept. 26. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly, 1st session, 22d Assembly. Burlington: Isaac Collins		3–105
1773, Nov. 10–1774, Mar. 11. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly, 2d session. Burlington: Isaac Collins		3–215

NEW YORK.

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
1142. (Colonial Entry Book, 72.)		
Volume bound in calf. Manuscript.		
Large folio: "An Index of all the Laws enacted by his Royal Highness the 4th of November, 1667, and established at New York, as also of some forms of oaths," etc.		
Arranged alphabetically		1–258
1143. (B. T., New York, 111.)		
Printed volume with this title-page: "The Laws of Her Majesties Colony of New York, as they were Enacted by the Governour, Council and General Assembly, for the time being, in divers Sessions, the first of which began April the 9th, A. D. 1691. To which is Added, His Excellency's Speeches and Messages to the General Assembly, and a Journal of the Votes and Addresses of the House during the Administrations of . . . Lord Cornbury, Lord Lovelace, . . . and Coll. Richard Ingoldesby . . . governours . . . to 12th Nov., 1709. Printed by William Bradford . . . 1710"		1–114
Between 114 and 115 are:		
A Catalogue of Fees		1–11
An Act for Regulating . . . Fees		1–13
The pagination then continues with: Acts passed in October and November, 1710, and in July and August, 1711		115–144 (140)
1144. (B. T., New York, 114.)		
Volume bound in leather, with gilt tooling, lettered "New York Laws."		
Duplicate. (B. T., New York, 112.)		
Printed volume in paper covers: Acts of Assembly passed in the Province of New York. From 1691 to 1718 . . . London: Printed by John Baskett, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty and by the Assigns of Thomas Newcomb and Henry Hills, deceased. MDCCXIX.		
Title-page and index		i–xv
Acts		1–292
[Another duplicate was formerly labeled "America and West Indies 581."]		
1145. (B. T., New York, 113.)		
Volume bound in leather, marked on the title-page: "This Book of Acts was transmitted by Mr. Clarke, Lt. Gov. of New York, with his letter to the Board dated the 4th of August 1740."		
Title-page reads: Acts of Assembly passed in the Province of New York from 1691 to 1725. Examined and compared with the Originals in the Secretary's Office. Printed and sold by William Bradford . . . 1726. The volume contains Index and Alphabetical Table.		
Acts		1–319
At the end are the following printed ordinances:		
Ordinance for regulating and establishing fees . . . 19 Oct., 1710. Robt. Hunter		12
Ordinance (as above) 22 Aug., 1723. W. Burnett		4
Ordinance for regulating the recording of Deeds and other writings 22 Aug., 1723. W. Burnett		2
Ordinance for regulating . . . fees for court of Admiralty. W. Burnett, 16 July, 1722		4

1146. (B. T., New York, 115.)

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
Volume bound in calf, bearing on the title-page the autograph: "Ja: Alexander."		
Title-page reads: Laws of New York from the year 1691 to 1751. Published according to an Act of the General Assembly (arms, beavers, windmill, etc., motto). New York: Printed by James Parker . . . at the New Printing Office in Beaver Street, MDCCLII.		
The volume contains: List of Subscribers; Preface (1–111); Acts (1–455); Index (457–488); Errata.		

1147. (B. T., Acts, New York, 1.)

Acts on parchment—many very large—with the original signatures. The dates run to July, 1715. With observations as "temporary"—"expires," etc. Folios 1 to 113, approximately one for each act. Index at beginning of book, 4 pages.

1148. (B. T., Acts, New York, 2.)

Original Acts on parchment. A wrapper halfway through the volume marks off those passed in 1715, 1716, and 1717. The Acts continue from November, 1717, with wrapper at end to cover those for 1717 and 1718. Index of 3½ quarto pages at beginning of book is to first part only, not the whole	1–37	

1149. (B. T., Acts, New York, 3.)

Acts on parchment, 1719 to 1722. Folios 1 to 62, approximately one piece of parchment to each act.

1150. (B. T., New York, 116.)

Printed Acts (14) published 27 July, 1721	353–390	58
Printed Ordinance G. R., or Letters patent under the seal of New York as to the time of sitting of the Courts of Judicature, 26 August, 1721. (No imprint)		4
Printed Acts passed in July, 1722	391–401	11
Printed Acts passed in November, 1722	403–422	10
Printed Acts passed at a session of the Assembly begun 8 May, 1723. Headed: Acts passed . . . Anno 1723. Printed and sold by William Bradford, 1723	423–446	24
Printed Acts passed in July, 1724	1–56	
Printed Acts "passed at a Sessions begun 5 April, 1726," "continued to 17 June, at which time the following Acts were passed and published" . . . Printer: William Bradford, 1726		1–46
Printed Acts, "13th sessions of 2d Assembly in 12th year of King George." (No other date)		1–7
Printed Acts passed at sessions begun 27 Sept., 1726, to 11 November "at which time the following acts were passed and published." Printer: William Bradford, 1726		1–36
Printed Acts passed in November, 1727. (No imprint)		1–36

1151. (B. T., Acts, New York, 4.)

Acts, on parchment, passed and numbered as follows: July, 1723, 1–12; Jy., 1724, 1–16; 10 Nov., 1725; one not numbered, and 1–3.

1152. (B. T., Acts, New York, 5.)

Acts, on parchment, passed as follows: 17 June, 1726 (sixteen); ditto, one marked "3;" 11 Nov., 1726, 1–12; 17 June, 1726 (two private acts); 25 Nov., 1727, 1–9		1–67

1153. (B. T., New York, 118.)

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
"This Book of Acts was transmitted by Lt. Gov. Clarke with his letter to the Board 4 Aug., 1740." MS. fly-leaf explanatory of various acts and bills. Printed acts as follow:		
Title-page only, same as in **1150** for Oct., 1732.		
Contents or index to the following (1726–1730)		2
Laws or Acts passed from 1726 to 1730		320–373 and 400–407
Acts passed in 1733		405–408 and 427–428 405–411a
Acts passed in 1734		427–458 and 414–421
Acts passed in 1736		439–454
Set printed by John Peter Zenger, 1738, as passed at Assembly begun on 15 June, 1737 (table on back)		1–100
Various acts passed apparently in 1739, one (3 Oct., 1739), regarding the militia, is printed by Bradford		1–53
Act passed 11 July, 1740, touching volunteers. Printed by Bradford		1

1154. (B. T., Acts, New York, 6.)

Acts, on parchment, passed on 31 August and 20 September, 1728, and 12 July, 1729; Nos. 1 to 30.

1155. (B. T., New York, 117.)

Printed Acts as follow:

Passed (August and September, 1728)	a	1–55
Passed in 1729, published 12th July	b	1–48
Passed in October, 1730. Printed and sold by William Bradford, 1730 (table on back)	c	1–37
Passed in September, 1731	d	374–399
Passed in October, 1732. Printed and sold by William Bradford, 1732 (contents on back)	e	344–403
Passed in November, 1735	f	427–438
Passed in November, 1736	g	439–454

[Many of the above have notes in the margins as "Sent to Mr. Fane," "recd. back," "no objection."]

1156. (B. T., Acts, New York, 7.)

Acts, on parchment, passed 12 July, 1729, in the year 1730, and in September, 1731. Nos. 31 to 64.

[No. 55 does not appear to be here, but perhaps the numbers are confused or erroneous.]

1157. (B. T., Acts., New York, 8.)

Acts, on parchment, passed and numbered as follows: 14 October, 1732, and 1 Nov., 1733, 1–31; 22 June, 1734, 28 Nov., 1734, 13 Nov., 1734, 1–24; 8 Nov., 1735, 1–8; 10 Nov., 1736, 1–10.

1158. (B. T., Acts, New York, 9.)

Acts, on parchment, passed and numbered as follows: 16 December, 1737 (one); ditto, 1–28; 14 April, 1739, Nos. 29, 30.

1159. (B. T., Acts, New York, 10.)

Acts, on parchment, viz: 19 passed in October and November, 1739, "sent to Mr. Fane;" one passed 12 July, 1740; 3 Nov., 1740, 13 June, 1741, 1–15.

1160. (B. T., Acts, New York, 11.)

Acts, on parchment, passed and numbered as follows: 7 Nov., 1741, 27 Nov., 1741, 1–18; 22 May, 1742, 1, 2; 29 Octr., 1742, 1–9.

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
1161. (B. T., Acts, New York, 12.)		
Acts, on parchment, passed and numbered as follows: 30 April, 1743, 1–3; 1 December, 1743, 1–3; 17 December, 1743, 4–17; 19 May, 1744, 18–22.		
1162. (B. T., Acts, New York, 13.)		
Printed copy of (3) acts passed 30 April, 1743		1–4
Printed copy of (17) acts passed December, 1743		1–42
Printed copy of (5) acts passed 19 May, 1744		1–8
[Printed by Jas. Parker.]		
MS. acts on parchment, 1 and 2 Sept., 1744		1–25
Printed set of acts passed in July and November, 1745. Certified and transmitted under the seal of the province. ("At a General Assembly begun 25 June.") Printed by James Parker		3–40
MS. acts, on parchment, "of the Govr., Council and Assembly passed in the months of June and July, 1746." Continuous on 7 large sheets of parchment.		
Printed set of acts passed from 16 June, 1746, to end of April, 1747. Transmitted under the great seal. Title-page and pp. 3–47 cover 1746, with table on back. Chap. I to XXI. Pp. 49–52 cover 1747 to 29 April, Chap. XXII.		
Printed acts (with MS. title) for the 21st and 22d years of George II, between 22 September, 1747, and 1 July, 1748. Transmitted under the seal of the province. Printed by James Parker.		
1747 Ch. I to VIII		3–21
1748 Ch. I to XI		3–39
Act published 1 July, 1748, Ch. I		1–2
[The whole under one wrapper—"Twenty Acts. 1747 & 1748."]		
Printed set (with MS. title) of six acts passed in October and November, 1748, transmitted under the great seal—Chap. I–VI. Printed by James Parker		3–12
1163. (B. T., Acts, New York, 14.)		
Printed set of acts passed in the session begun 4 Sept., 1750, ending 24 November. Transmitted under the great seal. Printer: James Parker. (Table on back, I–XXXII)		3–59
Printed set (on parchment, one side only) for session begun 1 October, 1751, continued to 25 November. Transmitted under the great seal. Printer: James Parker		2–30
Printed set (on parchment, one side only) for session begun 24 October, 1752, continued to 11 November. Transmitted under the great seal. Printer: James Parker. (Table I–IX)		1–13
Printed set (on parchment, one side only) for session begun 30 May, 1753, continued to 4 July. Printer: James Parker		1–19
MS. Acts, on parchment, passed 12 December, 1753. Nos. 1 to 15.		
[Most of the above are marked "Sent to Mr. Lamb" . . . "No objection"—or otherwise.]		
1164. (B. T., Acts, New York, 15.)		
Acts, on parchment, dated and numbered as follows: 1 and 4 May, 1754, 1–5; 29 August, 1754, 7 December, 1754, 1–12; 19 February, 1755, 1, 2, 3; 3 May, 1755, 4–9; 5 July 1755, 10–15; 14 August, 1755, 16, 17; 11 September, 1755, 18–22.		
1165. (B. T., Acts, New York, 16.)		
Acts, on parchment, passed and numbered as follows: 9 July, 1756 (one); 19 Feb., 1756, 1–12; 1 April, 1756, 13–17; 4 May, 1756, 18–20; 5 May, 1756, 21; 9 July, 1756, 22–27; 27 Novr., 1756, 1–4; 1 Decr., 1756, 5–15.		
[Endorsed mostly as "Sent to Mr. Lamb." Seals taken off.]		
1166. (B. T., Acts, New York, 17.)		
Acts passed and numbered as follows: 26 February, 1757, 1–7; 24 December, 1757, 1–9; *id.* (five not numbered); 24 March, 1758 (three); 3 June, 1758 (two); 16 December, 1758 (seventeen); 7 March, 1759 (five).		

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
1167. (B. T., New York, 119.)		
Printed acts as follow:		
Title page to acts passed in sessions beginning 16 Decr., 1758. Printed and sold by James Parker, 1759. Seventeen acts Chap. VII to XXIII		43–66
Duplicate of above title: Five acts passed 7 March, 1759		1–21
Duplicate of pp. 59 to 62 and 43 to 58 of first set above. Acts passed in 1766, beginning at Chap. CCCLXXVIII		445–466
Acts passed in 1767, beginning at Chap. CCCCI		471–523
Acts passed in 1768, beginning at Chap. CCCCXXXIV. Printer: Hugh Gaine. (Table on back)		569–605
Acts passed in 1770 & 1771, beginning at Chap. DXLIV. Printer: Hugh Gaine. (With table)		731–822
Acts passed in 1772, beginning at Chap. DLXXXVIII. Printer: Hugh Gaine. (Table, 2 pp.)		823–949

1168. (B. T., Acts, New York, 18.)

Acts on parchment passed and numbered as follows: 3 July, 1759, 1–3; 24 Decem., 1759, 4–25; 22 March, 1760, 1–4; 10 June, 1760, 5–14; 8 Novemr., 1760, 1–20 (16–17 form one Act).

1169. (B. T., Acts, New York, 19.)

Acts on parchment in 1761 and 1762; Nos. 1 to 64.

1170. (B. T., Acts, New York, 20.)

Acts on parchment, 13 Decemr., 1763 to 20 Oct., 1764; Nos. 65 to 128.

1171. (B. T., Acts, New York, 21.)

Acts on parchment from 23 December, 1765, to 24 December, 1767; Nos. 129 to 180.

1172. (B. T., Acts, New York, 22.)

Acts on parchment from 24 December, 1767, to 20 May, 1769; Nos. 181 to 242.

1173. (B. T., Acts, New York, 23.)

Acts on parchment from 20 May to 30 December, 1769; Nos. 243 to 270.

1174. (B. T., Acts, New York, 24.)

Acts on parchment from 30 December, 1769, to 27 January, 1770; Nos. 271 to 320.

1175. (B. T., Acts, New York, 25.)

Acts on parchment from 22 December, 1770, to 16 February, 1771; Nos. 321 to 364.

1176. (B. T., Acts, New York, 26.)

Acts on parchment dated from January to March, 1772; Nos. 366 to 404 [the number 365 does not appear].

1177. (B. T., Acts, New York, 27.)

Acts on parchment from 24 March, 1772, to 6 February, 1773; Nos. 405 to 452.

1178. (B. T., Acts, New York, 28.)

Acts on parchment passed 8 March, 1773; Nos. 453 to 495.

1179. (B. T., New York, 120.)

Printed acts: passed in 1773 beginning Chap. MDLXXIII. Printer: Hugh Gaine, 1773. (Table, 2 pp.)		1–105
A set headed "Volume III, 29th Assembly, 6th sessions." (Passed in 1774.) Printer: Hugh Gaine, 1774		1–79 & table.
Another set—30th Assembly, 7th sessions, passed in 1775. Hugh Gaine, 1775. (Table, 2 pp.)		81–202

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
1180. (B. T., Acts, New York, 29.)		
Acts on parchment from 8 February to 19 March, 1774; Nos. 495 to 536. (That numbered 495 here is not the same as in the previous **1179.**)		
1181. (B. T., Acts, New York, 30.)		
Acts on parchment from 19 March, 1774, to 1 April, 1775; Nos 537 to 584.		
1182. (B. T., Acts, New York, 31.)		
Acts on parchment passed 1 to 3 April, 1775; Nos. 585 to 618.		
1183. (Colonial Entry Book, 75.)		
1687, Sept. 2–Nov. 10. Proceedings of the Council		23
1687, Nov. 19–1687–88, Jan. 8. Proceedings of the Council	3	11
1687–88, Jan. 23–1688, May 14. Proceedings of the Council	14	32½
1688–89, Mar. 1–1689, June 10. Proceedings of the Council	50	66½
1689, June 11–July 5. "Abstract out of the Journall kept by Coll Bayard" (endorsed to 15 July)	134	11½
1689, July 9. "Letter from Mr. Cortlandt to Sir Edmond Andros by way of Journall of Proceedings at New York from the 4th of October"	148	9½
1689, Apr. 27–Dec. 13. "Chief occurrances in New York" (endorsed to 30 December)	160	27½
1689, Apr. 27–June 6. Minutes of the General Meeting of the Governor and Council with the Magistrates and Military Officers of the City of New York	192	24
1690–91, Mar. 19–1692, May 16. Minutes and Orders of the Council	232	90½
1692, Aug. 30–Nov. 28. Minutes and Orders of the Council (endorsed to 30 Novr.)	328	27½
1692, Dec. 1–1692–93, Feb. 26. Minutes and Orders of the Council (endorsed 30 November, 1692, to 30 February, 1692–93)	358	20
1692, Dec. 3–1693, Apr. 10. Minutes and Orders of the Council (1st part same as foregoing, except 1 December, not given here). Endorsed "from 1 December" (but not here)	384	25
1693, Apr. 13–July 27. Minutes and Orders of the Council (endorsed "from 10 April")	414	30½
1693, July 28–Oct. 23. Minutes and Orders of the Council (endorsed to 7 Novr.)	446	29
1693, Nov. 7–1693–94, Feb. 27. Minutes and Orders of the Council (endorsed to 1 March)	476	28
1693–94, Mar. 6–1694, July 26. Minutes and Orders of the Council	510	31½
1694, July 28–Dec. 13. Minutes of the Council (endorsed to 25 December)	544	41
1691, Apr. 9–29. Minutes of the Assembly, 3d sessions 1st Assembly (endorsed to 30 April)	600	35½
1692, Aug. 17–Sept. 10. Minutes of the Assembly, 4th sessions 1st Assembly	638	13½
1692, Oct. 26–Nov. 14. Minutes of the Assembly. In Council 1st session 2d Assembly	654	18
1693–94, Mar. 1–26. Journal of the Council in Assembly, 1st session 4th Assembly	674	20
1694, Sept. 25–Oct. 23. Minutes of Council in General Assembly, 2d session 4th Assembly	696	23
[All similar in form whether marked "Council in Assembly" or only "Assembly."]		
1184. (B. T., New York, 72.)		
1694, Dec. 31–1694–95, Mar. 21. Minutes of Council endorsed "25 Dec 1694 to 25 Mch 1695"	1	16½
1695, Mar. 26–June 27. Minutes of Council endorsed "25 Mar. 1695 to 28 June"	19	23
1695, June 28–Sept. 24. Minutes of Council endorsed "28 June 1695 to 29 Sept."	43	20½

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
1184—Continued.		
1695, Sept. 28–Dec. 19. Minutes of Council endorsed "28 Sept. 1695 to 25 Dec."	65	16
1698, Apr. 2–June 25. Minutes of Council	83	38
1698, July 4–Sept. 29. Minutes of Council	123	13¼
1698, Oct. 4–Dec. 14. Minutes of Council	141	34½
1698–99, Jan. 5–1699, Mar. 31. Minutes of Council	181	25½
1699, Apr. 3–June 28. Minutes of Council	213	42
1699, July 5–Sept. 29. Minutes of Council endorsed to 27 Sept., 1699	259	28
Docket only — "Minutes of Council 4 Oct to 20 Dec. 1699"	289	
"Memdm. These Minutes were sent to Mr. Burchet the 11th of March, 1700/1, upon a Lre from him of the 10th Do., to be laid before the House of Commons. V. N: Engld. Bund: I No. 11."		
1699, Jan. 4–1700, Mar. 29. Minutes of Council endorsed "to 23 March 1699–1700"	293	7
1700, Apr. 3–June 22. Minutes of Council endorsed "to 20 June 1700"	305	18¼
1700, July 2–Sept. 28. Minutes of Council endorsed "to 20 September 1700"	329	24
1700, Oct. 2–Dec. 28. Minutes of Council	357	41
1700–1701, Jan. 2–Mar. 31. Minutes of Council	405	71
1701, Apr. 1–June 27. Minutes of Council	481	81
1701, Aug. 4–Sept. 29. Minutes of Council endorsed "to 20 September 1701"	567	27
1701–2, Jan. 8–1702, Mar. 26. Minutes of Council	599	39
1702, Apr. 2–May 2. Minutes of Council	643	23½
1694–5, Mar. 21–1695, Apr. 13. Minutes of Council in Assembly. "Duplicate" 3d Session of 4th Assembly	669	23½
1695, June 20–July 4. Minutes of Council in Assembly, 1st session 5th Assembly	697	6
1695, Oct. 1–25. Minutes of Council in Assembly, 2d session 5th Assembly, also Minute of Council of 30 October	705	16½
1696, Mar. 26–Apr. 24. Minutes of Council in Assembly, 3d session 5th Assembly	723	11½
1698–99, Mar. 2–1699, May 16. Minutes of Council in Assembly (session not given)	741	74½
1700, July 25–Aug. 9. Minutes of Council in Assembly, 2d session 2d Assembly	819	17½
1700, Oct. 2–Nov. 2. Minutes of Council in Assembly, 3d session 2d Assembly	843	16½
1701, Aug. 19–Oct. 18. Minutes of Council in Assembly (session not given)	863	42½
1695, June 20–July 4. Printed Journal of the House of Representatives. "Printed by William Bradford, at the sign of the Bible in New York, 1695"	911	1–20
1698, May 19–June 14. Printed Proceedings of the General Assembly. Printer, William Bradford. With several papers, apparently annexed, being Petitions, Complaint, Remonstrance, &c. 9 leaves—two of which have Bradford's imprint	935	1–12
1701, Apr. 2–19. Votes of the House of Representatives, Endorsed "Proceedings"		27
1701, Aug. 19–Oct. 18. Printed Votes of the House of Representatives, Endorsed "Journal of the House of Burgesses Printed and Sold by William Bradford, in New York, 1701"		1–38
1185. (B. T., New York, 73.)		
1702, Oct. 20–Nov. 27. Printed Votes of the House of Representatives endorsed: "Journal of the Genl. Assembly." Printer: William Bradford, New York, 1702		1–20
1703, Apr. 6–June 19. Votes of the House of Representatives		72
1703, Oct. 11–23. Journal of the Assembly (or "Genl. Assembly")		6½
1704, Apr. 11–June 27. Journal of the General Assembly		63½

1185—Continued.

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
1704, Oct. 12–Nov. 4. Journal of the General Assembly endorsed, in error, "11 Oct. to 4 Nov.".....		12
1705, June 7–Aug. 4. Journal of the General Assembly.....		40
1705, Sept. 19–Oct. 13. Journal of the Assembly (or "Genl. Assembly").....		13
1706, May 24–June 27. Journal of the Assembly (or "Genl. Assembly").....		20
1706, Sept. 24–Oct. 21. Journal of the Assembly (or "Genl. Assembly").....		14
1710, Sept. 1–Nov. 25. Printed Journal of the Votes of the General Assembly. Printer: William Bradford. 1710.....		1–31
1711, July 2–Aug. 4. Journal of the Assembly (or General Assembly).....		12
1711, Oct. 2–Nov. 24. Printed Journal of the Votes of the General Assembly endorsed "Journal of Assembly." (No imprint).....		1–22
1712, Apr. 30–June 26. Printed Journal of the Votes of the General Assembly endorsed: "Journal of Assembly." Printer: William Bradford. 1712.....		1–18
1712, Aug. 25–Dec. 10. Printed Journal of the Votes of the General Assembly, endorsed "Journal of Assembly." (No imprint).....		1–17
1713, May 12–July 7. Journal of the General Assembly endorsed, in error, to 6 July.....		26
1709, May 9–July 3. Minutes of Council.....		53
1710, June 14–Nov. 25. Minutes of Council.....		58½
1710, Nov. 27–1711, May 3. Minutes of Council.....		14½
1711, June 16–Sept. 3. Minutes of Council.....		34
1711, Sept. 13–1711–12, Jan. 10. Minutes of Council endorsed, in error, to 3 January.....		51½
1711–12, Jan. 3–1712, June 21. Minutes of Council [repeats 3 and 10 January of above].....		46
1712, June 24–1712–13, Mar. 5. Minutes of Council (duplicate).....		43½
1712–13, Mar. 12–1713, July 6. Minutes of Council.....		35½

1186. (B. T., New York, 74.)

1713, July 17–1714, Apr. 29. Minutes of Council.....		35
1714, May 12–Sept. 4. Minutes of Council.....	B	46½
1714, Sept. 9–1715, July 21. "Minutes of Council and of Council in Assembly" (so entitled and endorsed—seems to be Council only).....	C	56
1715, Oct. 3–1716, Aug. 22. Minutes of Council.....	D	31
1716, Aug. 24–1717, July 23. Minutes of Council.....	E	59
1717, Aug. 22–1718, Mar. 27. Minutes of Council.....	F	46
1718, Apr. 19–Sept. 29. Minutes of Council.....	G	34
1718, Oct. 7–31. Minutes of Council—title & endorsement say to 1 November.....	H	51
1719, July 21–Oct. 29. Minutes of Council.....	I(1)	44½
1719, Oct. 30–Nov. 16. Minutes of Council.....	K(2)	23
1719, Nov. 17–1720, June 9. Minutes of Council.....	(3)	69
1715, May 3–July 21. Journal of the Assembly (or "Genl. Assembly").....	a	20
1716, June 5–Sept. 1. Journal of the Assembly (or "Genl. Assembly").....	b	37½
1717, Apr. 9. Printed Votes of the General Assembly (no imprint).....	c	1–17
1717, Aug. 20–Dec. 23. Journal of the General Assembly.....	d	37
1718, May 27–July 3. Journal of the Votes of the General Assembly—the first 8 pp. in print (one title and endorsement).....		14½
1718, Sept. 24–Oct. 16. Journal of the General Assembly.....	e	12
1719, Apr. 28–June 25. Journal of the Assembly (or "Genl. Assembly").....	f	29½

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
1187. (B. T., New York, 75.)		
1720, June 17–Nov. 28. Minutes of Council	A	124
1720, Dec. 21–1721, Sept. 19. Minutes of Council	B	138
1721, Sept. 20–1722, June 8. Minutes of Council	C	91
1722, June 14–Sept. 8. Minutes of Council	D	145
1188. (B. T., New York, 76.)		
1722, Sept. 25–1723, July 6. Minutes of Council	A	253
1723, July 18–1724, June 29. Minutes of Council	B	160
1724, July 9–Oct. 1. Minutes of Council	C	72
1720, Oct. 13–Nov. 19. Printed Votes of the General Assembly	D	1–30
1721, May 16–July 27. Printed Votes of the General Assembly	E	1–37
1723, May 8–July 6. Printed Votes of the General Assembly with speech of His Excellency—separate—pp. 1 and 2, on 14 May	F	1–26
1724, May 12–July 24. Printed Votes of the General Assembly	G	1–27
[Each of these printed sets ends with appointment of William Bradford to print.]		
1189. (B. T., New York, 77.)		
1723, July 18–1724, May 1. Minutes of Council	A	89
1724, May 15–Oct. 1. Minutes of Council	B	83
1724, Oct. 8–1725, Apr. 19. Minutes of Council	C	123
1725, May 13–Nov. 10. Paper with no title but endorsed "Minutes of Council and Council in Assembly" [is similar to other Council Minutes but in the text it is recorded that the Assembly is occasionally asked to attend, a fact that may account for the endorsement]	D	77
1725, Dec. 16–1726, Sept. 29. Minutes of Council	E	69
1726, Oct. 14–Nov. 24. Minutes of Council	F	99½
1724, May 12–July 24. Printed Votes of the General Assembly. Printer: William Bradford	G	1–27
1725, Aug. 31–Nov. 10. Printed Votes of the General Assembly, endorsed to 9 November	H	1–38
1726, Apr. 5–June 17. Printed Votes of the General Assembly. Printer: William Bradford	I	[a]1–40
1726, Sept. 27–Nov. 11. Printed Votes of the General Assembly	K	1–26
1190. (B. T., New York, 78.)		
1726–27, Jan. 5–1727, Dec. 19. Minutes of Council		100½
1727–28, Feb. 12–1728, Nov. 30. Minutes of Council		209
1727, Sept. 30–Nov. 25. Printed Votes of the General Assembly, endorsed "Minutes of Assembly." Printer: William Bradford. 1727		1–28
1728, July 23–Sept. 21. Printed "Journal of the Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly." Printer: William Bradford. 1728		1–37
1191. (B. T., New York, 79.)		
1728–29, Mar. 10–1729, July 12. Minutes of Council		78
1729, Sept. 10–1730, Oct. 29. Minutes of Council		89
1730, Dec. 3–1731, Sept. 30. Minutes of Council, headed "from 29 Oct. 1730 to 30 Sept. 1731"		90
1731, Oct. 7–1732, Oct. 14. Minutes of Council, headed and endorsed "from 30 Sept. 1731 to 14 Oct., 1732."		57
1732, Nov. 9–1733, Nov. 19. Minutes of Council, title, heading, and endorsement "from 14 Oct. 1732 to 19 Nov. 1733."		40
1733, Dec. 7–1735, Apr. 5. Minutes of Council		110
1192. (B. T., New York, 80.)		
1735, June 12–Nov. 24. Minutes of Council, headed as from "5 April, 1735"		43
1735–36, Mar. 10–1736, May 27. Minutes of Council		25½
1736, June 10–Nov. 18. Minutes of Council, headed as from "27 May, '36"		51

[a] Should be 37.

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
1192—Continued.		
1737, May 5–Dec. 13. Minutes of Council		43½
1737–38, Jan. 5–1738, Oct. 28. Minutes of Council, headed and endorsed as being from 16 Dec., 1737		85
1736, Oct. 14–Nov. 10. Journal of Council in Assembly		32½
1737, June 15–Dec. 16. Minutes of "Council and Assembly" (same body as the foregoing)		71½
1738, June 6–Oct. 20. Minutes of "Council and Assembly" (same body), headed and endorsed as being from 16 Dec., 1737		23½
1193. (B. T., New York, 81.)		
1739, Mar. 27–Apr. 14. Minutes of Council and Assembly		16
1738–39, Feb. 9–1739, Apr. 14. Minutes of Council		8
1739, Aug. 28–Nov. 17. Minutes of Council and Assembly		59
1740, June 30–Nov. 30. Minutes of Council and Assembly		26
1741, Apr. 14–June 13. Minutes of Council and Assembly	B	13
1741, Sept. 15–Oct. 17. Minutes of Council and Assembly	C	6
1741, Oct. 19–Nov. 27. Minutes of Council and Assembly	D	30½
1194. (B. T., New York, 83.)		
1739, May 17–1742, Apr. 10. Minutes of Council	A	116
1742, Apr. 27–Oct. 30. Minutes of Council	B	14
1743, Apr. 27–June 21. Minutes of Council	C	24
1743, Sept. 22–1744, Mar. 27. Minutes of Council	D	21
[B. T., New York, 82, contained duplicates in part of the minutes in this volume.]		
1195. (B. T., New York, 84.)		
1742, Apr. 20–Oct. 29. Minutes of Council and Assembly	1	19
1743, Apr. 19–Sept. 6. Minutes of Council and Assembly	2	9½
1743, Sept. 27–1744, May 19. Minutes of Council and Assembly	3	64½
1196. (B. T., New York, 85.)		
1744, May 11–Dec. 13. Minutes of Council	a	32½
1744–45, Jan. 14–1745, July 10. Minutes of Council	b	32½
1745, July 29–1745–46, Feb. 11. Minutes of Council (1)	c	86¼
1745–46, Mar. 5–1746, June 30. Minutes of Council (2)	d	76½
1746, July 3–Oct. 22. Minutes of Council, also Proceedings of the Governor and Council at Albany with the Indians, 1746, July 22 to Sept. 13 (3)	e	131
1746, Nov. 3–1747, Aug. 28. Minutes of Council	f	82½
1197. (B. T., New York, 86.)		
1747, Sept. 4–1748, Oct. 8. Minutes of Council	A	81½
1748, Oct. 13–1749, Aug. 8. Minutes of Council	B	45½
1749, Sept. 8–1750, Nov. 5. Minutes of Council	C	70
1751, July 30–1752, May 25. Minutes of Council	D(1)	72
1752, May 29–Nov. 16. Minutes of Council	E(2)	73–102
1752, Nov. 21–1753, Oct. 10. Minutes of Council (ending with Clinton's administration)	F	82
1753, Oct. 10–Dec. 12. Minutes of Council (beginning with Sir D. Osborn's administration—2 days—followed by that of James De Lancey)	G	33½
1753, Oct. 30–Dec. 12. Journal of Council and General Assembly	H	46½
1754, Apr. 9–May 4. Journal of Council in Assembly [same body as above]	I	34½
1754, Jan. 11–May 17. Minutes of Council	K	74½
1198. (B. T., New York, 87.)		
1754, Aug. 20–Dec. 7. Journal of Council in General Assembly (the title-page says "adjourned to second Tuesday in March")		65½
1755, Feb. 4–Sept. 11. Journal of Council in General Assembly (this was convened by proclamation on 4 Feb.)		86¼

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
1198—Continued.		
1755, Dec. 2–1756, July 9. Journal of Council in General Assembly		89
1756, Sept. 21–Dec. 1. Journal of Council in General Assembly		50
1757, Feb. 15–26. Journal of Council in General Assembly		27½
1757, Feb. 26 (adj'd to Aug. 31)–1758, June 3. Journal of Council in General Assembly		76½
1759, Oct. 17–1760, Mar. 22. Journal of Proceedings of Council (so, the title and attest, but is apparently Council in Assembly)		54½
1760, May 13–June 10. Journal of Proceedings of Council (so, the title and attest, but apparently Council in Assembly)		18½
1199. (B. T., New York, 88.)		
1754, May 28–Dec. 18. Minutes of Council		118½
1754, Dec. 24–1755, Sept. 1. Minutes of Council (1)		120½
1755, Sept. 3–Nov. 22. Minutes of Council (2)		69
1755, Nov. 30–1756, Nov. 11. Minutes of Council, Number 1		84½
1756, Nov. 27–1757, June 2. Minutes of Council (1)		48
1757, June 3–1758, July 17. Minutes of Council		125½
1758, July 27–1759, June 21. Minutes of Council		61
1758, Nov. 14–1759, July 3. Journal of the Proceedings of the Council [apparently Council in Assembly]		76
1759, July 2–1760, Aug. 21. Minutes of Council		58½
1200. (B. T., New York, 90.)		
1755, Mar. 3–1760, Dec. 31. Minutes of Council of a publick Nature No. 1		79
1761, Jan. 14–Sept. 9. Minutes of Council of a publick Nature No. 2		77
1760, Aug. 28–1761, Mar. 2. Minutes of Council, endorsed "2 August 1760"		56
1761, Mar. 9–Dec. 16. Minutes of Council—Private		65
1761, Dec. 23–1762, Dec. 22. Minutes of Council		73
1761, Oct. 16–1764, Mar. 21. Minutes of Council relative to Lands, etc. "Copy" [on title-page] "commencing 16 March 1761"		130
1763, Jan. 5–1764, Mar. 21. Minutes of Council relative to State Matters, "Copy"		77
1201. (B. T., New York, 100.)		
1774, Apr. 7–1775, Apr. 13. Minutes of Council in the State Department	1	72
1775, Apr. 24–July 3. Minutes of Council in the State Department	2	17
1773, Jan. 5–Mar. 8. Journal of Proceedings of the Council, headed "of the Governor, Council & Genl. Assembly".	3	94
1774, Jan. 6–Mar. 19. Journal of Proceedings of the Council, headed "of the Governor, Council & Genl. Assembly".	4	91
1775, Jan. 10–Apr. 3. Journal of Proceedings of the Council, headed "of the Lieut. Gov., Council, and Genl. Assembly"	5	101
1757, Dec. 6–24. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. "Duplicate—Original bound"	6	1–20
1758, Nov. 14–Dec. 16. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Duplicate	7	1–35
1759, Oct. 17–18. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Duplicate	8	45–48
1759, Dec. 4–24. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly		43–80
1760, Mar. 11–22. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Duplicate	9	81–94
1760, Mar. 11–22. (Duplicate of above)	18	81–94
1760, Oct. 21–Nov. 8. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Duplicate	19	1–31

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
1201—Continued.		
1761, May 5–19. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Duplicate	20	25–35
1761, Nov. 24–1762, Jan. 8. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Duplicate	21	1–42
1765, part of day preceding Dec. 11 to part of 14. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly—fragment of 6 pages	22	35–40
1774, Jan. 6–Mar. 19. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. "Printed by Hugh Gaine at his Book-Store. Hanover Square. 1774." Duplicate	10	3–105
1775, Jan. 10–Mar. 28. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Incomplete—the end wanting	11	3–106
1773, Jan. 5–Mar. 8. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Printer: Hugh Gaine. 1773		3–120
1202. (B. T., New York, 89.)		
1759, Nov. 15–1760, May 23. Minutes of Council		100¼
1203. (B. T., New York, 91.)		
1760, Oct. 21–Nov. 8. Journal of the Proceedings of the Council in Assembly, headed "Council and Genl. Assembly"		39
1761, Mar. 10–Sept. 11. Journal of the Proceedings of the Council (Legislative), headed "Council and Genl. Assembly"		55
1761, Nov. 24–1762, May 22. Journal of the Proceedings of the Council in Assembly, headed "Council and Genl. Assembly."—marked "Copy"		93
1762, Nov. 16–Dec. 11. Journal of the Proceedings of the Council in Assembly, headed "Council and Genl. Assembly"		60
1763, Nov. 8–Dec. 20. Journal of the Proceedings of the Council in their Legislative Capacity, headed "Council & Assembly"—marked "Copy"		60
1764, Apr. 18–21. 1764, Sept. 4–Oct. 20. Journal of the Proceedings of the Council in two Sessions—headed "Council & General Assembly"—marked "Copy"		11 69
1765, Nov. 12–Dec. 23. Journal of the Proceedings of the Council, headed "Council & Genl. Assembly"		29
1766, June 11–July 3. Journal of the Proceedings of the Council, headed "Council & Genl. Assembly"		28
1766, Nov. 10–Dec. 19. Journal of the Proceedings of the Council, headed "Council & Genl. Assembly"—marked "Copy"		35
1204. (B. T., New York, 92.)		
1764, Apr. 4–Dec. 6. Minutes of Council in the Department of Lands, Court of Errors, etc		67
1764, Dec. 12–1765, Jan. 11. Minutes of Council in the Department of Lands, etc		88
1765, Feb. 6–Nov. 12. Minutes of Council in the Department of Lands, etc		72
1765, Nov. 29–1766, Dec. 20. Minutes of Council in the Department of Lands, etc., marked "Copy"		185
1205. (B. T., New York, 93.)		
1764, Apr. 4–Dec. 6. Minutes of Council (attested as to 6 Decr., but the minutes end on the 5th)		45
1764, Dec. 8–1765, Nov. 12. Minutes of Council in the State Department		57
1765, Nov. 13–1766, Dec. 22. Minutes of Council in the State Department (the attest is on 23 Decr.), marked "Copy"		70
1767, Jan. 3–1768, Feb. 10. Minutes of Council in the State Department		77
1768, Feb. 24–1769, Jan. 31. Minutes of Council in the State Department		54

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
1206. (B. T., New York, 94.)		
1767, Jan. 7–1768, Feb. 17. Minutes of Council in the Department of Lands		141
1768, Feb. 24–1769, Jan. 20. Minutes of Council in the Department of Lands		85
1207. (B. T., New York, 95.)		
1767, May 27–June 6. Journal of Proceedings of the Council (so the title-page; headed, "Governor, Council and General Assembly")		13
1767, Nov. 17–1768, Feb. 6. Journal of Proceedings of the Council (so the title-page; headed, "Governor, Council and General Assembly")		73
1768, Mar. 22 (prorogued to Oct. 27)–1769, Jan. 2. Journal of Proceedings of the Council (so the title-page; headed, "Governor, Council and General Assembly")		72
1769, Feb. 14 (prorogued to Apr. 4)–1769, May 20. Journal of Proceedings of the Council (so the title-page; headed, "Governor, Council and General Assembly")		67
1208. (B. T., New York, 97.)		
1769, Jan. 31–1770, June 6. Minutes of Council in the Department of Lands		142
1770, July 25–1771, July 3. Minutes of Council in the Department of Lands		194
1771, Dec. 31–1772, Mar. 26. Minutes of Council in the Department of Lands		57
1209. (B. T., New York, 98.)		
1769, Nov. 21–1770, Jan. 27. Journal of Proceedings of Council (so the title-page, but headed "Council and General Assembly")		101
1770, Dec. 11–1771, Mar. 4. Journal of Proceedings of Council (so the title-page, but headed "Council and General Assembly")		81
1772, Jan. 7–Mar. 24. Journal of Proceedings of Council (so the title-page, but headed "Council and General Assembly")		118
1210. (B. T., New York, 96.)		
1769, Feb. 22–1770, June 6. Minutes of Council in the State Department		60
1770, July 3–1771, July 3. Minutes of Council in the State Department		63
1771, Sept. 30–Dec. 11. Minutes of Council in the State Department		23
1771, Dec. 18–1772, Mar. 26. Minutes of Council in the State Department		33
1772, Apr. 8–July 1. Minutes of Council in the State Department		43
1772, Oct. 12–Dec. 23. Minutes of Council in the State Department		17
1773, Jan. 4–Apr. 5. Minutes of Council in the State Department		33
1775, July 11–Oct. 31. Minutes of Council in the State Department		16
1211. (B. T., New York, 99.)		
1771, Oct. 2–Nov. 13.[a] Minutes of Council in the Department of Lands. [Apparently incomplete.]		20
1772, Apr. 8–June 15. Minutes of Council in the Department of Lands		66
1772, Oct. 12–Dec. 23. Minutes of Council in the Department of Lands		41

[a] Title-page says to "Dec. 11."

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
1211—Continued.		
1773, Jan. 4–Apr. 5. Minutes of Council in the Department of Lands		33
1774, Apr. 16–1775, Apr. 11. Minutes of Council in the Department of Lands		127
1775, Apr. 13 and June 3. Minutes of Council in the Department of Lands		6
1775, July 11–Sept. 29. Minutes of Council in the Department of Lands		12
1212. (B. T., New York, 101.)		
1729, May 13–July 12. Printed Journal of Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Printer: William Bradford, 1729		1–36
1730, Aug. 25–Oct. 29. Printed Journal of Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Printer: William Bradford, 1730		1–34
1731, Aug. 25–Sept. 30. Printed Journal of Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. No imprint		1–21
1733, Oct. 15–Nov. 1. Printed Journal of Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. No imprint		1–12
1736, Oct. 13–Nov. 10. Printed Journal of Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Printer: William Bradford, 1736		1–16
1738, Apr. 4–Sept. 20. Printed Journal of Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. No imprint		1–35
1213. (B. T., New York, 102.)		
1739, Mar. 27–Apr. 14. Printed Journal of Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Printer: William Bradford, 1739		1–16
1739, Aug. 29–Nov. 17. Printed Journal of Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Printer: William Bradford, 1739		1–51
1740, Apr. 8–July 12. (MS.) Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly		71–85
1740, Sept. 9–Nov. 3. Printed Journal of Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Printer: William Bradford, 1740		1–34
1741, Apr. 14–June 13. Printed Journal of Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Printer: William Bradford, 1741		1–29
1741, Sept. 15–Nov. 27. Printed Journal of Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Printer: William Bradford, 1741		1–47
1741–42, Mar. 16–1742, May 22. Printed Journal of Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Printer: William Bradford		1–9
1742, Aug. 3–Oct. 29. Printed Journal of Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Printer: William Bradford		1–14
1214. (B. T., New York, 103.)		
1743, Apr. 19–30. Printed Journal of the Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Printer: William Bradford, 1743	1	1–7
1743, Aug. 2–Sept. 27. Printed Votes of the General Assembly. (No imprint)	2	2
1743, Nov. 8–Dec. 17. Printed Journal of the General Assembly. Printer: James Parker, 1743		t. p. & 3–45
1744, Apr. 17–May 19. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. (No imprint.)		1–26
1744, July 17–Sept. 21. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Printer: James Parker, 1744	4	1–59
1744, Nov. 6–1745, May 14. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly (no imprint). Followed by Speech dissolving the Assembly, pp. 1–2		1–38

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
1214—Continued.		
1745, June 25–July 6. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Printer: James Parker, 1745		1–20
1745, Aug. 6–Dec. 24. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Printer: James Parker		1–52
1746, June 3–15. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Printer: James Parker, 1746		1–28
1215. (B. T., New York, 104.)		
1747–48, Feb. 12–1748, Apr. 9. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Printer: James Parker	A	3–48
1748, May 2–July 1. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Printer: James Parker		49–58
1748, Aug. 9–Nov. 12. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Printer: James Parker		59–96
1749, June 27–Aug. 4. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. (No imprint)	B	1–28
1750, Sept. 4–Nov. 24. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Printer: James Parker	C	1–82
1751, Oct. 1–Nov. 25. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Printer: James Parker	D	1–47
1752, Oct. 24–Nov. 11. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Printer: James Parker	E	1–21
1753, May 30–July 4. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. (No imprint)	F	1–42
1753, Oct. 30–Dec. 12. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. (No imprint)	G	1–39
1754, Apr. 9–May 24. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. (No imprint)	H	1–26
1216. (B. T., New York, 105.)		
1754, Aug. 20–29. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. (No imprint)		1–10
1754, Oct. 15–Dec. 7. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. (Printer: James Parker)		11–74
1755, Feb. 4–19. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. (No imprint)		75–84
1755, Dec. 2–23. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. (No imprint)	(1)	1–23
1755, Mar. 25–Sept. 11. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. (Printer: James Parker)		85–142
1756, Jan. 6–Apr. 1. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. (No imprint)	(2)	25–66
1756, Apr. 27–July 9. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. (No imprint)	(3)	67–88
1756, Sept. 21–Dec. 1. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. (No imprint)		1–53
1757, Aug. 31–Sept. 3. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. (No imprint)		1–4
1757, Dec. 6–24. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. (No imprint)		1–20
1758, Jan. 24–Mar. 24. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. (No imprint)		1–20
1758, Jan. 24–Mar. 24. Duplicate of the foregoing		1–20
1758, May 2–June 3. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. (No imprint)		1–28
1758, Nov. 14–Dec. 16. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. (No imprint)		1–35
1759, Jan. 31–Mar. 7. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. (No imprint)		4–38
1759, June 26–July 3. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. (No imprint)		39–44
1759, Oct. 17–18. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. (No imprint)		45–48
1759, Dec. 4–24. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. (No imprint)		43–80

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
1216—Continued.		
1760, Mar. 11–22. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. (No imprint)		81–94
1760, May 13–June 10. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. (No imprint)		95–131
1760, Oct. 21–31. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. (No imprint)		1–16
1217. (B. T., New York, 106.)		
1760, Oct. 21–Nov. 8. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly		1–31
1761, Mar. 10–14. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly		1–9
1761, Mar. 10–14. Same as foregoing		1–9
1761, Mar. 24–Apr. 4. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly		1–24
1761, May 5–19. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly		25–35
1761, Sept. 1–11. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly		1–14
1761, Nov. 24–1762, Jan. 8. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly		1–42
1762, Mar. 2–20. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly		1–22
1762, May 4–22. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly		23–31
1762, Nov. 16–Dec. 11. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly		1–40
1763, Nov. 8–Dec. 20. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly		1–47
1764, Sept. 4–Oct. 20. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly		1–65
1765, Nov. 12–Dec. 23. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly		1–54
1766, June 11–July 3. Printed Journal of the General Assembly		1–24
1766, Nov. 10–Dec. 19. Printed Journal of the General Assembly		1–46
1218. (B. T., New York, 107.)		
1767, May 27–June 6. Printed Journal of the General Assembly		1–13
1767, Nov. 17–1768, Feb. 6. Printed Journal of the General Assembly		1–94
1768, Oct. 27–1769, Jan. 2. Printed Journal of Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Printer: Hugh Gaine		3–80
1769, Apr. 4–May 20. Printed Journal of Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Printer: Hugh Gaine		3–88
1219. (B. T., New York, 108.)		
1769, Nov. 21–1770, Jan. 27. Printed Journal of the Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Printer: Hugh Gaine		3–120
1770, Dec. 11–1771, Feb. 16. Printed Journal of Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. (No imprint)		3–88
1772, Jan. 7–Mar. 24. Printed Journal of Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Printer: Hugh Gaine		3–118
1220. (B. T., New York, 109.)		
1773, Jan. 5–Mar. 8. Printed Journal of the Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Printer: Hugh Gaine		3–120
1774, Jan. 6–Mar. 19. Printed Journal of Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. Printer: Hugh Gaine		3–105
1775, Jan. 10–Apr. 3. Printed Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly. (No imprint)		3–120
Mar. 25. Petition of Assembly to the King, Memorial to the Lords, Remonstrance to the Commons		121–131

PENNSYLVANIA.

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
1237. (B. T., Acts, Pennsylvania, 1.)		
List of 106 Laws of Pennsylvania passed in two General Assemblies, the one held at New Castle in November, 1700, and the other at Philadelphia in Oct., 1701		10½
Laws of the Province of Pennsylvania and Countics annexed, Humbly presented to the King for his royal approbation, 1702. Each with Penn's signature and, in red ink in margin, "approved"—or otherwise		1–86, 87–106
Order in Council, 28 April, 1709, prefixed to the following, referring the acts to the Board to report on.		
Laws made and passed by John Evans, Lt. Gov., . . . in Assembly held 14 Oct., 4th year of Queen Anne to 12 Jan., 1705 [*sic*, is it 1705–6]. With list added—50 acts. (Said to be acts passed in 1705)		1–63
[The foregoing are MS. on paper.]		
Act on parchment, 29 September, 1709.		
[This volume contains also a few acts of this date transferred from former America and West Indies, 681.]		
1238. (B. T., Pennsylvania, 3.)		
Printed small folio volume bound in leather, with the following title-page: "The Laws of the Province of Pennsylvania Now in Force, Collected into one Volumn(e) Publish'd by Order of the General Assembly of the aforesaid Province. Philadelphia: Printed & sold by Andrew Bradford, Printer to the Province MDCCXXVIII." At foot of the page is written: "With 8 acts added thereto which were passed in 1729." t. p. back blank, 4 pages of table, then 1–352, 353–387, back blank.		
[The first act is dated 27 Nov., 1700, Chap. VIII. There are some marginal notes in manuscript, as "Not presented for approbation," or "Sent to Mr. Fane."]		
1239. (B. T., Acts, Pennsylvania, 2.)		
Acts passed at various Assemblies, the first one being that met 14 October, 1710, and the last one ending at 5 Mch., 1725–6. The last Act in the book is dated 9 May, 1724. Pagination continuous, though the items are separate		1–172
1240. (B. T., Acts, Pennsylvania, 3.)		
Acts passed in the various years, 1727 to 1739. 48 acts apparently.		
1241. (B. T., Acts, Pennsylvania, 17.)		
Four printed sets, viz:		
Acts passed at General Assembly begun 14 Oct., 1729, continued to 12 Jany., 1729[30]. Philadelphia . . . B. Franklin . . . 1734		3–34
Ditto, 2d session, 14 Oct., 1730, to 4 Jany., 1730[1]. Philadelphia . . . 1730		61–89
Ditto, 14 Oct., 1731, to 10 Jany., 1731[2]. Phila., 1731		93–96
Ditto, continued to 31 July, 1732. Phila., 1732		99–102
Separate Acts continued from previous volume (16), numbered 236 to 254 from 28 September, 1773, to 18 Mch., 1775. [There is apparently no No. 253.]		
Act dated 21 Sept., 1757, for preventing abuses in the Indian trade.		
Two papers—Amendments to the foregoing bill. September, 1757.		
1242. (B. T., Acts, Pennsylvania, 4.)		
Acts passed with dates and numbers, as follows: 3 February, 1742–43 (six); 26 May, 1744, 1; 19 October, 1744, 2; 7 March, 1745–46, 3–9. Endorsed as sent to Mr. Fane.		

Number, letter, or folio of volume. Number of pages of document.

1243. (B. T., Acts, Pennsylvania, 5.)

Acts, with dates and numbers, as given—the numbering continues from previous volume (4): 24 June, 1746, 10, 11; 8 May, 1747, 12; 4 Febry., 1748–9, 1–4; 19 August, 1749, 1, 2; 27 Jany., 1749–50, 1–6. Endorsements to each—on some, "great Seal taken off."

1244. (B. T., Acts, Pennsylvania, 6.)

Acts dated and numbered as follows: 9 February, 1750, 1–3; 11 May, 1751, 4; 11 March, 1752, 5 to 10; 22 August, 1752, 1, 2. Endorsed as sent to Mr. Lamb; some marked "great Seal taken off."

1245. (B. T., Acts, Pennsylvania, 7.)

Acts passed from 5 April, 1755, to 6 December, 1756. Fifteen Acts.

1246. (B. T., Acts, Pennsylvania, 8.)

Acts passed from 10 January, 1757, to 20 or 29 April, 1758. Eighteen acts.

1247. (B. T., Acts, Pennsylvania, 9.)

Acts passed from 20 September, 1758, to 19 October, 1759. Numbered 1 to 19.

Act not dated, for regulating officers and soldiers. Endorsed "4."

Act 12 October, 1760. Endorsed "2."

1248. (B. T., Acts, Pennsylvania, 10.)

Acts passed from 14 March, 1761, to 17 February, 1762; Nos. 1 to 22.

1249. (B. T., Acts, Pennsylvania, 11.)

Acts passed from 26 March, 1762, to 2 April, 1763; Nos. 23 to 42.

1250. (B. T., Acts, Pennsylvania, 12.)

Acts passed from 8 July, 1763, to 20 September, 1765; Nos. 43 to 73.

1251. (B. T., Acts, Pennsylvania, 13.)

Acts passed from 8 February, 1766, to 20 May, 1767; Nos. 74 to 108.

1252. (B. T., Acts, Pennsylvania, 14.)

Acts passed from 26 September, 1767, to 27 May, 1769; Nos. 109 to 139.

[The cover of the volume is marked in error as from 21 September.]

1253. (B. T., Acts, Pennsylvania, 15.)

Acts passed from 30 September, 1769, to 9 March, 1771; Nos. 140 to 180.

1254. (B. T., Acts, Pennsylvania, 16.)

Acts passed from 21 March, 1772, to 22 January, 1774; Nos. 181 to 235.

1255. (B. T., Acts, Pennsylvania, 17.)

[The former Board of Trade volume, 17, contained both Pennsylvania and Maryland acts which have now been divided, part placed in **738** and part in volumes **1241** and **1255.**]

1256. (B. T., Pennsylvania, 4.)

1754, Oct. 14–1755, May 17. Printed Votes of the Proceedings of the House of Representatives. Philadelphia. Printed and Sold by B. Franklin at The New Printing Office near the Market, MDCCLV..... 3–97

1755, Oct. 14–1756, July 22. Printed Votes of Proceedings of the House of Representatives. Printed, as above, MDCCLVI..... 3–126

1756, Oct. 14–1757, Sept. 30. Printed Votes of Proceedings of the House of Representatives. Printed, as above, MDCCLVII..... 3–166

1758, Oct. 14–1759, Sept. 29. Printed Votes of Proceedings of the House of Representatives. Printed, as above, MDCCLIX, by B. Franklin..... 3–111

RHODE ISLAND.

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
There are no copies, manuscript or printed, of journals or acts of the colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in the Public Record Office.		

VIRGINIA.

1306. (America and West Indies, 637.)

A bundle of papers in which, amongst correspondence, are noted the following. The items are calendared in the printed "Calendar of State Papers. Colonial series, 1689–1692."

1690–91, Jan. 15. Minute of the Council *re* Canada expedition.	2	2½
1690, Dec. 9–1690–91, Feb. 18. A duplicate of the Orders of Council (See **1408**)	11	29
1690, Feb. 18–Mar. 7. Orders of Council, Begun Feb. 18	14	36½
1691, Apr. 15–May 23. Orders of Council, Begun 15 April (See **1408**)	27	37
1691, Apr. 16–May 23. Journals of the House of Burgesses	28	98
1691, Apr. 17–May 22. Journal of a General Assembly	29	77
Acts passed at the above session of General Assembly.		
1691, June 4–5. Orders or Minutes of Council with two papers relating to the "Katherine & Anne"	34	7
1691, Oct. 24. Copy of a Meeting of the General Court, being Information against brandies imported, with a bond attached	60	3
1692, Apr. 21. Proceedings "Att a General Court" touching the ship "William and Mary," with a paper annexed	100	5½
1692, June 23. Minutes of Council	107	1
1692, Aug. 16. Minutes of Council	123	12
1692, Sept. 20–21. Minutes of Council	128	6¼

1307. (America and West Indies, 638.)

Bundle containing, amongst correspondence and other papers, the following Journals:

1692, Sept. 20–1693, July 22. Minutes of Council	32–51	
1694, July 20–Apr. 14. Duplicates of Orders of Council	60–66	
1695, Apr. 18–May 18. Journal of the House of Burgesses (Same as **1408**)	76–117	
1695, Apr. 18–May 18. Journal of General Assembly [from the Council's standpoint]	118–133	
1695, Apr. 18–May 18. Journal—Burgesses same as above fo. 76	135–169	
1694, July 18–1695, June 5. Minutes of Council "Duplicate"	174–187	
1695, June 11–1695–[6], Mar. 2. Minutes of Council	190–200	
1696, Apr. 24–May 1. Journal of the General Assembly [from the Council's standpoint]	201–206	
1696, Apr. 23–May 1. Journal of the House of Burgesses	207–218	
1696, Apr. 16–June 15. Minutes of Council	219–224	
1697, June 11–15. Minutes of Council	238–241	

1339. (America and West Indies, 638A.)

1700, July 9–10. Proceedings of Council 9–10 July, 1700, being the first Council from the 5th June, 1700. Marked in ink No. 3		15½
1700, Apr. 3 to May 8. Journal of Committee appointed to revise the Laws. Continuation from "November last." Title and endorsement say to May *8*, but in the text the last date seems to be May *2*		3¼
Marked in ink No. 4.		
n. d. Paper entitled:—"The Continuance of the Abridgement of the Old Lawes, and Resolves of the Committee for Revisall &c Thereupon." Done on facing pages; on the left the "Old Laws abridged"; on the right the "Additions and Alterations. Four laws—1696 to 1699. Marked No. 5		(*a*)
[Enclosed in a letter of Gov. Nicholson dated 25 Feb. 170½ is:]		

a Six double pages but not filled.

1339—Continued.

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
1701–2, Feb. 16. Proceedings of a Council held at the house of Col. Mathew Page in Gloucester County 16 February		2½
1701–2, Mar. 11–12. Proceedings of a Council held at the College of William and Mary		7
The same. Marked "Duplicate"		7

Amongst correspondence and miscellaneous papers are copies of Gov. Nicholson's proclamations. Some, proroguing the General Assembly, are noticed, viz., on 10 July 1700; on 9 December 1701; on 16 Feb. 170½ and on 18 March 170½.

1340. (From America and West Indies, 639.)

1705, Aug. 15–Sept. 7. Virginia. Journal of Council. (In Gov. Nott's of 22 Sept., 1705)		25
1705, Oct. 15–Nov. 30. Virginia. Journal of Council. Being the first Council after the 7th Sept		29
1705, Oct. 23–Nov. 30. Virginia. Journal of the House of Burgesses		68
1705, Oct. 23–Nov. 30. Virginia. Journal of Council in Assembly		23

Amongst correspondence, orders in Council, and other papers, are an address of the Governor, Council, and Burgesses to the King, supposed date, 1704; also copies of the Governor's proclamations, two being in 1704, one of which has no date filled in, the other being dated 26 October; and one on 16 July, 1705.

1341. (America and West Indies, 640.)

Report of Board of Trade to the Queen; letters to Mr. Secretary Hedges, 23 Jan., 1 Feb., and 26 November, 1706.	1	
Petition of Merchants trading to Virginia and Maryland, to the Queen, endorsed 1706	7	
Address of President and Council of Virginia to the Queen, 6 February, 1706–7	8	
E. Jenings to Lord [ ], 26 June, 1707	9	
List of Virginia Council and names of persons fit to supply vacancies, 27 June, 1707	11–12	
Representation of Council of Virginia to the Governor, n. d. [about 1706]	13	
E. Jenings to Lord [ ], 24 June, 1708	15	
1709, Oct. 15–1710, Apr. 29. Journal of the Council	17	38
Proclamations issued by the President in 1709 and 1710	39	6
1710, June 23–Sept. 15. Journal of the Council	43	10½
Proclamations issued by the lieutenant governor in 1710	53	5
A. Spotswood to Lord [ ], 18 Aug., 1710	57	
Board of Trade to Lord Dartmouth, 22 Sept., 1710	59	
1710, begun Oct. 25. Eleven Acts passed at a General Assembly begun 25 October, 1710 (with seals)	61	26
1710, Oct. 25–Nov. 15. Journal of the Council in Assembly	83	20
1710, Oct. 25. Six Acts passed at a General Assembly held 25 October, 1710 (with seals)	95	52
1710, Oct. 25–Dec. 9. Journal of the House of Burgesses	127	110½
1710, Nov. 16–Dec. 9. Journal of the Council in Assembly (continued from above—see f. 83)	185	44

(America and West Indies, 641.)

Documents from this volume are in **1415** also.

Petition of English Merchants trading to the Plantations to the House of Commons, n. d.		
A. Spotswood to Lord [ ], n. d.		
W. Fetherstonhaugh to Lord [ ], n. d., Enclosing, Recommendation of Benjamin Needler.		
1710, Oct. 10–1710–11, Feb. 6. Journal of Council. (Incomplete, end wanting)		20
Gov. Francis Nicholson to Lord [ ], 24 Feb., 1710–11.		
Arthur Moore to Henry St. John, 3 Mar., 1710–11.		
Arthur Moore to [ ], 4 Mar., 1710–11.		
1710–11, Mar. 19–1711, July 5. Journal of Council		22
1711, July 24–1712, July 21. Journal of Council		71
1712, Oct. 22–Nov. 29. Journal of Council in Assembly		39

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
1341—Continued.		
1710, Oct. 25–1711, Nov. 7. Laws passed at General Assembly begun 25 Oct., 1710, and continued to 7 Nov., 1711. Anno 1711		30
[Apparently unfinished.]		
1711–12, Jan. 24–31. Journal of the House of Burgesses		13½
[Same as **1414**, B. T., Virginia, 59.]		
Board of Trade to Earl of Dartmouth, 20 Nov. and 6 Dec., 1711, and 16 April, 1712.		
1711, Nov. 7–Dec. 24. Journal of the House of Burgesses		98¼
[Same as **1414**, B. T., Virginia, 59.]		
1712, Aug. 18–Dec. 9. Title-page only of Journal of Council, 1712, Aug. 18 to December 9.		
1712, Oct. 22–Nov. 29. Journal of the House of Burgesses		57
1712, Oct. 22–1713, Nov. 5. Laws passed in Assembly, 1712, Oct. 22 to 1713, Nov. 5		26
1712, begun Oct. 22. Laws passed in Assembly begun 22 Oct., 1712 (not the same as foregoing)		10
Act passed in Assembly		3½
Act passed in Assembly		2½
(America and West Indies, 642.)		
Proclamations (two) for publishing the peace with Spain and for enlarging the liberty of taking up land, 16 June, 1714.		
1713, Aug. 12–Mar. 1. Journal of the Council		30½
1713, Nov. 5–Dec. 12. Journal of the House of Burgesses		5½
1713, Nov. 6–Dec. 12. Journal of the Council in Assembly		3½
A. Spotswood to Lord [ ] 9 Mar., 1713. Treaties with Indians, 27 Feb., 1713.		
1714, Mar. 30–June 16. Journal of the Council		11½
1714, held Nov. 16. Fifteen Acts passed at the General Assembly, held 16 Nov., 1714		30½
1714, Nov. 18. Journal of the Council		13
1714, Nov. 16–Dec. 24. Journal of the Council in Assembly		46
1714, Nov. 16–Dec. 24. Journal of the House of Burgesses		69¼
1342. (America and West Indies, 643.)		
1714–15, Feb. 23–1715, Sept. 6. Journal of Council		25
Order in Council [King's Privy Council], 29 March, 1715.		
1715, begun Aug. 3. Three Acts of the Assembly begun 3 Aug., 1715		4¼
1715, Aug. 3–Sept. 7. Journal of the House of Burgesses [duplicate of **1416**, B. T., Virginia, 60.]		102
1715, Aug. 3–Sept. 7. Journal of the Council in Assembly		55
Lords of Trade to [Secretary Stanhope], 16 Sept., 1715. A. Spotswood to [ ], 24 Oct., 1715. Pages 5–7 of a Proclamation signed by A. Spotswood, 24 August, 1715.		
1716, Apr. 20–1717, Aug. 13. Journal of Council		53
A. Spotswood to Lords of Trade, 30 May, 1717. Lords of Trade to Secretary Addison, 15 Aug., 1717. Lords of Trade to Secretary Addison, 6 Aug., 1717. A. Spotswood to Lords of Trade, 31 May, 1717. Enclosing: Information and Depositions of 17 and 13 April, 1717. Representation of Lt. Gov. and Council of Virginia to Board of Trade, n. d		7½
1343. (America and West Indies, 647.)		
1722, Dec. 12–1723, June 20. Journal of the Council		33
1723, Oct. 19–1724, May 6. Journal of the Council		17
1724, June 11–1725, May 4. Journal of the Council		17
1723, May 9–June 20. Journal of the Council in Assembly		42
1723, May 9–June 20. Journal of the House of Burgesses		46
Major Hugh Drysdale to Lord [ ], 5 July, 1723. Lords of Trade to Duke of Newcastle, 1 Sept., 1725. Enclosing: Extract of a letter from Maj. Drysdale to Board of Trade, n. d. Depositions, 12 and 13 June, 1724.		
Three Proclamations by the Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, two dated 10 June and the last 19 Oct., 1725.		

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
1344. (From America and West Indies, 646–666, 682.) This bundle is made up of selections from the old America and West Indies bundles, 646, 648, 649, 651, 652, 654, 656, 659, 660, 662, 665, 666, and 682. Amongst these selections are the following:		
1760, Oct. 6–20. Journal of the House of Burgesses marked on the back in pencil: "A certified duplicate to that in the volumes of B. T." Also: "See also 79 Va. B. T." "A W I Virginia Oct., 1760"		25
Enclosed in a letter of Dinwiddie to the Board of Trade 23 Sept., 1754 is an "Extract of the Minutes of the Assembly of the House of Burgesses" Saturday, 31 August, and Monday, 2 September, 1754.		
Copy of a proclamation dissolving the Assembly is dated 1 May, 1735, and another dated 29 Oct., 1736.		
Also an address of the Burgesses to the King in 1754.		
1376. (Colonial Entry Book, 86.)		
1676–77, Feb. 20. Paper beginning: "At a Grand Assembly begun at Green Spring 20 Febry, 1676–77, these following reports made to the House of Burgesses from several Committees were read in the House and allowed and confirmed." Endorsed: "Reports of the Comitte ratified by the Assembly. ffcb 1676–77, R. B. Cl. Assbly"	255–260	5½
1680, June 8–July 2. Paper beginning: "At a Genl Assemblie begun at James Cittie 8 June 1680 the following Orders of Assembly were made." On p. 262 is an address or message from the House of Burgesses to his Excellency as to payment of 150l, not dated, and, lower down (misplaced in binding), another message dated 2 July, 1680	261–264	
1680, June 7–Aug. 3. Proceedings headed "At a Councell" and beginning with 11 June, 1680. [A later entry is, however, 7 June.] Signed by the Clerk of the Council ——— to 8 August	265–288	
[See fair copy in **1405**—Colonial Entry Book, 84.] [Reversing the foregoing paper and reading from the other end.]		
1680, June 10 (or 9)–July 7. Speech from His Excellency, not dated: "It is now almost three years," ending: "This Assembly;" Address of Burgesses in reply, 10 June, 1680; further addresses or messages and proceedings in the same month, to 7 July, when His Excellency adjourned the Assembly to the 14th of February. Signed by Robt. Beverley, Clerk of Assembly	318 back to 295	[a] 1–24
[See **1377**—Colonial Entry Book, 86, for fair copy.]		
1680, June 8, 9–July 7. Journal of the Burgesses in General Assembly, beginning apparently at June 8. A page prefixed (note of Council) has the date June 9. With addresses to the King. Signed by Beverley, Clerk of Assembly	320–362	1–42
1682, Apr. 18–25. Journal of the Burgesses in General Assembly	363–381	
"List of Acts made in Virginia, transmitted by Capt. Jefferies and Received from the Rt. Hon. Mr. Secry. Coventry on the 24th of September, 1678, which Acts begin in March, 1660, and end in October, 1677"	1–18	
[Three additional pages bring the dates to 1680.]		
Acts themselves—a collection—the pages run on continuously to 1677	1–102	
Acts passed at Assembly, 25 April, 1679, and again at 8 June, 1680	183–200	

[a] And some blanks.

1376—Continued.	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
1659–60, Mar. 13–1677, Oct. 10. Orders of various Grand Assemblies—the first being 13 March, 1659 [60], the next 11 Oct., 1660, 23 March, 1661, and so on to 10 Oct., 1677. Signed by Robt. Beverley, Clerk of Assembly	201–237	
1676–77, Feb. 20. Orders at a Grand Assembly begun 20 Febry., 1676–7. Signed by the clerk of the Assembly. (A duplicate, but more extended, of p. 224)	239–253	

1377. (Colonial Entry Book, 87.)

"Abstract of Acts made in Virginia transmitted by Capt. Jefferies & Received from the Rt. Hon. Mr. Secry. Coventry on the 24th of September, 1678, which Acts begin in March, 1660, and end in Oct^{r}., 1677." [This is a brief abstract of the collection given in **1376**—as far as 1677]		65
List of Laws beginning May, 1679, and extending to 1684		4½
Following that list are:		
Warrant for Virginia laws to go under the Great Seal		½
Preamble to Virginia Laws		1–2
Act of Indemnity and oblivion (in full)		3
Act of Naturalization (in full)		16–19
Act for Raising a Revenue (in full)		23–29
Abstract of Laws passed at a General Assembly held at James Citty 11 Nov., 1682. 13 in number. (Rough and brief list)		14
Acts passed at a General Assembly begun at James Citty 16 April, 1684,—a collection—given in full apparently		1–17

1378. (B. T., Virginia, 86.)

Volume bound in leather marked "Virginia Laws." In manuscript, entitled "The Laws of Virginia now in force or which may be made so, by taking off the Suspension which some of them lye under as they are transcribed from the Records, in Anno 1697."		
"Recd in Sir E. Andros's letter to the Board 5 June, 1698. Vide V Papers.—Bundle B No. 17."		
Begins: Index of the Acts in this Book passed in the several Assemblies from 23 March, 1661 (1662?), to 21 October, 1697.		
Acts		1–297

1379. (Colonial Entry Book, 88.)

A manuscript entry book bound in leather with the boards breaking away, containing entries of Virginia Acts either in full or in abstract beginning at 23 March, 1661–62. With marginal notes in red ink as—"Repealed," "Expired." To 14 August, 1702		1–227 Index 31

[On the fly-leaf is this pencil note by Mr. Sainsbury:
N. B. The "bound Book received from Sir Ed. Andros," so often mentioned in this volume, with the folio attached, refers to B. T., Virginia Vol. 86 (a MS. Volume transmitted, "inclosed" with Sir E. Andros's letter of 5 June, 1698).—W. N. S.]

1380. (Colonial Entry Book, 89.)

Printed and bound volume—"Acts of Assembly Passed in the Colony of Virginia from 1662 to 1715. Volume 1. London. Printed by John Baskett, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. MDCCXXVII."		
Laws		1–391

[For acts passed in 1704 and 1705, see **1384**—America and West Indies, 639.]

1381. (Colonial Entry Book, 90.)

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
A thick printed volume, same as the first part of **1383**—B. T., Virginia, 89, with this title: "A Collection of all the Acts of Assembly now in Force in the Colony of Virginia with the titles of such as are Expir'd or Repeal'd And Notes in the margin shewing how and at what time they were Repeal'd. Examined with the Records. By a Committee appointed for that Purpose. Who have added Many useful Marginal Notes and References. And an Exact Table. Publish'd, pursuant to an Order of the Genl. Assembly held at Williamsburg in the year MDCCXXVII. Williamsburg. Printed by Wm. Parks MDCCXXXIII"		1–622

[On the title is autograph of "S. Gellibrand Plantation Office 1734." The binding has, in the middle of the cover, a stamp impressed into the leather, of the arms of Virginia, and on the top right-hand corner a small round stamp of "Trade & plantations."]

1382. (B. T., Virginia, 89.)

Volume bound in calf. Printed "Collection of all the Acts of Assembly now in Force in the Colony of Virginia. . . . Published pursuant to an Order of the General Assembly . . . in MDCCXXVII." Williamsburg, Wm. Parks, 1733		t. p. and 1–622
Added are Acts passed:		
In 1734, beginning 22 Aug., 4th session		1–51
In 1736, beginning 5 Aug		1–44
In 1738, beginning 1 Nov		1–52
In 1740, beginning 22 May		1–21
In 1740, one Act in 4th session, Chap. 1		1–2

[A duplicate of this volume was formerly in Colonial Entry Book, 90.]

1383. (Colonial Entry Book, 91.)

Printed bound volume containing: "The Acts of Assembly, now in Force in the Colony of Virginia with the Titles of Such as are Expir'd, or Repealed, Notes in the Margin shewing how and at what time they were Repealed. And an exact Table to the Whole. Publish'd pursuant to an Order of the General Assembly, Williamsburg. Printed by William Hunter MDCCLII." (There are MS. markings and notes as "Repealed," &c.) Acts		1–455
Acts passed at the Assembly met 27 February, 1752. Printed—no title		1–47

1384. (From America and West Indies, 639.)

Thirteen acts fastened by a cord and preceded by a list one to thirteen—passed in the Assembly April, 1704, each with seal impressed on paper over wafer.

Six loose acts passed in Assembly begun 17 March, in the 2d year of Queen Anne, to 18 April, 1705, 4th year, each with seal impressed on paper over wafer.

Letter from Col. Nicholson to Lord [ ] 13 March, 1702–3.

Memorial of London Merchants trading to Virginia and Maryland to George, Prince of Denmark, received 25 Feb., 1702. Pinned to this is a list of Virginia Ships.

Letter from Col. Nicholson to Lords of Trade, and Paper *re* Tobacco Trade. 13 Mar., 1702–3.

Letter from E. Jenings to Lord [ ] 26 July, 1703. Address of the Governor, Council, and Burgesses to the Queen. n. d.

Proclamations by Col. Nicholson, 28 June; 9 August. n. d. [proroguing the Assembly] 1704; 26 October and 15 December.

Another Proclamation.

1704, Aug. 8–1704–5, Feb. 10. Journal of the Council	24	.72½

1384—Continued.	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
1704, Apr. Copies of acts passed in the General Assembly April, 1704. (All these with seal "W. R.," good impressions)	64	31
Letter from Col. Nicholson to Lord [ ] 8 Mar., 1704–5.		
1705, Apr. 18–May 12. Journal of the Council in Assembly	93	31½
1705, Apr. Six acts passed in the General Assembly. April, 1705—with seals	113–123	13
1705, Apr. 19–June 30. Journal of the Council	125	27½
Instructions to Edward Nott, 30 April, 1705	177	
Account of the countys, number of tithables and quantity of tobacco levied. Apl., 1705.		
Abstract from Reports of Committee of Publick Claims, April, 1705	179	
Account of money ordered by the General Assembly, April, 1705	181	
1705, Apr. 18–May 12. Journal of the House of Burgesses	183	65½
1705, Aug. 15–Sept. 7. Journal of the Council	220	25
Proclamations by Edward Nott. 15, 16 Aug. and 6 Sept., 1705	236	
Edward Nott to Lord [ ] 22 Sept., 1705	238	
Edward Nott to Lord [ ] 22 Sept., 1705	240	
Enclosing Abstract of the most material transactions mentioned in the Journal and other papers herewith sent	241	
1705, Oct. 23–Nov. 30. Journal of the House of Burgesses	244	68
1705, Oct. 15–Nov. 30. Journal of the Council	282	28½
Lords of Trade to Secretary Hedges, 16 Oct., 1705	302	
1705, Oct. 23–Nov. 30. Journal of the Council in Assembly	306	23
Order in Council. St. James's, 20 Dec., 1705	321	
Order in Council St. James's; letter from Gov. Nott and enclosure; and warrants to admit councillors, 20, 24, 31 Dec., 1705 to	330	
1385. (B. T., Acts, Virginia, 1.)		
"Index to the 2d volume." List of Acts passed in the Assembly of Virginia, 1706; transmitted with the President and Council's letter of 30 Aug., 1706. Fifty-eight acts as below.		
"Index to the 3d volume."		
Acts (58) passed at the Assembly begun 23 Oct., 1705 [no other date given]. These agree with the Index above mentioned "to the 2d volume." Seals removed	1–357	
Acts (17) passed in the General Assembly, begun 25 October, 1710 (see index above)	1–94	
1386. (B. T., Acts, Virginia, 2.)		
Index.		
Acts passed, November, 1711 (five)	1–33	
Acts passed, November, 1712 (seven)	1–25	
Acts passed, December, 1713 (twelve)	27–79	
Acts passed, December, 1714 (seventeen)	81–99	
Acts passed in the Assembly begun 3 Aug., 1715 (three)	100–102	
[Seals mostly removed—some good impressions left.]		
1387. (B. T., Acts, Virginia, 3.)		
Acts from 1718 to 1726, viz.:		
At Assembly begun 23 Apl., 1718, one not numbered and three marked 4, 5, 6.		
At the 2d session, begun 11 Nov., 1718. Three marked 1, 2, 3.		
At Assembly begun 2 Nov., 1720, three (in black ink) 2, 3, 4; fifteen (marked in red ink) 1 to 15.		
At Assembly begun 9 May, 1722, 2nd session, sixteen, numbered 1–16.		
At Assembly begun 9 May, 1723, eleven, marked 1–11.		
Received 4 Sept., 1723. Four marked A, B, C, D. Received with Drysdale's letter of 10 July, 1726 (fourteen acts).		

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
Duplicate. (America and West Indies, 646.)		
Acts. 9th of George I. 1720–1722. Six good seals still attached.		
1388. (B. T., Acts, Virginia, 4.)		
Acts from 1727 to 1730, viz:		
Passed in Assembly begun 1 Feb., 1727, Nos. 1–22	1–116	
Passed 9 June, 1730	117	
Referred to in Mr. Gooch's letter of 23 July, 1730	121	
Ditto. Nos. 2 to 28	125–227	
1389. (B. T., Acts, Virginia, 5.)		
Acts passed in 1732: Public, 1–19; private, 1–16	1–35	
Passed at a General Assembly 22 Augt., 1734, 4th session, 1–31	36–66	
Passed 23 September, 1736, 1–25	67–91	
[Mostly endorsed as "Sent to Mr. Fane" . . . "Great Seal taken off."]		
1390. (B. T., Virginia, 93.)		
Bundle of loose papers. The first two sets appear to have been sent to Mr. Fane and received back. All printed.		
Acts (31) passed in October, 1734. "Acts of Assembly passed at a Genl. Assembly begun . . . continued to 22d Day of August, 1734. Being the 4th session. Wm'sbg. Wm. Parks MDCCXXXIV." (MS. wrapper and notes).		1–51
Acts passed in 1732 at sessions begun 18 May, 3d session. Williamsburg: Wm. Parks	1–44	
Acts passed in 1758, 1st session beginning 14 Sept	1–34	
2d session	1–2	
1760, 5th session	1–6	
1760, 6th session	1–6	
1760, 7th session	1–7	
[Thus far duplicated **1397.**]		
1762, 4th session begun 2 Nov	1–52	
1764–5, 7th session begun 30 Octr	1–66	
Acts of General Assembly 10 George III (1769), with an Index. Williamsburg: Wm. Rind, MDCCLXX	1–83	
Acts passed in 1772, 1st session	1–57	
1773, 2d session	[a] 1–8	
[In B. T., Acts, Pennsylvania, 17, is to be found an unfinished copy of an act relating to dams and sluices in Richmond Precinct, Virginia, without date.]		
1391. (B. T., Acts, Virginia, 6.)		
Acts passed between December, 1738, and June, 1742, as follow:		
Passed 21 December, 1738, 1–24	1–24	
[No. 25 is a memorandum only. (See **1394**; B. T., Acts, Virginia, 7.)]		
Passed in Assembly begun 22 May, 1740, 3d session—one is dated as having passed 17 June, 1–15	26–40	
Passed 28 Aug., 1740 (one)	41	
Passed in Assembly begun 6 May, 1742, 1st sess., I–XXXIII.	42–74	
1392. (From America and West Indies, 662.)		
Two printed sets of Virginia Acts, both in limp marbled covers, viz:		
Acts of Assembly, passed in the Second Session, beginning Sept., 1744, Chaps. I–XLVI. Printed by Wm. Parks. Williamsburg. MDCCXLIV	1–58	
Acts passed in the Third Session of the same Assembly, beginning 20 Feb., 1745. Chaps. I–XXX. Printed by Wm. Parks. Williamsburg. MDCCXLVI	1–55	

[a] Incomplete.

Number, letter, or folio of volume. | Number of pages of document.

1393. (B. T., Acts, Virginia, 7.)

Acts passed from Sept., 1744, to April, 1747, as follow: Passed 25 October, 1744, I–XXXIX; Passed (one) 21 Decr., 1738, numbered 25 (see **1392**); Passed 25 October, 1744, contd., XL–XLV; Passed 12 April, 1746, Chap. I–XX; Duplicate of Chap. XX; Continued, XXI–XXVIII; Passed 27 March, 1746, XXIX; 31 March, 1746, XXX; Passed 18 April, 1747, Chap. I–V. ("Great Seal taken off.")

1394. (B. T., Acts, Virginia, 8.)

Acts passed from December, 1748, to May, 1749, as follow: Passed 17 December, 1748, Cap. 1–21; 10 May, 1749, 1–35. ("Great Seal taken off.")

1395. (B. T., Acts, Virginia, 9.)

Acts passed from May, 1749, to April, 1752, as follow: 11 May, 1749, 1–33; 20 April, 1752, 1–53; Duplicate of No. 52. ("Great Seal taken off.")

1396. (B. T., Virginia, 91.)

Volume bound in calf containing printed acts for the following years:

1752 (1–47, and list on back of acts repealed); 1753, printed, Williamsburg, William Hunter (1–46); 1754 (1–11); 1755, 6th session (1–35); 1755, 7th session (1–22); 1755, 8th session (1–8); 1756 (1–28); 1756, 2d session (1–4); 1757 (1–48); 1758 (1–5).

Acts of Assembly now in force occasioned by the repeal of sundry acts made in the 22d year of H. M. reign 1748. (The acts here given date from 1705)..... 1–58

1758 (1–34, see **1390**); 1758, 2d session (1–2, see **1390**); 1759, 3d session (1–36); 1759, 4th session (1–8); 1760, 5th session (1–6, see **1390**); 1760, 6th session (1–6, see **1390**); 1760, 7th session (1–7, see **1390**); 1761 (1–50).

1397. (B. T., Acts, Virginia, 10.)

Acts passed from December, 1753, to September, 1756, as follows: 19 December, 1753, 1–28; 23 February, 1754, 1–3; 30 August, 1754 (one); 31 August, 1754 (one); 4 September, 1754 (one); 2 November, 1754, 1–7; in May, 1755 (two); 9 July, 1755, 1–22; 23 August, 1755, 1–8; 8 November, 1755, 1–6; 25 September, 1756 (one). ("Great Seal taken off.")

1398. (B. T., Acts, Virginia, 11.)

Acts passed from June, 1757, to Octobr., 1758, as follows: 8 June, 1757, Cap. 1–30; 7 & 8 Apl., 1758, Cap. 1, 2; 11 Octr., 1758, Cap. 1; 10 Novr., 1758, Cap. 1; 11 Octr., 1758, Cap. 2, 12; 9 Octr. (sic), 1758, Cap. 3; 29 Septr., 1758, Cap. 4; 9 Octr., 1758, Cap. 5, 8, 13; 29 Septr., 1758, Cap. 6, 7, 10, 11; 27 Septr., 1758, Cap. 9. ("Sent to Mr. Lamb." . . . "Great Seal taken off.")

1399. (B. T., Acts, Virginia, 12.)

Acts passed from April, 1759, to October, 1760, as follows: (MS.) 5 April, 1759, Cap. 1–12; 14 April, 1759, 13–34. Printed set passed 4th session, the first being Novr., 1759, 1–6. (MS.) Passed 10 March, 1760 (three); passed 14, 15, 16 Octr., 1760, 1, 2, 3.

1400. (B. T., Acts, Virginia, 13.)

Acts passed from 28 March, 1761, to 10 Decem., 1762; Nos. 1 to 55.

1401. (B. T., Acts, Virginia, 14.)

Acts passed from 15 December, 1762, to 23 November, 1764; Nos. 56 to 129.

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
1402. (B. T., Acts, Virginia, 15.)		
Acts passed from 21 December, 1764, to 11 April, 1767; Nos. 130 to 239.		
1403. (B. T., Acts, Virginia, 16.)		
Acts passed from 16 April, 1768, to 28 June, 1770; Nos. 240 to 319.		
1404. (B. T., Acts, Virginia, 17.)		
Acts passed from 28 June, 1770, to 15 March, 1773; Nos. 320 to 424.		
1405. (Colonial Entry Book, 84.)		
1680, June 7–Aug. 3. Proceedings headed "At a Councell" and signed by the Clerk of the Council. Begin with 11 June, but the items are not chronological and 7 June is the earliest	31–58	
[Apparently continuation of above but really.]		
1680, June [9]–July 7. Assembly proceedings. Begin with "Speech from His Excellency." n. d. "It is now almost three years . . . This Assembly." Address of Burgesses in reply follows, on 10 June, then messages of the Burgesses and proceedings of Council (in Assembly) from 9 June onwards to 7 July, when the Assembly was adjourned to 14th February. Signed R. Beverley, clerk of Assembly	59–94	
[Thus far the volume is but a fair copy of the paper in 1377—Colonial Entry Book, 86, pp. 265–318.]		
Paper containing the following:		
1681, Oct. 1. Proceedings headed "At a Councell" 1 Oct., 1681.	95	3
Proclamation to prorogue the Assembly from 15 Feb. to 18 April, 1682	98	1
Writ to call an Assembly on 18 April. Dated 1 March, 1681–82	99	1½
Clause in Lord Culpepper's letter to Col. Bacon. n. d.	100	8 lines.
Letter from Culpepper to Chichelcy not to allow the Assembly to sit till 20 Novr. London 23 Dec., 1681 (sewn here out of place)	113–114	1½
1682, Apr. 18–25. Proceedings "At a General Assembly held at Jamcs Citty. Endorsed "Proceedings of Council Aprill 1682" (but is Assembly from the Council's standpoint). Prorogued to 10 November	101–112	11
[Continuing from p. 114 above—the thicker paper.]		
1682, Apr. 26, May 3, 7, and 23. Proceedings headed "At a Councell." The Endorsement is for Proceedings of Councell 1 Oct., 1681, to 23 May, 1682 (see from page 95 above)	115–122	
1682, May 9–Dec. 15. "At a Councell"	123–136	
Four proclamations—one on 8 June, 1680, three in 1682	139–146	
1682, Dec. 13. Order of Council of 13 Dec., 1682 (not in the above set apparently)	147	
1682–83, Jan. 10. "At a Council." (Same as part of 11 Jan. in the following item. Is endorsed "Order for a proclamation for raising the price of coin"	151	1
1682–83, Jan. 10–1683, May 22. At a Council	153–167	
Four proclamations, Jan.–March, 1683	169–178	
1683, June 11–1684, June 19. At a Council . . . proceedings, orders, proclamations, etc., under one endorsement	179–206	
1684, Oct. 17–1685, June 12. At a Council	207–214	
Proclamations (3), one for thanksgiving. 12 Oct., 1685, and 22 Feb., 1686—two of the first date	217–222	
1686, Apr. 26 and July 1. At a Council . . . Endorsed "Proceedings of Governor and Council"	223–231	
1687, Apr. 21–30. "At a Council"	237–245	
1687, Oct. 21 and 24. "At a Council"	247–259	
1687–88, Feb. 2–1688, May 12. At a Council	263–293	
1688, June 20. At a Council	297	2½
1688, Oct. 18–1688–89, Apr. 30. At a Council	301–329	
1689–90, Jan. 16, Mar. 10, Apr. 28, May 1. At a Council	331–338	

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
1405—Continued.		
1690, Apr. 30. At a General Court . . . Endorsed "Proceedings of Council," (also) "Order of the General Court"	341	6½
1690, June 3–July 26. At a Council	349–382	
1690, Aug. 16–Oct. 28. At a Council	385–411	
1690, Dec. 9–1691, Feb. 18. "A duplicate of the Orders of Council, 9 December to 18 Feb., 1690–91	413–443	
Proclamation, 2 Dec., 1690	445	
Several Affidavits, 14 Jan., 1690–91, etc	449	
Proclamation, 16 Jan. [1691] and Warrant, 2 Dec., 1690	457	
1690–91, Feb. 18–Mar. 7. Orders of Council—endorsed Proceedings	467–503	
1691, Apr. 15–May 23. Orders (endorsed Proceedings) of Council	525–563	
1691, June 4–5. Proceedings of Council	565–571	
1691, July 30–Aug. 1. Proceedings of Council	573–587	
1691, Oct. 16–30. "A Duplicate of the October Journal"	591–611	
1691, Nov. 6 and Dec. 8. Proceedings of Council. "Duplicate." (Endorsed as being from 16 Nov.)	613–623	
1691–2, Jan. 27–28. Proceedings of Council	625–640	
1691–92, Mar. 19–Apr. 29. Proceedings of Council. (Endorsed to 19 April)	643–695	
Letter from Isaac Foxcroft to the General Court	699	
1692, Apr. 21. Proceedings of the General Court against the ship "Wm. and Mary." Begins: "Isaac Foxcroft"	703	
1692, June 21–24. Proceedings of Council	711–733	
1692, July 5–7. Proceedings of Council	735–750	
1692, Aug. 16. Proceedings of Council	753–764	
Proclamations (five): 21 Sept., 1692, 767; 21 Sept., 1692, 769; 12 Jan., 1692–93, 771; 29 Apl., 1693, 773; 25 May, 1693, 775.		
1692. Sept. 20–1693, July 22. Proceedings of Council	777–814	
1693, Sept. 1–1693–94, Jan. 4. Proceedings of Council	817–840	
Proclamation dated 1 Sept., 1693	847	
1694, Apr. 14–July 20. Proceedings of Council	851–869	
Proclamations (three): 14 or 15 Apr., 1694 (not clear), 875; 1 Sept., 1693, endorsed, 1694, 877; 25 Sept., 1693, 879.		
1694, Sept. 11–1695, June 4. Proceedings of Council	883–907	
1406. (B. T., Virginia, 58.)		
1680, Sept. 25–1707, Apr. 22. Minutes of Council concerning the bounds between Virginia and Carolina		28½
1706, Oct. 15–1708, Apr. 30. Journal of Council		59
1708, June 4–1709, Sept. 12. Journal of Council		52½
1709, Oct. 15–1710, Apr. 29. Journal of Council		31
1710, June 23–Sept. 15. Journal of Council		10
1710, Oct. 25–Dec. 9. Journal of Council in Assembly		64
1710, Oct. 10–Feb. 6. Journal of Council		21½
1710, Mar. 19–1711, July 5. Journal of Council		22
1711, July 24–1712, July 21. Journal of Council		65
1711, Nov. 7–1711–12, Jan. 30. Journal of Council in Assembly		66½
1712, Aug. 18–Dec. 9. Journal of Council		16½
1712, Oct. 22–Nov. 29. Journal of Council in Assembly		40½
1712, Aug. 18–Dec. 9. Journal of Council, marked "Duplicate"		14½
1713, Mar. 5–June 10. Journal of Council		22½
1713, Nov. 5–Dec. 12. Journal of Council in Assembly		34
1713, Aug. 12–1713[4], Mar. 1. Journal of Council		29½
1714, Mar. 30–June 16. Journal of Council		11½
1714, Nov. 18–Dec. 24. Journal of Council		13
1714, July 30–Nov. 4. Journal of Council		19
1714, Nov. 16–Dec. 24. Journal of Council in Assembly		41½
1407. (Colonial Entry Book, 85.)		
1682, Nov. 10–Dec. 22. Journal of General Assembly (Council's standpoint)	1–74	
Orders of public charge made in the General Assembly above—An %	75	19
Ditto. Assembly begun 16 April, 1684	95	9

1407—Continued.

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
1684, Apr. 16–May 24. Proceedings of the House of Burgesscs at a General Assembly, pp. 1–107, and with Copy of speech at opening of Assembly added (2½ pp.)	107	109½
Paper containing Propositions of Lord Howard of Effingham to Indians and answers. July and August, 1684	223	8
1685, Nov. 2–Dec. 13. Abstract of Journal of the General Assembly	241	20
1685, Oct. 1–Dec. 13 (endorsed to 12 Dec.). Journal of General Assembly (from Council's side)	265	55
1686, Oct. 20–Nov. 15. Journal of General Assembly (from the Council's standpoint)	341	35
1686, Oct. 20–Nov. 17. Journal of the House of Burgesses; endorsed, "Journal of the Assembly"	385	40
1688, begun Apr. 19 (prorogued to 24)–May 12. Proceedings of the General Assembly (Council's standpoint)	427	66
1688, Apr. 19 or 24–May 12. Proceedings of the General Assembly from the Burgesses's side. Endersed—"Proccedings of Assembly"	499	113
1691, Apr. 17–May 22. Journal of Proceedings of the General Assembly (from the Council's side)	619	69
1691, Apr. 16–May 22. Proceedings of the General Assembly from the Representatives' side. "Vera Copia, Peter Beverley, Cl., H. of Burgesses"	691	94
1692, Apr. 1–30. Proceedings of the General Assembly (from the Council's side)	783	50
1692, Apr. 1–30. Journal of the House of Burgesses in General Assembly	837	52
1692–93, Mar. 2–1693, Apr. 3. Proceedings of the General Assembly (from the Council's side)	891	44
1692–93, Mar. 2–1693, Apr. 3. Journal of the House of Burgesses	937	60
1693, Oct. 10–Nov. 18 (endorsed 13). Proceedings of the Genl. Assembly (from the Council's side)	1003	50
1693, Oct. 10–Nov. 18. Proceedings of the House of Burgesses.	1063	81
1695, Apr. 18–May 18. Proceedings of the General Assembly (from the Council's side)	1167	46
1695, Apr. 18–May 18. Proceedings of the House of Burgesses.	1217	66

1408. (B. T., Virginia, 54.)

Proceedings of the House of Burgesses in 1693 in relation to the assistance to be given to New York, being Extracts from the Minutes of 7 to 13 Nov., 1693		8
Proceedings of the House of Burgesses in 1695 in relation to the case between this government and New York, being Extracts from 20 April to 18 May, 1695		10½
1700, Dec. 5–27. Journal of the House of Burgesses (Assembly begins 5 December)		101
1701, Aug. 6–Oct. 2. Journal of the House of Burgesses		219½
1702, May 13–29. Journal of the House of Burgesses		61
1702, June 18–25. Journal of the House of Burgesses		13
1702, Aug. 14–28. Journal of the House of Burgesses		39½

1409. (B. T., Virginia, 55.)

1700, Aug. 8. Journal of Council. (First Council from 10 July)		7
1700, Sept. 4, 5, 7. Journal of Council		10
1700, Oct. 17–1701, May 8. Council Journals (in separate portions but paged throughout)		1–71
1701, June 9–11. Council Journals		1–11
1701, June 20–Nov. 11. Council Journals		1–80
1701–2, Feb. 16. Council Journals		3
1701–2, Mar. 11, 12. Council Journals, marked "Duplicate"		7
1702, Apr. 2–May 30. Journal of Council		22
1702, June 19–July 15. Journal or Minutes of Council		9
1702, Aug. 14–1702–3, Feb. 24. Journal of Council		37
1693, begins Nov. 2–1695, ends May 3. Proceedings of Council in Assembly. Anno, 1693 and 1695, concerning the giving assistance to New York, &c.		14
1700, Dec. 5–27. Journal of Council in Assembly		1–22

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
1409—Continued.		
1701, begins Aug. 6–Oct. 2. Separate Journals of all the proceedings of Council and Assembly concerning the fortifications and defence of the country and H. M. royal commands concerning . . . New York, &c. Pages headed separately "Council" *or* "Assembly"		1–106
1701, Aug. 6–Oct. 2. Journal of Council in Assembly		98
1702, May 13–29. Journal of Council in Assembly		41
1702, June 18–25. Journal of Council in Assembly		11
1702, Aug. 14–28 Journal of Council in Assembly		29
1410. (B. T., Virginia, 53.)		
1695, June 11–1696, June 15. Minutes of Council	1	27
1696, Aug. 11–1697, Apr. 24. Minutes of Council	33–63 or 64	
1697, June 11–July 20. Minutes of Council. Annexed is copy of a letter from Nicholson of 4 June & Proceedings at Annapolis *re* Indians	65–71 and to 81	
1697, Aug. 11, 12–Oct. 20. Orders of Council—Augt. and Oct., 1697. Duplicate	83	4½
The same but with marginal readings	91	4
1697, Nov. 1–1697[8], Jan. 15. Orders of Council—Novr. & Jany., 1697–98. Endorsed "Minutes of Council"	99–110	
1697–98, Mar. 7–1698, June 1. Minutes of Council	113–125	
1698, begins July 6–Aug. 16. "[t. p.] Orders of Council from 24 June to 29 Septr., 1698"—Endorsed "Minutes." 6 July to 16 August	127–134	
1698, Sept. 29–Oct. 29. Orders of Council—endorsed "Minutes".	135–154	
1698, Dec. 9, 10, 12. Proceedings of Council	155–166	
1698–99, Feb. 23–25. Proceedings of Council—[really orders and apparently briefly collected. For duplicate of February 24th, or part of it, see below]	167	15
1688, May 1. Order of Council (Currituck)	185	3¼
1691, Oct. 20. Order of Council (boundary)	189	2
1698–99, Feb. 24–1699, May 2, 3. Proceedings concerning the bounds with North Carolina 24 Feb., 1698–99 (see above, but this has "Present, &c."). Proceedings 2 May. Letter from Harvey, 18 March, 1698[9]. Commission, North Carolina, 17 March. Letter from Col. Nicholson, 3 May, 1699. Proceedings 3 May	193	10
Copy of Charter in Latin	209–226	
1699, Apr. 15–June 8. Proceedings of Council. "Duplicate." This contains the proceedings of 2 and 3 May above	229	27
1699, June 21–22. Proceedings of Council	287	28
1699, Aug. 3–Nov. 16. Proceedings of Council	317	46
1699, Dec. 19–20. Proceedings of Council	369	9
1700, Feb. 22–Apr. 6. Minutes or Proceedings of Council	381	12
1700, Apr. 15–May 23. Proceedings of Council. (Title-page and endorsement say 17 April)	401	61
1700, June 5. Proceedings of Council	469	6¼
1700, July 9–10. Proceedings of Council	479	17¼
1700, Aug. 8. Proceedings of Council		5
1411. (B. T., Virginia, 52.)		
1696, Apr. (begun) 18 (adjourned to 23, met 24)–May 1. Proceedings of a General Assembly, endorsed "Council in Assembly"	1	9
1696, Sept. 24–Oct. 31. Journal of General Assembly. (Is like above in form)	12	25
1697, Oct. 21–Nov. 3. Journal of General Assembly, 1697. (Is like above in form.)	42–56	
1698, Sept. 28–Oct. 6. Journal of General Assembly	58	4
1699, Apr. 27–June 8. Journal of General Assembly	66–160	
[The above are from the Council's standpoint.]		
1696, Apr. 18 (prorogued to 23)–May 1. Journals of the House of Burgesses (at a General Assembly)	170	19
1696, Sept. 24–Oct. 31. Journal of the House of Burgesses	195	84
1697, Apr. 29–30. Journal of the House of Burgesses	282	2

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
1411—Continued.		
1697, Apr. 29–30. Journal of the House of Burgesses (same as above)	284	2
1697, Oct. 21–Nov. 3. Journal of the House of Burgesses	290	26
1698, Sept. 28–Oct. 6. Journal of the House of Burgesses	324	16
1699, Apr. 27–June 8. Journal of the House of Burgesses	342–477	124
"Journal of ye Committee appointed to revise the laws from the 5th July to 11 Nov. 1699 by virtue of an Act of General Assembly of 27 April"	486	16
Similar paper for revision of laws. From 3 April to 8 May, 1700	506	4
Proceedings relating to John Cood, Senr., in Maryland and Virginia from 1696 to 1698	514–550	
An account of all proceedings relating to H. M. S. *Essex* prize, Capt. John Aldred, from 10 Dec., 1698–25 Feb., 1699. Also an Account of all proceedings of the Government concerning pirates. (Endorsement says "Kidd and other Pirates.") Anno 1699	1–55	
"Remarkable observations and accidents," i. e., ship's Journal of Essex prize, by Aldred		1–47
Trials of John Houghling, Cornelius Franc, and Francois Delaunée for Piracies and Robberies . . . in a ship called the "Peace," with others . . . near the Capes of Virginia . . . together with Proceedings of a session of Oyer and Terminer, Elizabeth City, 13–17 May, 1700. (Endorsed:) "Trial of 3 pirates belonging to a French pirate ship, May, 1700"		1–104
1412. (B. T., Virginia, 56.)		
1702, Aug. 14–1702–3, Feb. 24. Journal of Council, marked "Duplicate"		38
1702–3, Mar. 19–1703, July 14. Journal of Council		42
1703, Aug. 26–Oct. 20. Journal of Council		10
1703, Oct. 23–1704, May 12. Journal of Council		30
1704, Dec. 5–1704–5, Feb. 10. A Transcript of all the proceedings of Council concerning her Majesty's Revenue, etc., after Col. Byrd's death, 1704		6
1704, Aug. 8–1704–5, Feb. 10. Journal of Council		74 and 7
1705, Apr. 19–June 30. Journal of Council		32
1705, Aug. 15–Sept. 7. Journal of Council		25
1705, Oct. 15–Nov. 30. Journal of Council		32
1705, Dec. 20–1706, Aug. 30. Journal of Council		80
1706, Oct. 15–28. Journal of Council		11
1702–3, Mar. 19–1703, Apr. 10. Journal of Council in Assembly		43
1704, Apr. 20–May 12. Journal or Minutes of Council in Assembly		45
1705, Apr. 18–May 12. Journal or Minutes of Council in Assembly		41
1705, Oct. 23–Nov. 30. Journal or Minutes of Council in Assembly		26
1706, Apr. 24–June 22. Journal of Council in Assembly		83
1413. (B. T., Virginia, 57.)		
1702–3, called Mar. 17 (begun 19)–Apr. 10. Journal of the House of Burgesses		60
1704, Apr. 20–May 12. Journal of the House of Burgesses		90
1705, Apr. 18–May 12. Journal of the House of Burgesses, endorsed "Minutes of Assembly"		74
1705, Oct. 23–Nov. 30. Journal of the House of Burgesses, endorsed "Minutes of Assembly"		96
1706, Apr. 24–June 22. Journal of the House of Burgesses		102
1414. (B. T., Virginia, 59.)		
1710, Oct. 25–Dec. 9. Journal of the House of Burgesses, marked "Duplicate"		106
1711, Nov. 7–Dec. 24. Journal of the House of Burgesses		87
1711–12, Jan. 24–30. Journal of the House of Burgesses		4
1712, Oct. 22–Nov. 29. Journal of the House of Burgesses		

1414—Continued.	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
1713, Nov. 5–Dec. 12. Journal of the House of Burgesses		64
1714, Nov. 16–Dec. 24. Journal of the House of Burgesses		64
1415. (From America and West Indies, 641, 649, 650, 662, 665, 666.)		
1732, May 18–July 1. (From 650) Journal of the House of Burgesses, 3rd Session		65¼
1744, Sept. 13–1747, May 7. (From 665) Minutes of Council. (Marbled covered limp entry book)		113
1727, June 14–15. (From 649) Proceedings of Council		10
1747, Mar. 30–Apr. 18. Journal of the House of Burgesses		36
1744, Sept. 4–Oct. 25. (From 662) Journal of the House of Burgesses		119
1711–12, Jan. 24–Jan. 31. (From 641) No title, but supposed Journal of the House of Burgesses. Test. W. Randolph, Clerk of the House of Burgesses		14
A pencil note states that down to and including proceedings of 30th January this duplicates with Board of Trade 59. Notice that Carter Burwell, of the County of James City and parish York-Hampton, intends to dock the entail of a tract of land. Certified by Ch. Hansford, clerk, 23 April, 1749, that notice was issued three Sundays as the law required		1
1745(6), Feb. 20–1746, Apr. 12. Journal of the House of Burgesses. Marbled covered limp entry book (a note says "printed duplicate in Board of Trade 70")		103
1747, Mar. 30–Apr. 18. (From 666) Printed Journal of the House of Burgesses, and five acts at end		1–19 and 4
1416. (B. T., Virginia, 60.)		
1714–15, Feb. 23–Sept. 6. Journal of Council	A	23
1715, Aug. 3–Sept. 7. Journal of Council in Assembly	B	49
1715, Oct. 18–1715/16, Feb. 22. Journal of Council	C	15
1716, Apr. 20–1717, Aug. 13. Journal of Council	D	52
1717, Nov. 12–1718, July 30. Journal of Council	E	33
1718, Apr. 23–July 10. Journal of Council in Assembly	F	34
1718, Sept. 2–Dec. 9. Journal of Council	G	21
1718, Nov. 11–Dec. 1. Journal of Council in Assembly	H	18
1718–19, Mar. 11–1719, May 2. Journal of Council	I	20
1715, Aug. 3–Sept. 7. Journal of the House of Burgesses	(A)	115
1718, Apr. 23–July 10. Journal of the House of Burgesses	B	62¼
1718, Nov. 11–Dec. 1. Journal of the House of Burgesses	C	39
Duplicate. (America and West Indies, 644.)		
1718, begun Apr. 23. (Five) Acts passed at a General Assembly begun 23 April, 1718		16 2½ 1½ 2 1¼
1717, Nov. 12–1718, July 30. Journal of the Council. (No. 3)		33½
1718, Apr. 23–July 10. Journal of the Council in Assembly. (No. 1)		19
1718, Sept. 2–Dec. 9. Journal of the Council		22½
1718, Apr. 23–July 10. Journal of the House of Burgesses		60
1718, Nov. 11–Dec. 1. Journal of the House of Burgesses		38½
1718, Nov. 11–Dec. 1. Journal of the Council in Assembly		17
1718/19, Mar. 11–1719, May 2. Journal of the Council		19
1417. (B. T., Virginia, 61.)		
1719, May 28–1720, Apr. 29. Journal of Council	(A)	26
1720, May 2–1721, May 6. Journal of Council	B	27¼
1722, Sept. 27–Nov. 2. Journal of Council	C	12
1722, Dec. 12–1723, June 20. Journal of Council	D	32
1720, Nov. 2–Dec. 23. Journal of Council in Assembly	E	51
1722, May 9–June 7. Journal of Council in Assembly	F	30
1723, May 9–June 20. Journal of Council in Assembly	(G)	36

1317—Continued.	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
1720, Nov. 2–Dec. 23. Journal of the House of Burgesses endorsed "Minutes of Assembly"	H	101
1722, May 9–June 7. Journal of the House of Burgesses	I	44
1723, May 9–June 20. Journal of the House of Burgesses	K	62½
Duplicate. (America and West Indies, 645.)		
1722, May 9–June 7. Journal of the Council in Assembly		27
1722, May 9–June 7. Journal of the House of Burgesses		47
1720, Nov. 2–1722, May 9. Fifteen Acts passed in the Assembly, begun 2 November, 1720, and continued to 9 May, 1722		39
1418. (B. T., Virginia, 62.)		
1723, Oct. 19–1723–24, Jan. 18. Journal of Council	A	7
1723–24, Feb. 18–1724, May 6. Journal of Council	B	7½
1724, June 11–Nov. 5. Journal of Council	C	7
1724, June 11–1725, May 4. Journal of Council	D	17½
1725, June 10–1726, June 25. Journal of Council	E	29
1726, Aug. 1–Nov. 2. Journal of Council	F 1st	8½
1726, Dec. 14–1727, May 6. Journal of Council	F 2nd	20¼
1726, May 12–June 7. Journal of Council in Assembly	G	30¼
1726, May 12–June 7. Journal of the House of Burgesses, summoned 5 December, 1725. Endorsed: "Minutes of Assembly"	H	40
1419. (B. T., Virginia, 63.)		
1727, Aug. 17–Dec. 14. Journal of Council		18
1727–28, Feb. 3–1728, May 4. Journal of Council		25½
[Duplicate formerly in America and West Indies, 651.]		
1728, June 13–Dec. 11. Journal of Council		24⅛
[Duplicate formerly in America and West Indies, 652.]		
1727–28, Feb. 1–1728, Mar. 30. Journal of Council in Assembly		60½
[Duplicate formerly in America and West Indies, 651.]		
1727–28, Feb. 1–1728, Mar. 30. Journal of the House of Burgesses. Endorsed: "Votes of Assembly"		99
[Duplicate formerly in America and West Indies, 651.]		
1420. (B. T., Virginia, 64.)		
1729, Apr. 1–June 12. Journal of Council	A	15
1729, Oct. 22–Nov. 5. Journal of Council	B	6½
[Duplicate formerly in America and West Indies, 652.]		
1730, Apr. 15–July 9. Journal of Council		22
[Duplicate in part formerly in America and West Indies, 652.]		
1730, Oct. 28–1731, June 10. Journal of Council	C	32
[Duplicate formerly in America and West Indies, 652.]		
1731, Oct. 21–1732, May 5. Journal of Council	D	24
1732, June 7–July 1. Journal of Council		16
1732, Oct. 20–1733, June 14. Journal of Council	E	35⅛
1733, Oct. 17–1734, June 14. Journal of Council, endorsed from 20 October		21
[Duplicates formerly in America and West Indies, 656.]		
1734, Sept. 5–1735, July 9. Journal of Council	E & F	29⅛
[Duplicate formerly in America and West Indies, 656.]		
1735, Oct. 17–1736, Dec. 15. Journal of Council	F	42¼
1736, Aug. 5–Sept. 23. Journal of Council in Assembly	G	51
1421. (B. T., Virginia, 65.)		
1730, May 21–July 9. Journal of Council in Assembly		65½
1732, May 18–July 1. Journal of Council in Assembly		54⅛
1734, Aug. 22–Oct. 4. Journal of Council in Assembly		34
[Duplicates formerly in America and West Indies, 655, 656.]		
1730, May 21–July 9. Journal of the House of Burgesses		96
1732, May 18–July 1. Printed Journal of the House of Burgesses. Williamsburg. Printed by William Parks, MDCCXXXII		60
1734, Aug. 22–Oct. 4. Journal of the House of Burgesses		68

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
1422. (B. T., Virginia, 67.)		
1736, Aug. 5–Sept. 23. Journal of the House of Burgesses		146½
Duplicate. (America and West Indies, 657.)		
1736, Aug. 5–Sept. 23. Journal of the House of Burgesses		103
1423. (B. T., Virginia, 66.)		
1736, Mar. 18–1738, July 31. Journal of Council. A in pencil, 1 in ink		59¼
1738, Oct. 26–Dec. 21. Journal of Council. B in pencil. Same as 1st part of the following but with marginal notes		19¼
1738, Oct. 26–1740, Aug. 28. Journal of Council. 2 in ink; this has no marginal notes		63½
1740, Oct. 16–1741, June 11. Journal of Council. A 3 (in ink)		46
1741, Oct. 15–1742, July 26. Journal of Council. B 4 (in ink)		24½
1742, Aug. 6–1744, Sept. 10. Journal of Council. A 3 (in ink)		103
[No Minutes of Council received from Virginia between 10 Sept., 1744, and 10 June, 1747.]		
1747, June 10–1748, Dec. 2. Journal of Council. B 4 (in ink)		52¼
1748, Dec. 8–1751, Aug. 29. Journal of Council		136
1751, Oct. 15–1752, Apr. 22. Journal of Council		42½
1424. (B. T., Virginia, 68.)		
1738, Nov. 1–Dec. 21. Journal of the House of Burgesses		92
Duplicate. (America and West Indies, 658.)		
1738, Nov. 1–Dec. 21. Journal of the House of Burgesses		89
1425. (B. T., Virginia, 69.)		
1738, Nov. 1–Dec. 21. Journal of Council in Assembly. C (in pencil), No. 1 (in ink)		53
1740, May 22–June 17. Journal of Council in Assembly. D (in pencil)		37
1740, Aug. 21–Aug. 28. Journal of Council in Assembly. E (in pencil)		12
1742, May 6–June 19. Journal of Council in Assembly. C (in pencil), No. 2 (in ink)		41
1744, Sept. 4–Oct. 25. Journal of a "General Assembly" [Council in Assembly]		94
1745–46, Feb. 20–1746, Apr. 12. Journal of the Upper House of Assembly		41½
1747, Mar. 30–Apr. 18. Journal of the Upper House of Assembly. No. 5 (in ink)		24
1748, Oct. 27–1749, May 11. Journal of the Upper House of Assembly		142½
[No Minutes of Council in Assembly received from Virginia between May, 1749, and February, 1751–52.]		
1751–52, Feb. 27–Apr. 20. Journal of Council as Upper House of Assembly		98
1426. (B. T., Virginia, 70.)		
1740, May 22–June 17. Journal of the House of Burgesses		83
1740, Aug. 21–Aug. 28. Journal of the House of Burgesses. G (in pencil), endorsed Journal of the Assembly		10
1745–46, Feb. 20–1746, Apr. 12. Printed Journal of the House of Burgesses		82
1752, Feb. 27–Apr. 20. Journal of the House of Burgesses		258½
1427. (B. T., Virginia, 71.)		
1742, May 6–June 19. Journal of the House of Burgesses		181
1428. (B. T., Virginia, 72.)		
1748, Oct. 27–1749, May 11. Journal of the House of Burgesses		289
1429. (B. T., Virginia, 73.)		
1752, Apr. 30–1754, May 7. Minutes of Council		102
1755, May 1–July 9. Minutes of Council in General Assembly		56
1755, Oct. 27–Nov. 8. Minutes of Council in General Assembly		21
1756, June 10–1757, Dec. 22. Minutes of Council		53

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
1429—Continued.		
1757, Apr. 14–June 8. Proceedings of General Assembly (i. e., Council in Assembly)		31
1758, Mar. 25–30–Apr. 12. Proceedings of General Assembly (i. e., Council in Assembly)		10
1758, Sept. 14–Nov. 10. "Minutes of Council" (so marked, but is signed by the Clerk of the General Assembly. Query, Council in Assembly?)		23
1759, Nov. 1–21. "Minutes of Council" (so marked, but is signed by the Clerk of the General Assembly. Query, Council in Assembly?)		14
1758, Jan. 2–1760, May 8. Minutes of Council		77
1759, Feb. 22–Apr. 14. Proceedings of General Assembly. (Query, Council in Assembly.)		29
1760, Mar. 4–11. Journal of the House of Burgesses, "At a General Assembly"		15
1760, Mar. 4–11. Proceedings of General Assembly (from Council's side)		9
1430. (B. T., Virginia, 74.)		
1753, Nov. 1–Dec. 19. Journal of the House of Burgesses		129
1754, Feb. 14–Feb. 23. Journal of the House of Burgesses		34
1754, Aug. 22–Sept. 5. Journal of the House of Burgesses		51
1754, Oct. 17–Nov. 2. Journal of the House of Burgesses		45
1755, May 1, July 9. Journal of the House of Burgesses		85
1755, Aug. 5–Aug. 23. Journal of the House of Burgesses		34
1755, Oct. 27–Nov. 8. Journal of the House of Burgesses		23
1431. (B. T., Virginia, 75.)		
1753, Nov. 1–Dec. 19. Council in Assembly		50
1754, Aug. 22–Sept. 5. Council in Assembly		28
1758, Sept. 14–Nov. 11. Council in Assembly		22
1759, Feb. 22–Apr. 14. Council in Assembly		29
1760, Oct. 6–1761, Apr. 10. Council in Assembly		41
1762, Jan. 14–Jan. 21. Council in Assembly		7
1432. (B. T., Virginia, 78.)		
1769, June 14–Dec. 21. Journal of Council (duplicate)		25½
1772, Oct. 10–1774, Feb. 28. Journal of Council (duplicate)		56⅘
1769, Nov. 7–Dec. 21. Journal of the Upper House of Assembly (duplicate)		34
1772, Feb. 6–Apr. 11. Journal of Council in General Assembly		46½
1773, Mar. 4–15. Journal of Council in General Assembly		13½
1758, Sept. 14–Oct. 12. Printed Journal of the House of Burgesses, marked "Duplicate, original bound up in MS. book, 1757–1759"		3–57
1773, Mar. 4–15. Journal of the House of Burgesses (in manuscript)		72
1753, Nov. 1–Dec. 19. Journal of the House of Burgesses		194
1433. (B. T., Virginia, 76.)		
1755, May 1–July 9. Printed Journal of the House of Burgesses		83
1758, Mar. 30–Apr. 12. Printed Journal of the House of Burgesses. Printer: William Hunter, 1758		15
1759, Feb. 22–Apr. 14. Printed Journal of the House of Burgesses		94
1760, Oct. 6–1761, Apr. 10. Printed Journal of the House of Burgesses, marked "Duplicate"		99
1769, Nov. 7–Dec. 21. Journal of the House of Burgesses (in manuscript)		283
1434. (B. T., Virginia, 77.)		
1757, Apr. 14–June 8. Journal of the House of Burgesses		99
1758, Mar. 30–Apr. 12. Journal of the House of Burgesses (or "Minutes of Assembly")		28
1758, Sept. 14–Oct. 12. Journal of the House of Burgesses		106
1758, Nov. 9–11. Printed Journal of the House of Burgesses		4
1759. Feb. 22–Apr. 14. Journal of the House of Burgesses (in manuscript)		200

	Number, letter, or folio of volume.	Number of pages of document.
1435. (B. T., Virginia, 79.)		
1760, May 24–1763, Sept. 15. Minutes of Council		124
1760, Oct. 6–1761, Apr. 10. Proceedings beginning—"At a General Assembly." (Query, Council in Assembly?)		43
1761, Nov. 3–14. Proceedings beginning—"At a General Assembly." (Query, Council in Assembly?)		15
1762, Jan. 14–21. Proceedings of Council in General Assembly		4
["General Assembly" is in the following supposed synonymous with "Council in Assembly."]		
1762, Mar. 30–Apr. 7. Proceedings of General Assembly		11
1762, Nov. 2–Dec. 23. Proceedings of General Assembly		40
1763, May 19–31. Proceedings of General Assembly		14
1764, Jan. 12–31. Proceedings of General Assembly		$16\frac{2}{3}$
1764, Oct. 30–1765, June 1. Proceedings of General Assembly		$41\frac{3}{4}$
1766, Nov. 6–1767, Apr. 11. Proceedings of General Assembly		$48\frac{1}{3}$
1767, Sept. 8–1768, Nov. 17. Minutes of Council		$29\frac{1}{3}$
1768, Mar. 31–Apr. 16. Proceedings of General Assembly		$12\frac{1}{2}$
1436. (B. T., Virginia, 84.)		
1760, Oct. 6–1761, Apr. 10. Printed Journal of the House of Burgesses, being the 7th session of the present General Assembly. Williamsburg: Wm. Hunter		3–99
1761, Nov. 3–1765, June 1. Printed Journal of the House of Burgesses, 1st session, beginning 3 Nov., 1761. Printer: Joseph Royle		3–154
1769, Nov. 7–Dec. 21. / 1770, May 21–June 28. — Printed Journal of the House of Burgesses (General Assembly begun 7 Nov., 1769). Imprint of Wm. Rind on p. 160		1–160 / 161–271
1437. (B. T., Virginia, 80.)		
1761, Nov. 3–14. Journal of the House of Burgesses		57
1761[0], Dec. 11–1761, Apr. 10. Journal of the House of Burgesses		101
1762, Jan. 14–21. Journal of the House of Burgesses		26
1762, Mar. 30–Apr. 7. Journal of the House of Burgesses		20
1762, Nov. 2–Dec. 23. Journal of the House of Burgesses		193
1763, May 19–31. Journal of General Assembly		$55\frac{1}{10}$
1764, Jan. 12–21. Journal of General Assembly		34
1764, Oct. 30–Dec. 21. Journal of the House of Burgesses		$99\frac{1}{3}$
1765, May 1–June 1. Journal of the House of Burgesses		$64\frac{1}{3}$
353. (B. T., North Carolina, 34.)		
1766, Nov. 6–Dec. 16. Journal of the House of Burgesses		104
1767, Mar. 12–Apr. 11. Journal of the House of Burgesses		83
1768, Mar. 31–Apr. 16. Journal of the House of Burgesses		69
1438. (B. T., Virginia, 81.)		
1762, Nov. 2–Dec. 23. Printed Journal of the House of Burgesses		116
1763, May 19–31. Printed Journal of the House of Burgesses		31
1768, Mar. 31–Apr. 16. Journal of the House of Burgesses. (In manuscript)		$61\frac{2}{3}$
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